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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5297

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 1955

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Reserve Plan".

4 SEC. 2. In enacting this legislation, it is the conviction
5 of the Congress that the best interests of the national security
6 demand a well-trained and well-disciplined Reserve, and
7 further that honorable service includes fulfillment of service
8 obligation in the Reserve Forces as well as the Active Forces.

9 It is the intent of the Congress to provide sufficient Reserve
10 Forces which, in conjunction with the Active Forces, will

1 be able to preserve the security, and provide for the defense,
2 of the United States.

3 SEC. 3. The Universal Military Training and Service
4 Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as
5 follows:

6 (1) Paragraph (3) of subsection 4 (d) is amended to
7 read as follows:

8 “(3) Each person who, after the enactment of this
9 amendatory Act, is inducted into, or initially enlisted or
10 appointed in, the Armed Forces, including the reserve com-
11 ponents thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps,
12 before his thirty-fifth birthday, shall serve on active training
13 and service or active duty for training in the Armed Forces
14 or in training in the National Security Training Corps, and
15 in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years,
16 unless sooner discharged. Each such person, on release
17 from active training and service or active duty for training
18 in the Armed Forces or from training in the National
19 Security Training Corps, shall, if qualified, be retained in
20 or transferred to a reserve component of the Armed Forces
21 by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy,
22 or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the
23 Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard),
24 and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which
25 he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section

1 6 (c) (2) (A). To the maximum extent practicable, the
2 Army National Guard and the Air National Guard shall
3 continue to consist of members of the militia voluntarily
4 enlisting therein. However, when recruitment efforts by the
5 several States procure less than the necessary numbers and
6 quality of volunteer personnel, and upon request or approval
7 of the Governor or other appropriate authority of a State,
8 Territory, or the District of Columbia, such a person may
9 be transferred to the Army National Guard or Air National
10 Guard of such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia
11 and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which
12 he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section
13 6 (c) (2) (A) unless sooner discharged or transferred.
14 A person transferred under this paragraph to the Army
15 National Guard or the Air National Guard shall concurrently
16 become a member of the Army National Guard of the
17 United States or the Air National Guard of the United
18 States, as appropriate. Persons having an obligated period
19 of service under this Act shall perform such duties as may
20 be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary
21 of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the
22 Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States
23 Coast Guard) for satisfactory performance of that service
24 obligation. However, any person while subject to such
25 reserve obligation who in good faith becomes a regular or

1 duly ordained minister of religion or a student preparing
2 therefor, as defined in sections 6 (g) and 16 (g) of this
3 Act, shall, at his request, not be required to serve on active
4 training and service or active duty for training or inactive
5 duty training while in such status. In addition to their
6 obligation to perform the duties provided for in this Act,
7 such persons shall be subject to such orders, directives, and
8 regulations relating to their administration (including the
9 rendering of prescribed reports on personal status) as may
10 be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary
11 of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the
12 Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States
13 Coast Guard). This subsection does not prevent any person,
14 while in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, from
15 being ordered or called to active duty in such armed force.
16 The appropriate Secretary of a military department, with
17 the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary
18 of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard when it is
19 not operating as a service in the Navy) may provide, by
20 regulations which shall be as uniform as practicable, for the
21 release of any person from active training and service or
22 active duty for training in the Armed Forces before serving
23 the period of active training and service or active duty for
24 training for which he was enlisted, appointed, or inducted.
25 The amendment made by this amendatory Act does not

1 change or revoke any reserve obligation imposed on any
2 person under this section before the enactment of this
3 amendatory Act.”

4 (2) Section 6 (c) (2) (A) is amended to read as
5 follows:

6 “Until July 1, 1959, any person herein described may,
7 within quotas fixed by the President with the advice of the
8 Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, enlist in
9 the Army National Guard of a State, Territory, or the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia, or the Air National Guard of a State, Ter-
11 ritory, or the District of Columbia, or in the Reserve or in
12 any unit of the Reserve of any armed force. Under such
13 regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the
14 Army, Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air
15 Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the
16 United States Coast Guard), any person who has not been
17 ordered to report for induction under this Act may be en-
18 listed to serve on active duty for training and service in the
19 Armed Forces and in a reserve component for a total of
20 eight years; any person who is under the age of nineteen
21 years and who has not received notice to report for induction
22 under this Act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for
23 training and in a reserve component for a total of eight
24 years. Such persons who enlist to serve on active duty for
25 training and service and in a reserve component for a total

1 of eight years, shall, within two years of such enlistment,
2 notwithstanding any other provisions of law, be ordered to
3 active duty to perform a minimum of twenty-four consecu-
4 tive months of active training and service, unless sooner re-
5 leased, except that the commencement of such active train-
6 ing and service may be deferred under the same conditions
7 and for the same period that induction for training and
8 service may be deferred under subsections (d) or (i) (1)
9 of this section. Such persons who enlist to serve on active
10 duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of
11 eight years shall, upon enlistment, be ordered to active duty
12 for training for a period of six months. The Army National
13 Guard and Air National Guard shall be provided sufficient
14 personnel, under sections 4 (d) (3) and 6 (c) (2) (A)
15 to meet the approved program strengths of the Army
16 National Guard and Air National Guard. Notwithstanding
17 the quotas fixed by the President under this section, a mini-
18 mum of one hundred thousand persons net and not more
19 than two hundred and fifty thousand persons net shall be
20 enlisted annually to serve on active duty for training and in a
reserve component for a total of eight years for the purposes of
this subsection. The National Security Training Commission
shall act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense
the President, as Commander-in-Chief, with respect to
the welfare of persons while serving on active duty for train-

1 ing for six months under this subsection. The National
2 Security Training Commission shall report with respect to
3 the welfare of such persons annually to the Congress. The
4 advice and reports rendered by the National Security Train-
5 ing Commission pursuant to this section shall be with refer-
6 ence to the welfare of the persons involved and not with
7 respect to the military training required. Upon a specific
8 finding by the President, persons with critical skills engaged
9 in critical defense supporting industries may be allowed to
10 fulfill their military obligation by serving on active duty
11 for training and in a reserve component for a total of eight
12 years under the terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding
13 any other provision of law, a person enlisted to serve on
14 active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total
15 of eight years shall—

16 “(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a
17 month for his initial six months of active duty for train-
18 ing and for any period of hospitalization incident
19 thereto;

20 “(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and
21 transportation allowances and title IV of the Career
22 Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, he shall be
23 treated as if he were serving in pay grade E-1 (under
24 four months) ;

25 “(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for re-

1 servists by Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress,
2 approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the pur-
3 poses of which the term 'active duty for training' as
4 used herein shall be considered to be 'extended naval
5 or military service'), except that he shall not be entitled
6 to the benefits of section 621 of the National Service
7 Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and the auto-
8 matic indemnity coverage under the Servicemen's
9 Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall be limited to
10 thirty days after separation or release from the initial
11 six months of active duty training; and

12 “(iv) during his period of obligated service, be de-
13 ferred from training and service under this Act, after
14 completing his initial six months of active duty for
15 training, for so long as he serves satisfactorily as a mem-
16 ber of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, or
17 a reserve component, but he shall be liable for active
18 duty in accordance with law. However, if after com-
19 pleting his initial six months of active duty for training
20 he does not thereafter, during any part of his obligated
21 period of service, serve satisfactorily as a member of the
22 Army National Guard, Air National Guard, or a reserve
23 component, as determined by the Secretary of the Army,
24 the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air
25 Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to

the United States Coast Guard), his deferment shall be canceled, and he shall be liable to be inducted into the Armed Force in which he has been trained for a period of training and service of not more than twenty-four months. In addition to enlistments authorized by this subsection, persons selected for enrollment in an officer training program under section 6 (d) of this title may be enlisted in a reserve component of the Armed Force concerned. For the purposes of this Act the words 'active duty for training' mean full-time duty in the active military service of the United States for training purposes; and in respect to members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard means, for the purposes of this Act only, the performance of such duty in a Federal status."

(3) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Upon graduation persons who successfully complete the Army or Air Force ROTC course and are qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve of the appropriate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess of the Active Forces requirements existing at that time, shall be ordered to active duty for training for a period of six months with the service in which commissioned. Upon the completion of such active duty for training such

1 person shall be returned to inactive duty and assigned to an
2 appropriate reserve component for a period of seven and
3 one-half years additional service. The Secretary of Defense
4 shall develop standards and regulations to require satisfac-
5 tory participation by such a person. Failure to meet these
6 standards may result in his commission in the reserve being
7 revoked.”

8 (4) Section 9 (g) (3) is amended to read as follows:

9 “Any employee who holds a position described in par-
10 agraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall
11 be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the pur-
12 pose of being inducted into, entering, determining his phys-
13 ical fitness to enter, or performing training duty in the
14 Armed Forces of the United States or while a member of the
15 Army National Guard or Air National Guard. Upon his
16 release from training duty (other than training in the Na-
17 tional Security Training Corps) or upon his rejection, such
18 employee shall, if he makes application for reinstatement
19 within thirty days following his release or rejection, be re-
20 instated in his position without reduction in his seniority,
21 status, or pay except as such reduction may be made for all
22 employees similarly situated.”

23 (5) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following
24 new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as
25 follows:

1 “Any person who performs six months of active duty
2 for training pursuant to, and as defined in section 6 (c) (2)
3 (A) of the National Reserve Plan shall be entitled, upon
4 application for reemployment within sixty days after (a)
5 release following satisfactory completion of required training
6 or (b) from hospitalization continuing after discharge for
7 a period of not more than six months, to all reemployment
8 rights and benefits provided by section 9 of this title in the
9 case of persons enlisted under the provisions of this title,
10 except that any person so restored to a position in accordance
11 with the provisions of this title shall not be discharged from
12 such position without cause, within six months after such
13 restoration.”

14 SEC. 4. The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (66
15 Stat. 481), is amended as follows:

16 (1) By amending section 101 (f) to read as follows:

17 “(f) ‘Member of a reserve component’ means a person
18 appointed, enlisted, or inducted as a Reserve of an Armed
19 Force of the United States or a person who is transferred
20 to, or otherwise acquires membership in, a reserve component
21 under any provision of law: *Provided*, That no person shall
22 be a member of the Army National Guard of the United
23 States or the Air National Guard of the United States unless
24 he first becomes a member of the Army National Guard or

1 Air National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory, or
2 the District of Columbia, pursuant to law.”

3 (2) By inserting the following at the end of section
4 101:

5 “(k) ‘Active Forces’ means those members and units
6 of the Armed Forces of the United States that are on active
7 duty.

8 “(l) ‘Reserve Forces’ means those members and units
9 of the reserve components that are not on active duty, nor
10 in a retired status.”

11 (3) By amending section 201 (a) to read as follows:

12 “(a) The Reserve Forces of the Armed Forces of the
13 United States are maintained to provide trained units and
14 qualified persons available for active duty in time of war or
15 national emergency, and at such other times as the national
16 security requires, to meet requirements for military forces in
17 excess of existing Active Forces, during and after the period
18 needed to procure and train additional units and qualified
19 persons to achieve the planned mobilization.”

20 (4) By amending section 204 to read as follows:

21 “SEC. 204. The Reserve Forces consist of the Ready
22 Reserve with an authorized aggregate personnel strength
23 which shall not exceed two million nine hundred thousand
24 and the Standby Reserve.”

25 (5) by amending section 205 to read as follows:

1 “SEC. 205. (a) The Ready Reserve consists of such
2 trained members and units of the Reserve Forces as pre-
3 scribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the
4 Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard)
5 subject to the limitations of section 204, which will be avail-
6 able immediately during early phases of any war or general
7 mobilization.

8 “(b) Each member of the Ready Reserve shall per-
9 form such active duty for training and such inactive duty
10 training as may be prescribed by the appropriate Secretary
11 in accordance with law. Such inactive duty training shall
12 normally provide for an annual minimum of forty-eight
13 assemblies for drill or other equivalent periods of training,
14 instruction or duty, or appropriate duties. Notwithstanding
15 any other provision of law a person who served on active
16 duty in the Armed Forces prior to July 27, 1953, will not
17 be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter agree,
18 to participate in active duty for training or in inactive duty
19 training in the Ready Reserve.”

20 (6) By amending section 206 to read as follows:

21 “SEC. 206. (a) The Standby Reserve consists of those
22 members of the Reserve Forces that are not in the Ready
23 Reserve.

24 “(b) Members of the Standby Reserve may not be

1 ordered, without their consent, to perform active duty for
2 training or inactive duty training, but may be ordered, with
3 their consent, to perform such training without pay, except
4 that such persons who are in the Standby Reserve and who
5 are in a pay status at the time of passage of this amendatory
6 Act may be permitted to remain in such pay status for not
7 more than one hundred and twenty days from the effective
8 date of this amendatory Act.”

9 (7) By amending section 208 to read as follows:

10 “SEC. 208. (a) Each person required to serve in a
11 reserve component pursuant to law shall, upon becoming
12 a member of a reserve component, be in the Ready Reserve,
13 unless he is on active duty or is transferred to the Standby
14 Reserve.

15 “(b) All units and members of the Army National
16 Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of
17 the United States shall be in the Ready Reserve.

18 “(c) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate
19 Secretary, any member of the Reserve Forces who is not
20 otherwise required to serve in the Ready Reserve, shall be
21 transferred to the Standby Reserve, be placed in the Retired
22 Reserve if he is eligible and applies therefor, or be dis-
23 charged, as appropriate, unless he agrees or has agreed in
24 writing to serve in the Ready Reserve for at least one year.

25 “(d) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of

1 Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast
2 Guard when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service
3 in the Navy), any member of the Standby Reserve who has
4 not completed his obligated period of military service in the
5 Ready Reserve, may be transferred to the Ready Reserve,
6 whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve
7 no longer exists.

8 “(e) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate
9 Secretary—

10 “(1) any person who, at the time of his release
11 from active duty in an armed force, has served therein
12 for two years or less, may be required to serve the
13 remainder of his military obligation in the Ready Re-
14 serve subject to paragraph 4 of this section;

15 “(2) any person who, at the time of his release
16 from active duty in an armed force, has served therein
17 for a minimum of three years, may be required to serve
18 four years in the Ready Reserve;

19 “(3) any person who, at the time of his release
20 from active duty in an armed force, has served therein
21 for a minimum of four years, may be required to serve
22 two years in the Ready Reserve;

23 “(4) such persons by satisfactory participation in
24 prescribed incentive programs shall have a period of
25 required service in the Ready Reserve reduced as fol-

1 lows: Three years for a person who has completed two
2 years of active duty or who has completed less than two
3 years but more than six months of active duty and was
4 released from such active duty for the convenience of
5 the Government, two years for a person who has com-
6 pleted three years of active duty, one year for a person
7 who has completed four years of active duty; and

8 “(5) any person who at the time of his release from
9 active duty in an armed force has served therein for a
10 minimum of five years shall serve the remainder of his
11 obligation in the Standby Reserve in accordance with the
12 provisions of this Act.

13 “(f) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of
14 Defense after consultation with agencies of the Federal Gov-
15 ernment having responsibility for manpower policies (or the
16 Secretary of the Treasury for the United States Coast Guard
17 when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the
18 Navy), each armed force of the United States shall provide
19 a system of continuous screening of units and members of
20 the Ready Reserve to insure that—

21 “(1) no significant attrition will occur to those
22 members or units during a mobilization;

23 “(2) there will be a proper balance of military
24 skills;

25 “(3) members of the Reserve forces possessing

critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

“(4) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

“(5) members of the Reserve forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve.”

“(g) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary any member of the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Standby Reserve. Subject to such regulations as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, any member of the Standby Reserve may, at any time upon his request, be placed in the Ready Reserve if qualified.

“(h) Members of the reserve components who are in the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve on the date of enactment of this amendatory Act, except those who are on active duty, shall be in the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve, as the case may be, established by this amendatory Act.”

“(i) No member of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States

1 serving voluntarily as a member thereof shall be transferred
2 or discharged under this section without the consent of the
3 Governor or other appropriate authority of the State
4 concerned.”

5 (8) Section 209 (a) is amended by inserting the words
6 “retained in or” before the word “transferred”.

7 (9) Section 212 is amended to read as follows:

8 “SEC. 212. (a) Members of the Ready Reserve and
9 members of the reserve components on active duty shall be
10 in an active status, except that members of the inactive Army
11 National Guard shall be in an inactive status: *Provided*,
12 That no member of the Army National Guard who is re-
13 quired to serve in the Ready Reserve may be transferred
14 to or enlisted in the inactive Army National Guard.

15 “(b) Members of the Standby Reserve shall be in an
16 inactive status. However, for the purposes of title III of
17 the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equal-
18 ization Act of 1948, a member of the Standby Reserve who
19 performs active duty for training or inactive duty training
20 under section 206 (b) of this Act, and who is otherwise
21 eligible, is entitled to the award of retirement point credits
22 and credit for membership in a reserve component as pre-
23 scribed in that Act. A member of the Standby Reserve who
24 applies for membership in the Ready Reserve and is denied
25 such membership because of lack of further requirement for

1 such member's grade and qualifications shall become eligible
2 for consideration for promotion in the same manner as mem-
3 bers of the Ready Reserve, provided such member complies
4 with all other necessary requirements pursuant to law or
5 regulation as are prescribed by the appropriate Secretary for
6 members of the Ready Reserve to qualify for consideration
7 for promotion.

8 “(c) Members of the Retired Reserve shall be in a
9 retired status.”

10 (10) Section 214 is amended to read as follows:

11 “SEC. 214. Except in the case of the Army National
12 Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of
13 the United States, the Reserve Forces shall be divided into
14 training categories according to the types and degrees of
15 training including the number and duration of drills or equiv-
16 alent duties to be completed in stated periods of time, as the
17 appropriate Secretary prescribes. The designation of such
18 training categories shall be the same for each Armed Force
19 of the United States.”

20 (11) By amending section 228 to read as follows:

21 “SEC. 228. To become an enlisted member of a reserve
22 component, a person shall be enlisted as a Reserve of an
23 Armed Force of the United States and subscribe to the oath
24 prescribed by section 8 of the Act of May 5, 1950, as
25 amended, or be inducted into, or transferred to, or other-

1 wise become a member of a reserve component under law:
2 *Provided*, That no person shall become an enlisted member
3 of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air
4 National Guard of the United States hereunder, unless he
5 first becomes a member of the Army National Guard or Air
6 National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory, or the
7 District of Columbia.”

8 (12) By inserting the following before the period at the
9 end of section 232: “, or transfered to, or otherwise acquire
10 membership in, a reserve component under law: *Provided*,
11 That no person shall become a member of the Army National
12 Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the
13 United States hereunder, unless he first becomes a member
14 of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of the
15 appropriate State, Territory, or District of Columbia.”

16 (13) By amending subsections (a), (b), (c), and
17 (d) of section 233 to read as follows:

18 “SEC. 233. (a) In time of war, or of national emergency
19 declared by Congress after the enactment of this amendatory
20 Act, any unit of the Reserve Forces and the members thereof,
21 or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the pur-
22 pose of serving as such, may, by competent authority, and
23 subject to a determination of availability by the Director of
24 Selective Service in the case of members of the Standby Re-

1 serve, be ordered to active duty for the duration of the war or
2 emergency and for six months thereafter.

3 “(b) Members of the reserve components in a retired
4 status may be ordered to active duty in time of war, or of
5 national emergency declared by the Congress after the en-
6 actment of this amendatory Act, but may be ordered without
7 their consent only if the appropriate Secretary determines
8 that adequate numbers of qualified members of the Reserve
9 Forces are not otherwise readily available.

10 “(c) In time of national emergency proclaimed by the
11 President after the enactment of this amendatory Act, or
12 when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members
13 thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for
14 the purpose of serving as such, of the Ready Reserve may,
15 by competent authority, be ordered to active duty for not
16 more than twenty-four consecutive months: *Provided*, That
17 Congress shall determine the number of members of the
18 reserve components necessary for the national security to
19 be ordered to active duty, pursuant to this subsection prior
20 to the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection.

21 “(d) In order to maintain the required level of profi-
22 ciency in the Reserve Forces, members thereof having an
23 obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve may participate
24 in training programs involving annually a specified number

1 of assemblies for drill, or other equivalent periods of train-
2 ing, instruction, or duty, or appropriate duties prescribed
3 by the appropriate Secretary, as well as a period of active
4 duty or active duty for training of not to exceed seventeen
5 days. However, whenever it is determined by the appro-
6 priate Secretary that the degree of participation pursuant
7 to the foregoing procedure is not sufficient to maintain the
8 required level of proficiency, such members may be offered
9 the alternative of active duty or active duty for training
10 of not to exceed thirty days annually. However, any such
11 members who fail through refusal, when able to perform
12 their obligation pursuant to the above alternatives, may by
13 competent authority be ordered to and required to perform
14 active duty or active duty for training, without their consent,
15 for not to exceed forty-five days annually. However, no
16 member of the Army National Guard of the United States
17 or of the Air National Guard of the United States may be
18 ordered to duty under this subsection without the consent of
19 the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State,
20 Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case may be.

21 “(e) Members of the Reserve Forces who have ful-
22 filled the active duty obligation imposed upon them by law
23 and who thereafter fail to attain or maintain required levels
24 of proficiency because of their failure or refusal to partici-
25 pate in prescribed Reserve programs shall, in addition to

1 any other action which may be taken by the appropriate
2 Secretary, and upon approval by that Secretary, not accrue
3 any further eligibility to benefits under title III of the
4 Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equaliza-
5 tion Act of 1948. However, if such a member thereafter
6 and during his period of obligated service attains and main-
7 tains required levels of proficiency, as determined by the
8 appropriate Secretary, he shall again be entitled to those
9 benefits and to accrue further eligibility to those benefits.

10 “(f) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this sec-
11 tion, a member of a reserve component including a Reserve
12 in retired status may, by competent authority, be ordered
13 to active duty or active duty for training at any time with
14 his consent: *Provided, however,* That no member of the
15 National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard
16 of the United States shall be so ordered without the consent
17 of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State,
18 Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case
19 may be.”

20 (14) By redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g)
21 of section 233 as (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

22 SEC. 5. The National Defense Act, as amended (39
23 Stat. 166), is further amended as follows:

24 (1) By adding the words “persons who are transferred

1 thereto pursuant to law and” after the words “shall con-
2 sist of” in section 58 thereof.

3 (2) Section 61 (39 Stat. 198) is amended by adding
4 the following subsections:

5 “(b) In addition to the Army National Guard and Air
6 National Guard heretofore authorized by this Act, the States
7 may, as provided by the laws of such State, organize and
8 maintain State defense forces in conformance with regulations
9 prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. The regulations
10 of the Secretary of the Army shall, among other things, pro-
11 vide for the maximum composition of the State defense
12 forces within each State and shall limit the organization of
13 such forces, during periods of peace, to a strength as deemed
14 appropriate for organizing and planning and to serve as a
15 basis for the rapid expansion of such State defense forces,
16 if and when any part of the Army National Guard or Air
17 National Guard may be ordered to active duty in the service
18 of the United States, or during periods of a national emer-
19 gency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the Presi-
20 dent. State defense forces established under this section may
21 not be called, ordered, or in any manner drafted, as such,
22 into the Armed Forces of the United States. State defense
23 forces may be used within their respective State borders
24 as deemed necessary by the chief executive thereof. A mem-
25 ber of a State defense force established under this section

1 is not exempt from military service in the Armed Forces
2 of the United States under any Federal law by reason of
3 membership therein, and further, such member is not en-
4 titled to pay, allowances, subsistence, transportation, or med-
5 ical care or treatment from Federal funds. No person may
6 become a member of the organized militia established under
7 this section if he is a member of the Reserve Forces as
8 defined in section 101 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act
9 of 1952.

10 “(c) The President may prescribe for the issuance of
11 such arms, ammunition, clothing, and other items of military
12 equipment for the use of the State Defense Forces as he
13 deems appropriate.

14 “(d) The National Guard Bureau shall be charged with
15 administering the provisions of this section and shall be the
16 channel of communication between the Department of the
17 Army and the several States pursuant to policies prescribed
18 by the Secretary of the Army.

19 “(e) As used in this section, the term “State” means
20 any State, Commonwealth, Territory, the District of Colum-
21 bia, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone or Guam.”

22 (3) By amending section 70 (39 Stat. 201), to read
23 as follows:

24 “(a) Each person enlisting in the Army National Guard

1 or the Air National Guard shall sign an enlistment contract
2 and subscribe to the following oath:

3 “I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted
4 this _____ day of _____ 19__, in the
5 _____ National Guard (Air National
6 Guard) of the State of _____ for the period of
7 _____ year(s), under the conditions prescribed by law,
8 unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

9 “I, _____, do solemnly swear (or
10 affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United
11 States of America and to the State of _____; that
12 I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their
13 enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the
14 President of the United States and the Governor of
15 _____ and the orders of the officers appointed
16 over me, according to law and regulations.’

17 “(b) Each person who is transferred to the Army
18 National Guard or the Air National Guard pursuant to law
19 shall thereafter subscribe to the following oath:

20 “I, _____, do solemnly swear (or
21 affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United
22 States of America and to the State of _____; that
23 I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their
24 enemies whomsoever; that I will obey the orders of the
25 President of the United States and of the Governor of

1 ----- and the orders of the officers appointed
2 over me, according to law and regulations.'

3 “(c) The oath prescribed by subsection (a) or (b)
4 may be taken before any officer of the Army National Guard
5 or the Air National Guard, as appropriate, authorized by the
6 law of his State or Territory or of the District of Columbia,
7 in the case of members of its Army National Guard or Air
8 National Guard, or before any other person authorized by the
9 law of the jurisdiction concerned to administer oaths of enlist-
10 ment in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard.”

11 SEC. 6. The following parts of Acts are repealed:

12 (1) Paragraph (2) of subsection 4 (c) of the Universal
13 Military Training and Service Act, as amended (64 Stat.
14 605). However, any person who was deferred under the
15 last proviso thereof shall continue to be deferred from induc-
16 tion until such time as he is ordered to active duty, ceases
17 to serve satisfactorily in a reserve component, or would other-
18 wise not be subject to the Universal Military Training and
19 Service Act, as amended.

20 (2) Sections 210 and 211 of the Armed Forces Reserve
21 Act of 1952, as amended.

22 (3) Sections 102 (d) and 202 (d) of the Army and
23 Air Force Authorization Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 322, 323).

24 SEC. 7. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to
25 be maintained in the three military departments, as far as

1 practicable, on the number of persons participating in active
2 duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill
3 status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in
4 January of each year to the President and to the Congress on
5 the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve Forces.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5297

A BILL

To provide for the strengthening of the Reserve
Forces, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Brooks of Louisiana

MARCH 29, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries between U. S. and Canada (Exec. B, 84th Cong., 1st sess.) held and concluded hearings on this convention, with supporting testimony from Senator Potter; Robert Murphy, Deputy Undersecretary of State; Ernest F. Swift, Assistant Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior Department; N. E. Copeland, Ohio Department of Natural Resources; Nicholas V. Olds, assistant attorney general of Michigan; and F. A. Westerman, chief, fish division, Michigan Department of Conservation. Testimony opposing the convention was heard from Dr. Thomas H. Langlois, Ohio State University. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ANTITRUST REPORT

Select Committee on Small Business: Committee began hearings on the report of the Attorney General's Committee To Study the Antitrust Laws, hearing testimony from witnesses, as follows: Assistant Attorney General in Charge of Antitrust Division Stanley N. Barnes, who served as cochairman of the Attorney General's Committee and who presented a summary of the report, indicating areas in which his Division's policies might be affected by it; and Prof. Walter Adams, Michigan State University, and Prof. Louis B. Schwartz, University of Pennsylvania Law School, both of whom served on the Attorney General's Committee and both of whom indicated substantial areas of disagreement with the findings and recommendations of the majority. Hearings continue tomorrow when representatives of various trade organizations will be heard.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 34 public bills, H. R. 5873-5906; 16 private bills, H. R. 5907-5922; and 2 resolutions, H. J. Res. 293 and H. Res. 223, were introduced.

Pages 4386, 4407-4408

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H. Res. 223, providing for the consideration of, 7 hours of debate on, and the limiting of amendments to, H. R. 2535, to admit Alaska and Hawaii into the Union on an equal footing with the original States (H. Rept. 449); and

H. R. 4904, extension of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, amended (H. Rept. 250).

Page 4407

Rice: Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 4647, providing emergency rice allotments for 1955, and thus cleared the bill for Presidential action.

Pages 4377-4379

President's Message—Low-Income Farmers: Received a message from the President transmitting a report of the Secretary of Agriculture entitled "Development of Agriculture's Human Resources, a Report on Problems of Low-Income Farmers," and recommending legislation to improve the status of low-income farm families. The message was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered printed as a House document (H. Doc. No. 149).

Page 4379

Further Program: It was announced that action on H. R. 12, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 with respect to price supports for basic agricultural commodities, would not be sought this week. The calling of a recess was made in order at any time on Wednesday next for the purpose of receiving His Excellency Field Marshall P. Pibulsonggram, Prime Minister of Thailand.

Page 4386

AEC Office Building: Passed by a voice vote H. R. 5645, to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a modern office building in or near the District of Columbia to serve as its principal office. This passage was subsequently vacated and S. 1722, a similar bill, was passed in lieu, thus clearing the legislation for Presidential action.

Page 4380

Reserve Component Facilities: Passed by a voice vote H. R. 2107, to amend the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 to provide for additional facilities necessary for the administration and training of units of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, after adopting a committee substitute amendment. The amendment extends for 3 years the authority of the Secretary of Defense to establish armories and other facilities and authorizes an additional appropriation of \$250 million. An amendment that sought to prevent certain air training operations from interfering with commercial airline traffic was rejected. A recommittal motion designed to incorporate the same amendment into the bill was also rejected.

H. Res. 222, the rule providing for the consideration of the bill, was adopted previously.

Pages 4386-4394

Bills Referred: Three Senate-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Page 4406

Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 3:13 p. m. until Thursday, April 28, at 12 o'clock noon.

Committee Meetings

APPLE PRICES—LAND CONVEYANCE

Committee on Agriculture: The McMillan subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 5188, to prohibit the publication by the Government of any

prediction with respect to apple prices; and H. R. 1762, providing for the conveyance of certain lands by the United States to the city of Woodward, Okla.

Testifying on behalf of H. R. 5188 were Representative Harrison, of Virginia, author of the bill; Representative Abbott, author of H. R. 5183 (an identical bill); Oris V. Wells, Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service; and officials and representatives of apple organizations and farm bureau groups. Testifying on H. R. 1762 was Dr. H. Moseman, Director, Crops Research Services, Department of Agriculture.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Committee on Agriculture: Dr. Johnson, professor of economics, University of Connecticut, testified before the Abernethy subcommittee today in connection with its study of the various aspects and factors of the dairy situation.

RESERVE FORCES

Committee on Armed Services: Voted (31 to 5) to report to the House, with amendments, H. R. 5297, the National Reserve Forces Plan of 1955.

BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

Banking and Currency: Held further executive consideration of H. R. 2674, providing for the regulation of bank holding companies under the Federal Reserve System. Will continue on same proposal tomorrow morning.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Committee on Education and Labor: Further testimony and explanation of legislative proposals to provide Federal assistance to States for school construction was presented today by Roswell B. Perkins, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; and Samuel M. Brownell, U. S. Commissioner of Education. Adjourned until tomorrow morning.

FOREIGN SERVICE—STATE DEPARTMENT

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. R. 5841, amended to repeal the fee stamp requirement in the Foreign Service and amend section 1728 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;

H. R. 5842, to repeal a service charge of 10 cents per sheet of 100 words, for making out and authenticating copies of records in the Department of State;

H. R. 5844, to increase the fee for executing an application for a passport from \$1 to \$3; and

H. R. 5860, amended, to authorize certain officers and employees of the Department of State and the Foreign Service to carry firearms. Testifying on the firearms bill were Daniel H. Clare, Jr., Office of Security, and Ben H. Brown, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State.

MANGANESE

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Mines and Mining continued its consideration of H. R. 3126, relating to extension of the domestic manganese program. Other similar bills pending before the subcommittee are H. R. 3315, 3380, 4230, 4374, and 5221.

Testimony in support of the proposal was presented today by Representative Poff, of Virginia; Marshall McGee, Miller-McGee Corp., Batesville, Ark.; John Husted, resident geologist, Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co., Roanoke, Va.; Dave Myers, Lynchburg, Va., owner of the Piedmont Manganese Mining Co.; James E. Bacon, Jr., D. B. D. Mining Corp., Lynchburg, Va.; Harry Holloway, Batesville, Ark., Arkansas Mining & Exploration Corp.; and Allen A. Zoll, Minera Fernandez, S. A., of Mexico.

NATURAL GAS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Further opposition was presented today to H. R. 4560, exempting independent producers and gatherers of natural gas from Federal Power Commission regulation. Witnesses heard were Vernon W. Thomson, attorney general of Wisconsin; Mayor Quigg Newton, of Denver, Colo.; Mayor Joseph E. Dillon, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mayor J. Moloney, of Covington, Ky.; Joseph Grossman, assistant corporation counsel, Chicago, Ill.; Ralph S. Locher, director of law, Cleveland, Ohio; and Lester Hooker, Virginia State Corporation Commission.

Statements for the record were submitted by W. D. Johnson, vice president, Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen; Leonard Simons, Wayne County utilities counsel, Detroit, Mich.; and A. T. Lundberg, Arlington (Va.) County manager. Hearings will be continued tomorrow.

WIRETAPPING

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 5 continued its public hearings on pending wiretapping bills (H. R. 762, 867, 4513, 4728, and 5096). Testimony was received today from William J. Keating, former general counsel, and John M. O'Mara, director, New York City Anti-Crime Committee, Inc. Hearings will be continued tomorrow morning.

CANAL ZONE—COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. R. 4359, to authorize the city of Richmond, Calif., to dispose of certain personal property;

H. R. 4650, to authorize regulation of the sale and use of fireworks in the Canal Zone;

H. R. 5146, to authorize the President to promote Paul A. Smith, a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, on the retired list; and

H. R. 5398, to increase the efficiency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

NATIONAL RESERVE PLAN

APRIL 28, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed with illustrations

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5297]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5297) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 2, line 11, strike the words "or in the National Security Training Corps,".

On page 2, line 14, strike the words "or in training in the National Security Training Corps,".

On page 2, lines 18 and 19, strike the words "or from training in the National Security Training Corps".

On page 6, line 18, after the word "minimum", insert the word "goal", strike the word "and", and insert in lieu thereof the word "but".

On page 10, lines 16 and 17, strike the parenthetical expression "(other than training in the National Security Training Corps)".

On page 16, lines 13 to 18, strike the words "Secretary of Defense after consultation with agencies of the Federal Government having responsibility for manpower policies (or the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy)" and insert in lieu thereof the word "President".

On page 21, line 20, change the period to a comma and add "in excess of 1,000,000 members comprised of units and members thereof or any member not assigned to a unit."

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide the machinery by which our Reserve Forces may be so organized and trained that in the event of war, they can be mobilized quickly to augment the Active Forces in combat and to carry out the internal security missions in the United States. This will be accomplished by this legislation which provides authority to strengthen the Reserve Forces of the Armed Forces of the United States, by improving the Reserve structure, by supplying initially trained young men to the Reserve Forces, by assuring a supply of trained personnel to the National Guard, by insuring participation in Reserve training, and by permitting the peacetime organization of State defense forces.

H. R. 5297 contains amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, and the National Defense Act, as amended.

H. R. 5297 represents revisions by the committee of a similar bill (H. R. 2967) introduced at the request of the Department of Defense, which embodied the proposals of the President for the National Reserve Plan as contained in his special message of January 13, 1955. In order to strengthen several major areas in the bill and to make it consistent with what is believed to be the desire of the American people, the committee has extensively revised the proposed legislation, and now reports to the House, as H. R. 5297, its own version of the National Reserve Plan.

In considering this bill, Subcommittee No. 1 of the committee sat in continuous consultation for 8 weeks. During this time, hearings and conferences were held with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, all the armed services, and the major Reserve and veterans' organizations; with other departments, agencies, and offices of the Government; and with many labor, religious, and civic groups having an interest in the program. H. R. 5297 incorporates many recommendations and suggestions made by these various groups. The committee is pleased to report that H. R. 5297 has the support of the Department of Defense and all the major Reserve and veterans' organizations.

I: DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL RESERVE PLAN

The President, in a letter of August 1, 1953, requested the National Security Training Commission to report on (1) the inequities in the present method of securing men for our Armed Forces Reserve and the burdens imposed, with suggestions to remedy these inequities; (2) the feasibility and desirability of operating a military training program to supply trained nonveteran reserves while at the same time continuing induction for service; and (3) the relationship of such a program to the building of a strong and equitable citizen reserve sufficiently advanced in training to permit the regular forces to expand rapidly from peacetime strength to wartime strength.

By another letter, the President expressed his concern to the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, about the problem of meeting our military manpower needs properly with the least necessary impact on the lives of our young men and on our national economy. He requested the Office of Defense Mobilization to report on the availability of manpower simultaneously to operate a military train-

ing program, supply military personnel for active service, and meet the needs of the civilian economy.

The National Security Training Commission, in its report of December 1, 1953, pointed out many inequities which had occurred during the Korean action. The report recommended the commencement of national security training through implementation of provisions of subsection 4 (k) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, in his report to the President of January 6, 1954, recommended a new approach to the problem in order to improve and make more effective the utilization of the Nation's manpower resources. This report raised serious questions relating to the capability of the manpower pool to absorb a basic change in the program of procuring and training manpower needed for the national security. In this report the Director recommended that:

- (1) The National Security Council, on the basis of recommendations by the Department of Defense, determine the size and composition of military Reserve Forces needed in light of current and future national security requirements.

- (2) The Department of Defense prepare for the consideration of the National Security Council a program for the establishment of an immediately callable reserve and a selectively callable reserve, each of appropriate size and composition.

- (3) The Department of Defense prepare for the consideration of the National Security Council a training program for the immediately callable Reserve.

- (4) The Department of Defense develop a plan for the callup of the immediately callable Reserve, and the Office of Defense Mobilization with the cooperation of the Department of Defense, Department of Labor, and the Selective Service System develop a plan for the callup of members of the selectively callable Reserve.

The President, on January 8, 1954, agreed in general with the report and requested the Director to prepare a paper dealing with these issues for presentation to the National Security Council.

The Department of Defense recommendations concerning Reserve Mobilization requirements which were developed on an interservice basis were forwarded to the Office of Defense Mobilization in May and presented to the National Security Council on June 17, 1954. The proposed Reserve program was referred by the Council to the Department of Defense and the Office of Defense Mobilization to consider certain revisions.

From that date until November 15, 1954, when the program was presented for the final time to the National Security Council, the Department of Defense and the Office of Defense Mobilization worked closely in the preparation of the National Reserve Plan. In addition to the military services, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Council Planning Board, the Reserve Forces Policy Board, the Director of Selective Service, the National Security Training Commission, and other interested agencies of the executive branch, the National Guard Association, the Reserve Officers Association, the State Guard Association, and other interested organizations made invaluable contributions in the development of the National Reserve Plan.

Three important objectives, which recognize that the Reserve Forces are only a part of the overall program necessary for the security of our Nation, governed the development of the plan:

1. To establish and maintain effective Reserve Forces at required size, composition, and readiness without reducing the combat effectiveness of the Active Forces;
2. To assure minimum impact on essential civilian activities, caused by mobilizing the Reserve Forces; and
3. To provide maximum equity of obligation for all qualified young men.

In preparing the plan for strengthening the Reserve Forces, five principal problem areas requiring affirmative legislation were encountered:

1. Reserve structure;
2. Recruitment and training of young men for the Reserve Forces;
3. Assured assignment of trained personnel to the Army National Guard and Air National Guard;
4. Compliance with Reserve training participation requirements; and
5. Organization in peacetime of State militia.

The committee in its preparation of the bill has been governed by the same basic objectives and has given full consideration to each of the five problem areas.

On January 13, 1955, the President sent the following special message to the Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

The military security of the United States requires Armed Forces, disposed and alerted for instant action, quickly reinforceable by units ready for mobilization, assured an adequate pool of trained manpower for necessary expansion. Three elements are necessary to this military posture—(1) Active Forces in the strength and effectiveness necessary to meet, to repel, and to punish a first massive assault or to conduct a lesser operation that does not require mobilization; (2) Reserves so organized and trained as units that they can be speedily mobilized to reinforce the Active Forces in combat or to man defense operations at home; (3) An unorganized Reserve pool, adequate in training and numbers, to permit a quick general mobilization of all our military strength.

Never, in peacetime, have we achieved this proper military posture. The penalties of our unreadiness have been manifold—in treasure, in blood, in the heartbreak of a mighty Nation buying time with the lives of men. Now, in uneasy peace, we can and must move toward this proper posture—at tolerable cost, with due regard for tradition, without disruption of human plans or the material economy.

Korea and Indochina are bitter reminders of the everpresent threat of aggression. The masses of armed men and the vast array of warmaking machines, maintained by the Soviets and their satellites along the frontiers of the free world, sharpen the reminders.

The first purpose of our defense planning remains the maintenance of a just, secure peace. If, however, unwanted war should come, it should find us ready with every resource at our command to repel and defeat the enemy. And, at home, we must have forces trained for every emergency, should an aggressor be so criminally unwise as to attempt an atomic attack.

In seeking to attain these goals, we must remember that the active military forces are only the cutting edge of our Nation's full strength. A vigorous economy, a strong mobilization base, and trained citizens are the invincible elements in our military striking power.

But we cannot possibly keep armed and in uniform the total forces that might ultimately be required in all-out war. The inescapable burdens would endanger the liberties and the economic system we are determined to defend.

On the other hand, in case of a global war, the Nation could not count on having time to marshal its strength while the enemy was engaged elsewhere. Unquestion-

ably, the United States would be involved from the outset of such a conflict. We must be prepared.

The Defense Establishment, through the past 2 years, has concentrated on effectiveness, economy, and efficiency within the active military forces. The result is a formidable assurance to any aggressor that we would react to attack, instantly and powerfully.

In the same period, exhaustive studies have been made on manpower—the key to a proper military posture. The recommendations herewith submitted, dealing with both the Active and the Reserve Forces, are based on them.

In summary, I recommend (1) that the present statutory provisions authorizing the induction of young men by the Selective Service System for 24 months of training and service, scheduled to expire July 1, 1955, be extended until July 1, 1959; (2) that the existing special statutory provisions authorizing the registration and induction of doctors and dentists, also scheduled to expire on July 1, 1955, be extended until July 1, 1957; and (3) that legislation be enacted by the Congress to permit the strengthening of the Reserve Forces to meet essential mobilization requirements.

The extension of selective service is necessary because experience demonstrates that active Armed Forces of the size we must maintain cannot be raised by voluntary enlistments alone. The maximum number of volunteers will continue to be the recruiting goal of the services. But realistic estimates set the probable ceiling on voluntary forces, in the present economic situation, at a million and a half—more than 1,300,000 men short of the planned strength goal for the end of the fiscal year 1956.

Active force strengths are continually under review in the light of changing missions and technological improvement of weapons. A major purpose is economy in the use of men. But I see no reasonable prospect that the world situation or technological advances, in the next 4 years, will render the draft unnecessary. I earnestly recommend, consequently, that the extension be for 4 years. In the case of doctors and dentists I recommend that the extension be for another period of 2 years only. By that time it is expected that the medical personnel requirements of the Armed Forces can be met adequately by other means.

The term of service should be retained at the 24-month level established by the 82d Congress after weighing the military efficiency and dollar-cost arguments involved. Those arguments, whose soundness was proved in the experience of the 3 past years, are now compellingly persuasive that shortening the term of service would seriously damage the combat readiness of our Active Forces.

The present operation of selective service is recognized by the American people as an equitable and necessary solution to a national problem. The calm planning for a call, the unquestioning acceptance of it, the smooth adjustment to a new way of life, manifested by millions of our young men and their families, evidences the maturity of their attitude toward the problem of national security.

Under the new National Reserve Plan, selective service and the Reserve Forces, in conjunction with our Regular Establishment, will fulfill our security needs with the least possible disruptive impact on the life of the individual citizen and the civilian economy. Flexibility is a primary characteristic of the plan. Constant scrutiny and review of its operation by the services will assure its increasing efficiency.

The Reserve program has been the subject of extensive study in the Congress, in various Government agencies and in the military services themselves over long periods of time. As in our Active Forces, we will rely as heavily as possible on voluntary service. To further this purpose, recent surveys indicate that certain improvements can be accomplished within the services, without legislation, and steps have been taken to remedy existing deficiencies. I shall follow this action personally with particular attention to training for combat missions.

In addition, however, there is need for certain changes in present laws relating to the Reserves. There are five principal areas where affirmative legislation is needed to provide the basis for a strengthened Reserve plan.

First, present law divides Reserve personnel into categories that do not lend themselves fully to strategic requirements. I recommend that this be altered so as to provide one group of reservists who can be organized into a force maintained in a high degree of readiness to meet immediate mobilization requirements, and a second nonorganized group with prior service who would be called into military service by a selective process, if the need for their services should develop in a general mobilization.

The first group should be kept ready through training, through the constant flow of new men into the group, and through the screening from the group of combat veterans and persons of essential civilian skills in excess of military require-

ments whenever possible. This makes provision for meeting the essential manpower needs of defense supporting activities as well as those of the Armed Forces. Both these needs must be met if we are to realize our maximum national strength in time of emergency.

Second, present legislation does not make adequate provision for bringing young men directly into the Reserve Forces without either adversely affecting the readiness of the Active Forces or reducing the capability of the Active Forces to recruit long-term volunteers.

At present, the Reserves are composed of older men who have completed their terms of active service. For example, less than 17 percent of the men now in the Army Reserves are under 24 years of age. I recommend that legislation be adopted by which physically fit young men between the ages of 17 and 19 may volunteer for 6 months' basic training, to be followed by Active Reserve participation for a period of 9½ years.

During the 6-month period of training, these young men would receive pay at the reduced rate of \$30 a month. The total numbers accepted in the basic type training should be subject to quotas, fixed by the President, to avoid bringing the manpower pool down to an undesirably low level; on the other hand, if an adequate number do not volunteer for this program, authority should be given to induct the needed young men through the Selective Service System. Men so selected would be between the ages of 18½ and 19.

The 6-month training program should be authorized for a term of 4 years covering the same period as the requested extension of the draft. In connection with this program, the National Security Training Commission should serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and to the President as Commander in Chief.

Third, under present legislation, there is no assurance that the National Guard, which by law is in the first line of defense and dependent on voluntary enlistments, receives an adequate supply of young men with appropriate basic training. Young men who enlist in the National Guard receive no concentrated initial training of the type provided by the active services. I recommend that legislation be enacted by which the men enlisting in the National Guard receive basic training in the active services. There must be further assurance that the National Guard contain a hard core of men who have been schooled in leadership and technical military skills through longer periods of active training and service.

Primary emphasis on voluntary recruitment of personnel for the National Guard should continue. However, subject to constitutional limitations, the legislation should provide that in the event of failure to recruit the necessary numbers and quality of volunteer personnel, and at the request or approval of the governor of a State, personnel completing training or service in the Active Forces may be assigned to the National Guard for their obligated period of reserve participation.

Fourth, I recommend that legislation be adopted to induce participation in Reserve training by providing that men who have served less than 2 years may be recalled to active duty in order to maintain or restore proficiencies.

It is also contemplated that reservists who fail or refuse to participate in the Reserve training that may be required of them and choose not to restore lost proficiencies, will be given other than an honorable discharge at the end of their period of military obligation. Such action, which will be taken in accordance with existing statutory authority and procedures, is based upon the concept that honorable military service includes complete fulfillment of all service obligations, reserve as well as active. I ask that the Congress reaffirm this concept which is already contained in the law.

Fifth, existing law does not permit States to maintain troops in addition to the National Guard. In view of the fact that the potential enemy possesses weapons of mass destruction and means for their delivery, it is a matter of urgent importance that there be no break between the time that National Guard units might be called into Federal service and the time that the States could raise additional forces to replace them. I therefore recommend that the Congress enact legislation which would permit the States to raise and maintain in time of peace Organized Militia Forces which would take over the National Guard's domestic missions and support civil defense activities upon its withdrawal.

These five remedies are suggested as amendments to our existing legislative pattern, which is an essentially sound one. Through these amendments, certain broad objectives can be attained. To begin with we will give each young man the maximum possible right of self-determination by offering him a choice of methods of meeting his military obligation. At the threshold of his career, he will understand his obligations, so that he can make definite plans for his future.

In addition, a more equitable sharing of the military obligations will be accomplished. The program will go far toward assuring combat veterans that they will not be called in an emergency until younger men who have not had combat duty are called, thus alleviating an inequity made apparent during the Korean conflict.

In sum, the program will constitute a substantial improvement in our present defense arrangements. It will make our determination evident to every would-be aggressor.

I believe that, under today's conditions, steps generally as outlined above represent the best available approach to the problem of military security. I earnestly urge that Congress promptly initiate its studies of the detailed measures necessary and that legislation incorporating the principles of the program be enacted.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 13, 1955.*

On January 25, 1955, a bill, H. R. 2967, to implement the National Reserve Plan was introduced at the request of the Department of Defense by Mr. Brooks of Louisiana.

II. THE HEARINGS

The committee undertook consideration of the President's proposals in the awareness that a sound military program must rest on a solid base and yet be adaptable to rapidly changing conditions.

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, provides the foundation for an effective and enduring Reserve program. In reporting out that act, this committee gave full recognition to the phenomenon of evolution in Reserve legislation.

Two important related measures are the National Defense Act and the Universal Military Training and Service Act. The importance attached to the latter by this House is demonstrated by the fact that on February 8, 1955, a 4-year extension of the authority therein to induct men for active training and service was voted by an overwhelming majority.

The strategic concepts affecting national security today are quite different from the concepts existing at the time the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 was enacted. H. R. 5297, rather than constituting a new Reserve program, contains amendments to existing law to meet changes in the strategic outlook and to correct shortcomings which experience has demonstrated exist in our present Reserve system.

On February 6, 1955, Subcommittee No. 1, Mr. Brooks, chairman, commenced extended hearings on this legislation, giving thorough consideration to the views of all interested agencies, organizations, and individuals including Members of this House. No group or individual was denied the opportunity to be heard. The committee has developed a bill which it believes provides the necessary legislation to permit the strengthening of the Reserve Forces to meet mobilization requirements and to provide for the security of the Nation.

During the hearings the following presented statements to the committee with regard to the National Reserve plan:

Department of Defense:

Hon. Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense

Adm. Arthur Radford, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Hon. Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense

Department of the Army:

Hon. Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army
 Hon. Hugh M. Milton, II, Assistant Secretary of the Army
 Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Chief of Staff
 Mr. F. L. Orth, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army

Department of the Navy:

Hon. Charles S. Thomas, Secretary of the Navy
 Adm. Robert B. Carney, Chief of Naval Operations
 Gen. L. C. Shepherd, Commandant, United States Marine Corps
 Hon. Albert Pratt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Department of the Air Force:

Hon. James H. Douglas, Under Secretary of the Air Force
 Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Chief of Staff
 Hon. David S. Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force

Treasury Department:

Hon. H. Chapman Rose, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
 Vice Adm. Alfred G. Richmond, Commandant, United States Coast Guard

Selective Service System: Maj. Gen Lewis B. Hershey, Director

National Security Training Commission:

Hon. Warren H. Atherton, Commissioner
 Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Commissioner
 Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid, Commissioner

National Guard Bureau:

Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Chief
 Brig. Gen. W. P. Wilson, Chief, Air Force Division

Reserve Forces Policy Board: Dr. Arthur S. Adams, Chairman

Department of Labor: Hon. Rocco C. Siciliano, Assistant Secretary of Labor

Office of Defense Mobilization: Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Director

Federal Civil Defense Administration: Gov. Val Peterson, Administrator

State Guard Association

Reserve Officers Association

Maj. Gen. Lief Sverdrup, USAR

Capt. Walter J. Taylor, Jr., USAR

Hon. James Roosevelt, Member of Congress from California

Active Duty Reservists Association

National Farmers Union

American Farm Bureau Federation

Church of the Brethren

William C. Gibbons

Mrs. W. H. Moore

National Association of Evangelical Churches

National Grange

National Temperance League

National Temperance and Prohibition Council

National Women's Christian Temperance Union

National Prohibition Committee

Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary

Friends Committee on National Legislation

Jewish War Veterans

Congress of Industrial Organizations

American Labor Party

Disabled American Veterans
 Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association
 Greater Boston Committee to Oppose Universal Military Training
 United Christian Missionary Society
 Technical Manpower Commission, Armed Forces Chemical Association
 Board of World Peace, Methodist Church
 Mennonite Central Committee
 Manpower Commission, Engineering Joint Council
 Mrs. Agnes Waters
 American Legion
 American Chemical Society
 Armed Forces Chemical Association
 Assembly of Indiana Council of Churches
 Wayne County (Ohio) Informal Citizens Group
 Jewish Peace Fellowship
 United Christian Youth Movement
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Board of Social Missions, United Lutheran Church of America
 American Legion Auxiliary
 Air Force Association
 AMVETS
 Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities
 National Society of Professional Engineers
 National Association of Manufacturers
 Naval Reserve Association
 National Conference of Methodist Youth
 National Association of Secondary School Principals
 National Council Against Conscription
 National Association for Advancement of Colored People
 Dauphin Way Methodist Church, Mobile, Ala.
 American Dental Association
 Manufacturing Chemists' Association
 Veterans of Foreign Wars
 Col. Frank A. Iszard, Elmira, N. Y.
 United States Chamber of Commerce
 American Federation of Labor
 Army-Navy Union, U. S. A.
 National Council of Churches of Christ
 Mr. Whatley, District of Columbia lawyer
 National Guard Association

III. HIGHLIGHTS OF H. R. 5297

STRUCTURE AND SIZE OF RESERVE FORCES

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 established the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve.

☛ The Ready Reserve, within a statutory limit of 1,500,000 was to contain units and individuals, ready for active service (1) in time of national emergency proclaimed by the President, subject to a determination by the Congress as to the numbers to be called, or (2) in an expansion of the Armed Forces in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress. A primary consideration in estab-

lishing the Ready Reserve was to provide a Reserve Force for employment in a Korea-type situation.

The Standby Reserve was to contain units and individuals available for active duty only in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress. Thus the Reserve mobilization base for a general emergency or war was divided between the two categories. As a separate group within the Standby Reserve, it was expected that there would be a relatively small inactive-status list.

In actual practice, the Ready Reserve, while increasing in size, has not attained the degree of organization or training required for its mobilization role.

During the entire period of more than 2 years that the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 has been in effect, the Ready Reserve has exceeded the statutory ceiling of 1,500,000. The strength of the Ready Reserve on June 30, 1954, was more than 2,500,000. This number, however, is in no wise a measure of the military strength of the Ready Reserve. Over 300,000 of that number are part of the Active Forces and thus are not in Reserve. Of the 2,200,000 ready reservists not on active duty, only about 700,000 are participating in paid training, and this number does not represent a balanced and organized military force. Further, among the entire membership there are varying degrees of availability for service in an emergency.

The Standby Reserve has not attained the composition originally contemplated. Since there are only 200,000 members, of whom 140,000, or 67 percent, are on the inactive status list, it has not been practicable to produce an organized force in this category.

Personnel procedures prescribed in law have been partially responsible for the development of this situation. Under the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, transfer of members from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve occurs only at the request of the individual. Eligibility for such transfer in the case of persons having a statutory Reserve obligation is established through participation in Reserve training.

In the development of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, it was anticipated that the Ready Reserve would become a well organized and highly trained force within the statutory ceiling of 1,500,000. It was believed that men with a statutory obligation in the Ready Reserve would participate in voluntary training in order to establish eligibility for transfer to the less vulnerable Standby Reserve. Such has not been the case; this incentive provision alone has not produced the desired result.

Under the bill, the new Ready Reserve would be a trained and appropriately organized force of units and individuals, of such size and composition as to provide the Reserve base for the early phases of a general mobilization. Due to the changing strategic situation, primary consideration in the bill has been given to establishing the Ready Reserve as a Reserve military force for general mobilization.

For the foreseeable future, the Active Forces will continue to be made up in part of reservists on active duty. Therefore, the term "Reserve Forces" has been adopted to denote those elements of the Reserve components (except the Retired Reserve) which are in fact in reserve and not part of the existing Active Forces. Thus the strength of the Ready Reserve will no longer include members of the Reserve on active duty.

H. R. 2967 provided no statutory strength ceiling on the Ready Reserve, but rather proposed complete flexibility as to size, as well as composition, based on specific mobilization requirements. Current requirements were set at approximately 2,950,000 to be reached by 1959. The committee felt that some limitation was necessary, and established a statutory ceiling of 2,900,000 on the Ready Reserve.

The Standby Reserve will be a nonorganized Reserve pool from which experienced personnel for the forces to be developed in the secondary phases of a general mobilization will be selected. By 1959, the Standby Reserve is expected to achieve a total strength of approximately 2 million.

As the basis for controlling the numbers within the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve, the bill provides that members completing their Ready Reserve obligation will be transferred automatically to the Standby Reserve unless they volunteer to remain. Furthermore, there is broad authority for the service Secretaries to effect transfers from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve through the screening process.

SCREENING AND SELECTIVE RECALL

In the bill there is full recognition that the national defense requires not only the creation of adequate military forces, but also the preservation of an effective defense-supporting economy. Existing law provides that records of members of the Reserve be maintained showing such information as dependency status, civilian occupation skills, and availability. The law further requires that in the event of a limited mobilization, attention shall be given in ordering reservists to active duty to such conditions as the nature and duration of previous service, family responsibilities, and employment necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, and welfare.

However, no provision is now made for a category to which individuals of questionable mobilization availability may be transferred. The determination of which reservists would be ordered into military service and which would be left in their civilian pursuits in time of mobilization would have to be made by the military services. Careful consideration of individual cases would be most difficult.

To correct this situation, the bill provides for continuous peacetime screening of the Ready Reserve to insure immediate availability in the event of mobilization. Members of the Ready Reserve with critical skills, combat veterans, and those whose mobilization would result in extreme personal or community hardship will be screened for possible transfer to the Standby Reserve. Criteria for the screening process will be prescribed by the President.

Another new feature in the bill provides that members of the Standby Reserve will not be ordered to active duty until the Selective Service System has determined their availability based on the allocation of skills between military service and essential civilian activities. This places the responsibility for availability determination on an agency outside the Department of Defense, permitting the military services to concentrate on the many other aspects of mobilization. It will also assure that such availability determination will be made in the light of local conditions well known to selective service boards.

Peacetime screening of Ready Reserves, and selective recall of the Standby Reserve in a general mobilization, will provide a proper balance of military skills in the Ready Reserve, assure the minimum impact of mobilization on the civilian economy, and minimize the recurrence of individual injustices which arose during the Korean emergency.

One other feature of the bill gives recognition to manpower requirements for scientific, professional, technical, and skilled personnel. Upon a specific finding by the President, persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense-supporting industries may be allowed to undertake their military obligation in the 6 months' active duty for training program provided in the National Reserve plan, thereby reducing their absence from the job to 6 months. Following the 6 months of active duty for training, such persons would be subject to the screening process.

It is also of interest to note in this same connection that in acting to extend authority to induct men for active training and service, this House made no change in current deferment provisions.

MISSION OF THE READY RESERVE

Originally, in H. R. 2967, the Ready Reserve was described as consisting of "those trained members and units of the Reserve Forces available to meet immediately during early phases, but not to exceed 6 months, of any war or mobilization, an expanded need for military manpower." It was the consensus of the committee that such a description not only might be subject to misunderstanding but also that introducing the element of time would be restrictive to mobilization planning.

Accordingly, the committee adopted the general language now contained in the bill to describe the Ready Reserve, recognizing that the broadening of the language would be compensated for and limited by the numerical ceiling of 2,900,000 placed on the Ready Reserve.

Furthermore, the language of the original bill, H. R. 2967, ascribed to the Ready Reserve the mission to

(1) Augment the Active Forces; (2) replace attrition and combat losses in the Active Forces; and (3) provide for building up combat and support forces, and the expansion of the training base.

The committee felt that detailed and continuing missions for a Reserve category should not be legislated, and, therefore, eliminated the statement of mission from the bill. However, in the belief that it is important and helpful to the morale of members of the Ready Reserve to know exactly what is expected of them, the committee has included the complete statement of mission in this report.

INITIALLY TRAINED YOUNG MEN FOR THE RESERVE FORCES

Under existing law there are two means available for furnishing initially trained young men needed in the Reserve Forces.

First, the provisions in subsection 4 (d) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, provide for the early release from active service of young men who volunteer and are accepted for membership in reserve component units. The Department of Defense has not implemented this provision of the law because of the effect

that such an early release program would have on the overall combat effectiveness of the Active Forces, since such young men during their period of training would of necessity be carried within the authorized Active Force strengths. Such a procedure would divert a large proportion of forces from operational duties to training duties, and make it difficult to support the overseas deployment and rotation of forces.

Second, the provisions in section 4 (k) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, provide for the implementation of national security training. This would require that the period of training and service for men under age 19 be either reduced or eliminated. All the armed services and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have carefully considered this provision and have recommended against it because of the damaging effect it would produce on long-term enlistments into the Active Forces. In fiscal year 1954, 66 percent of initial long-term enlistments came from individuals below age 19. Above this age, the number of long-term enlistees becomes progressively smaller and the number of inductions increases. The Department of Defense is concerned that reduction or elimination of draft liability for men under age 19 would dry up this essential source of youthful volunteers.

In all services, the average age of the reservists is increasing. In the Army Reserve, 83 percent of the enlisted personnel are over age 24; in the Air Force Reserve, 89 percent are over age 24. Further, since the average age of inductees entering the Active Forces is increasing, the average age upon entering the Reserve Forces 2 years later is also increasing. The committee is of the opinion that a program is needed that will bring young men with adequate training directly into the Reserves. Youth is needed because of its higher combat effectiveness, to meet requirements for young men at the base of the pyramid to round out a Reserve training program, and because availability for military service is greater.

The bill contains a new recruitment program which provides the means whereby young men below age 19 may enlist in the National Guard or Reserve, undergo 6 months of active duty for training, and be deferred from the draft subject to satisfactory participation in Reserve training. The Department of Defense in presenting this program proposed that the military obligation for such personnel should be 10 years; that the personnel while in training should receive \$30 a month; that the numbers entering the program annually be under a Presidential quota control on the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense; and that to the extent voluntary means failed to meet requirements, there be authority to induct into the program.

Because of the quota controls, and because persons undergoing the 6 months' training would be carried outside the Active Forces strength, this program is not expected to produce an adverse effect on the Active Forces.

The committee approves this new recruitment program in principle, but has inserted in the bill several provisions which modify some features proposed by the Department of Defense.

The committee finds the 10-year military obligation unacceptable and has provided instead that the military obligation to those who enter this program be the same as for all others who enter the Armed Forces, namely, 8 years.

Since personnel while undergoing 6 months of active duty for training will be in a training status similar to that of individuals entering the Active Forces, the committee increased the pay of trainees to \$50 per month. Special provision is made to entitle them to death and disability benefits and afford them reemployment rights.

The Department of Defense stated in the hearings that the number of persons to be enlisted each year in the 6-month training program would be based on requirements. In the first year the Department proposed to enlist 100,000, as this was considered to be the number which could be effectively absorbed by the Reserve Forces during the initial year of this program. The number could be lesser or greater in subsequent years. The National Guard Association stated that it considered this number unrealistic and inadequate to meet the guard requirements alone, and that the figure should not be less than 250,000.

In consideration of these views, the committee has provided in the legislation that the quotas fixed by the President shall be within the range of a minimum goal of 100,000 persons net and a maximum of 250,000 persons net annually.

The committee noted that, under current Department of Defense planning, the Army will be the principal user of the 6-month training program, with only 2 other Services, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, participating on a limited basis.

The committee has used the word "net" to indicate the total effect of the quotas on the manpower pool. Thus every individual who enlists in the Reserve Forces for 6 months of active duty for training and subsequently enlists in the Regular service or volunteers for active duty for 2 or more years as a reservist, will be replaced in the program by another individual from the manpower pool.

The committee was favorably impressed with the overall volunteer concept of the National Reserve Plan presented by the Department of Defense. The committee believes that in order for the Reserve program to be effective, it should be essentially voluntary.

The committee wishes to emphasize its desire that the goal of a minimum of 100,000 for the 6-month training program be met. It also wishes to affirm its intention that this be an exclusively voluntary program. Should the goal not be achieved, any proposal to secure the necessary numbers by other than voluntary means must be presented to the Congress.

H. R. 2967 provided that the National Security Training Commission would act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and to the President as Commander in Chief with respect to welfare of young men while serving on 6 months of active duty for training. The committee accepted this proposal and in addition provided that the Commission shall report with respect to the welfare of such persons annually to the Congress.

In addition to enlisting in the Reserve Forces for the 6-month training program, there is another choice available under the National Reserve Plan by which a young man may fulfill his military obligation through direct entry into the Reserve.

He may enlist, prior to being ordered to report for induction, in a reserve component for a total of 8 years. Within 2 years of such enlistment he will be ordered to active duty to perform 24 months of active training and service in the military service in which enlisted. Deferment from active duty may be authorized in the case of indi-

viduals in officer training programs and students in high school. Input into this program will be subject to Presidential quota control on the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Secretary of Defense and will be in addition to the minimum and maximum imposed by the committee for persons enlisting in the 6-month training program.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

The ROTC program during peacetime is geared primarily to meet the requirements of the Reserve Forces. During today's cold war situation, when the Active Forces are expanded greatly beyond the Regular Forces, the Active Force officer requirements cannot be met by the service academies alone. The ROTC program must be capable of meeting these additional requirements as well as the needs of the Reserve Forces.

National policy expressed by the Congress requires that the obligations and privileges of serving in the Armed Forces be shared in a fair and just manner. Equity considerations preclude the further deferment from military service of ROTC graduates when other draft-liable persons have been and must continue to be inducted for active service. This consideration had even greater significance when the ROTC students were deferred while other individuals were being inducted and sent to Korea for combat.

The problem thus stems from the necessity of having to produce the number of officer requirements of the Reserve Forces in addition to the needs of the Active Forces, and the necessity that all of these officers serve on active duty. The problem is further complicated when the Active Force officer allocations are reduced.

Efforts to solve this problem have necessitated taking the following actions:

1. Permitting the voluntary release of officers from the Active Forces and liberalizing opportunity for retirement;
2. Releasing involuntarily Regular and Reserve officers whose performance was least satisfactory;
3. Making additional strength authorizations above Active Force requirements to accommodate remaining ROTC graduates.
4. Issuing certificates of completion entitling ROTC graduates to be commissioned after completing obligated service as enlisted men.

Under provisions of the bill, all qualified ROTC graduates will be commissioned. As proposed by the Department of Defense this matter would have been handled administratively. The committee, however, has seen fit to write into legislation a guarantee to commission all qualified Army and Air Force ROTC graduates. Upon graduation, those who are excess to the requirements of the Active Forces will be given 6 months of active duty for training following which they will complete their military obligation in Reserve status. The committee wishes to make it clear that "excess to requirements" in this case refers to numbers only and not to quality.

The National Reserve Plan will preserve equity among individuals, will meet the officer requirements for our Active Forces, and will build an adequate mobilization base that will be available in the event of war. With the increase in mobilization requirements for the Ready Reserve, there will be greater opportunities for training and promotion for ROTC graduates.

THE MANPOWER POOL DURING THE 4-YEAR PERIOD OF THE NATIONAL
RESERVE PLAN

The "manpower pool," which will be an important factor in implementing the National Reserve Plan, is made up of those young men of draft age who have not served, who are available for induction, and who meet the mental and physical standards for military service.

It is essential that an adequate manpower pool be maintained to provide a source of long-term enlistments for the Active Forces. At the same time, this pool should not be permitted to increase to the extent that the average age of induction would be at an unsatisfactory level, or would enable some men to pass the age of military liability without incurring the military obligation.

Regulation of the manpower pool to meet the above conditions is one of the essential features of the National Reserve Plan. The size of the pool is subject to many variables, particularly the size of the Active Forces, the number and term of enlistments and reenlistments, the numbers of men becoming of age each year, and the number of deferments.

In projecting the manpower pool for the 4 years of the National Reserve Plan, the following assumptions were used:

1. Extension of induction authority and of existing selective service regulations and policies through fiscal year 1959.

2. Continuation of Active Forces end-strengths in fiscal years 1956-59 at latest programed end-strengths for fiscal year 1956—2,859,000 for the Department of Defense and approximately 28,000 for the Coast Guard.

3. Continuation of existing military personnel procurement policies, and continuing capability of the services other than Army to meet their requirements for new personnel without resorting to induction.

4. Reenlistment rates, on the basis of recent reenlistment experience, generally for the period January-September 1954.

Based on these assumptions, it was estimated the manpower pool at the end of each fiscal year would be as follows:

1955.....	820, 000	1958.....	1, 550, 000
1956.....	1, 000, 000	1959.....	1, 790, 000
1957.....	1, 230, 000		

Should such an increase occur in the size of the manpower pool, it has been estimated that the average age at induction would rise from about 21 years at the present time to about 24½ years in fiscal year 1959.

These figures do not take into account the number of men who will enlist in the Reserve Forces for the 6 months' training program. Such members would decrease the manpower pool in a corresponding amount.

In order to illustrate the cumulative effects upon the manpower pool of a relatively small variation in certain key factors, alternative estimates of the manpower pool have been made. An increase in the Armed Force strength of 5 percent and a decrease of 5 percent in the average reenlistment rate during this period, would reduce the manpower at the end of fiscal year 1959 from 1,790,000 to 1,360,000. A decrease in the Armed Force strength of 5 percent and an increase of

5 percent in the reenlistment rate, would increase the manpower pool at the end of fiscal year 1959 from 1,790,000 to 2,200,000.

Here again, the estimates do not consider the numbers who will enlist in the Reserve Forces for the 6 months of active duty for training. This serves to illustrate how the 6 months' training program provides a control factor on the manpower pool while meeting valid military requirements.

WHY THE NATIONAL RESERVE PLAN IS NOT UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

The committee feels, in view of the erroneous conception held by some that the National Reserve Plan is universal military training, the report would not be complete without pointing out the essential differences between the two.

The National Reserve Plan gives recognition to the need for a military manpower pool to meet Active Force requirements for long-term volunteers, and to protect the manpower sources of the ROTC program. Universal military training does not recognize this need fully.

The 6 months' training program proposed in the National Reserve Plan is geared to valid Reserve Forces requirements and will be controlled within the limits set forth in H. R. 5297 of 100,000 to 250,000 annually. Universal military training is not specifically related to requirements, but is concerned primarily with the equal sharing of the military obligation and with creating a training populace.

The 6 months' training program under the National Reserve Plan is a volunteer program, whereas universal military training is a compulsory program, which personnel would enter by induction only. Universal military training would thus require the simultaneous operation of 2 induction systems at different age levels, 1 for the Active Forces and 1 for the Reserve Forces.

In the National Reserve Plan, the 6 months' trainees receive their training as members of the Armed Forces. Under universal military training, the training would be conducted under a separate corps with a distinctive shoulder patch.

The National Reserve Plan is a 4-year program and is subject to periodic review and further continuance by the Congress in 1959. Universal military training is a permanent manpower program.

The National Reserve Plan recognizes the need for maintaining military strength-in-being. The size of the Active and Reserve Forces are based on national security requirements. Universal military training would reduce the Active Force strength in specific relation to number of trainees entering Reserve Forces.

The National Reserve Plan recognizes the need for prior-service personnel as the hard core of the Reserve Forces, and provides means to insure their participation in reserve training programs. Universal military training would have a completely volunteer provision as regards such personnel, so that upon completing 2 or more years active service they would be eligible to go directly to the Standby Reserve.

ASSURED SUPPLY OF TRAINED MEN FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

Under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, the National Guard, unlike the other Reserve components, does have a source of supply for young men. This law permits a young man, who enlists in a unit of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard prior to reaching age 18½ years, to be deferred from induction for active training and service, subject to continued satisfactory service in such National Guard unit.

These young men, however, are not required to undergo active training similar to the 6-months' period of active duty for training provided for in the bill. The hearings brought out that over 70 percent of the enlisted personnel of the National Guard have never received the intensive individual basic training required of men upon their entry into the Active Forces.

The committee took due note not only of the fact that such individuals who remain with the National Guard over a period of years do achieve a high status of training, but also of the fact that there is a high rate of turnover of such personnel requiring a continuing program of basic training. For example, in fiscal year 1954, over 112,000 men under age 18½ were enlisted into the National Guard, yet the net gain in this age group was only 30,000.

Without in any way detracting from the excellence of the training provided to these individuals by their units, the committee recognizes that the general training level of the National Guard could be improved by an assured supply of trained personnel. Accordingly, it was determined that all young men who acquire draft deferment as a result of direct entry into the Reserve program should be required to undergo the initial 6 months of active duty for training.

The possibility was weighed that denying to the National Guard their principal source of personnel, and requiring their recruiting to be confined within quotas might cause the strength of the National Guard to decline sharply. To preclude such an eventuality there was incorporated into the bill a statutory requirement that sufficient personnel be made available to the Army National Guard and Air National Guard to meet their approved program strengths. Directly related to this requirement was the placing of the annual minimum goal of 100,000 persons, net, on the 6-months' training program.

As a further measure of assuring the supply of trained personnel to the National Guard should voluntary means fail, consideration was given to the proposal contained in H. R. 2967, under which individuals could, on the request or approval of the appropriate Governor, be assigned to the National Guard upon release from active training or active training and service for the purpose of the training prescribed in the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

In prescribing a procedure for transferring individuals involuntarily to the National Guard, consideration had to be given to the traditional status of the National Guard as a volunteer organization. The committee considers that the volunteer character of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard should be maintained to the maximum extent practicable. However, as part of the first line defenses of the Nation, there must be a means to assure meeting the manpower requirements of the National Guard, should voluntary methods fail to procure the necessary numbers and quality of personnel.

The National Guard Association expressed concern that the language used in H. R. 2967 "assigned * * * for training in accordance with the purposes of this act" was not sufficient to make a person a member of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard. The effect of such a condition, they stated, would be to create units in the Army National Guard and Air National Guard composed partially of personnel who had assumed the traditional dual State-Federal obligation and partially of personnel who would be subject only to the Federal obligation. This provision they felt would destroy the integrity of units, be destructive of discipline and morale, and be a long step toward federalization of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard.

The committee recognized the concern of the National Guard, and adopted the current provisions of the bill, permitting the transfer, without the restriction as to the type of training as set forth in H. R. 2967.

TRAINING PARTICIPATION

Earlier in this report, the committee has pointed out the failure of members of the Ready Reserve to participate on a large scale in Reserve training program. The fact that only 700,000 out of more than 2,200,000 reservists not on active duty are participating in paid training is one indication of the seriousness of the situation.

Of necessity, some means to increase participation in Reserve training are essential. At the time the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 was passed, it was believed the incentives provided would be sufficient to assure an effective Ready Reserve. Present events demonstrate that such is not the case, as lack of participation in training programs has resulted in a most ineffective Ready Reserve. The committee believes firmly that the Ready Reserve will be only as effective as the degree of participation in sound, comprehensive training programs. Much time was consumed during the hearings on this one problem, and many witnesses testified to the real need for improvement.

The Department of Defense proposed several measures to improve participation. Among them were education of the public and the serviceman as to the military obligation, and an improved and more attractive training curriculum. The committee subscribes to these two measures.

In furtherance of the necessity to improve participation by better understanding and support on the part of the public, the committee is hopeful that there will be increasing assistance from industry. Some industries have demonstrated such support by paying the reservist, while on training duty, the difference between his civilian and military pay. Equal support has been shown by granting military leave for periods of training duty without loss of vacation time. The committee commends industries which have taken such steps and encourages the idea of a more general participation in the practice. Testimony received during the hearings indicated that considerable improvement in the training programs is desirable and necessary. It is the belief of the committee that such improvements will stimulate participation.

The 8-year obligation has been retained for all individuals entering the Armed Forces. Within the total obligation, maximum periods of

membership in the Ready Reserve related to length of active service are specified in the bill.

Thus persons who have performed 2 years or less of active training or active training and service may be required to serve the remainder of their obligation in the Ready Reserve. Persons who serve 3 years of active service have a maximum of 4 years in the Ready Reserve; those who perform 4 years of active duty, 2 years; and those who perform 5 or more years of active service have no Ready Reserve requirement.

The Department of Defense proposed the establishment administratively of an incentive training program, whereby an individual faithfully participating in Reserve training could reduce his Ready Reserve obligation. (See Chart H. R. 2967.) The committee supports such a concept, but because it feels that such incentives should be clearly and definitely understood by the individuals concerned, has made these incentives part of the bill. Under the terms of the bill, a member of the Ready Reserve who satisfactorily participates in prescribed incentive programs, shall have his required service in the Ready Reserve reduced so that his active and Reserve service would total 5 years. This feature is not available to the man who enlists in the 6 months' training program. (See Chart H. R. 5297.)

Whereas the committee realizes that many men will faithfully perform their required obligation, it is nonetheless convinced that measures to insure such performance are necessary.

The committee has completely rejected the proposal inherent in H. R. 2967 whereby a member of the Ready Reserve would be subject to a discharge under conditions other than honorable for failing or refusing to participate in required Reserve training. In the opinion of the committee this would constitute undue and harsh punishment and would have a serious effect and influence on the entire future life of any man so discharged. Many witnesses appearing before the committee expressed similar convictions and opposition.

However, recognizing that some means must be provided to insure participation, the committee has incorporated in the bill a formula which it is believed will serve to keep participation at the required level. Under this plan, members of the Ready Reserve having an obligation to serve may participate in training programs involving a specified number of drills and annual training of not to exceed 17 days. When the degree of participation is not considered sufficient to maintain proficiency, an alternative of 30 days' annual training may be offered. Should a member then fail or refuse to perform either of these alternatives, he may be ordered without his consent and required to perform active duty for training for 45 days annually.

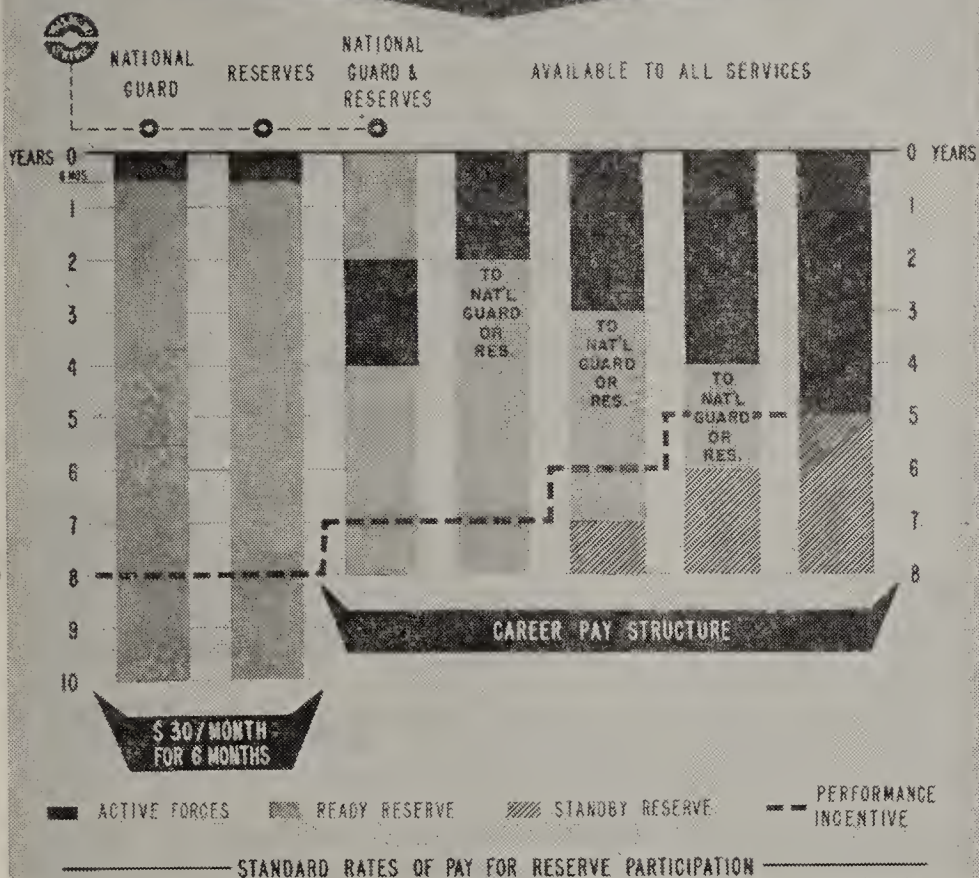
A person enlisted in the 6-month training program will be deferred from induction into the Active Forces after completing the initial active duty for training for so long as he serves satisfactorily in the Reserve Forces. However, if he does not serve satisfactorily during any part of his obligated service, he will be liable to be inducted into the Armed Forces in which he has been trained.

The original proposal in H. R. 2967 provided that such delinquent reservists would be liable for a period of training and service for not more than 18 months. The committee has changed this to 24 months as a more effective insurance measure.

NATIONAL RESERVE PLAN

HR 2967

MANPOWER SOURCES



ROTC graduates who serve on active duty for training for 6 months will be required to participate in Reserve training for the remainder of their obligation in accordance with standards and regulations developed by the Secretary of Defense. Failure to meet these standards may result in their commission being revoked.

STATE DEFENSE FORCES

Under present law, the individual States may not organize troops in addition to the National Guard. Nor is there current statutory authority to organize such additional troops in case the National Guard were to enter active Federal service.

During the testimony on this bill, witnesses who are interested in or concerned with the problem have expressed the need for the establishment in peacetime of some type of State defense forces to provide for internal security during a war or national emergency.

Governor Val Peterson, Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, stated:

I also favor the provision that authorizes the establishment of militia organizations within the States * * * authorization of State forces for use by the governors of States when National Guard units are federalized is a sound provision.

State organizations of this type can materially assist the governors in affording assistance to local jurisdictions to support policing functions * * * and would be available for internal security missions and for civil defense * * *

The State Guard Association of the United States, representing 22 States, strongly urged the establishment in peacetime of State Guards and stated in testimony before the committee that:

to properly cope with any disaster in the absence of the National Guard in Federal Service, a State Guard militia organized and trained in internal security tactics is necessary.

The National Guard Association and the Reserve Officers' Association also expressed support and the need for such forces.

The bill contains provisions to enable the States to organize and maintain during periods of peace State defense forces in conformance with regulations of the Secretary of the Army. It is the opinion of the committee that this action will bolster the internal security of the United States and increase the availability of the National Guard for active Federal service.

The committee has incorporated in the bill provisions that the National Guard Bureau shall administer the provisions of this section and be the channel of communication between the several States and the Department of the Army, pursuant to policies prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. This provision takes advantage of the fact that the National Guard Bureau is the channel of communication with the States on National Guard matters and thus can perform a similar function with respect to State defense forces.

These forces will be used within the respective State borders as deemed necessary by the Governor thereof. While such forces may not be called, ordered, or drafted, into the Armed Forces of the United States, the members of the State forces are not exempt from military service in the Armed Forces by reason of such membership.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER

As originally introduced at the request of the Department of Defense, H. R. 2967 contained no restriction on the power of the President to order members of the Ready Reserve to active duty in a national emergency proclaimed by him.

Such a provision would, of course, represent a reversal of current provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. This measure confers upon the President the power to call units or members of the Ready Reserve to active duty in an emergency proclaimed by him, subject to the determination by Congress of the numbers to be called.

In placing these current restrictions on the power of the President with respect to the Ready Reserve, the Congress recognized the authority of the President, under an act of 1903, to call the militia for the purpose of repelling invasion and certain other purposes, and his power to utilize the Active Forces and to send them wherever he chooses.

In reporting this bill, the committee has taken cognizance of the changes in the strategic situation that have occurred since enactment of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. Possession by the potential enemy of weapons of mass destruction and the means for their delivery on this country bring us face to face with instantaneous peril.

Recognizing that calling out the militia is a cumbersome procedure and that time would be required to convene Congress should an emergency arise during a period when Congress was not in session, the committee has included in the bill provisions for the President in an emergency proclaimed by him to order 1 million members of the Ready Reserve to active duty without congressional action.

This provision will permit the President to take certain actions during the time required to assemble Congress, and will serve notice to any potential enemy that this Nation can react quickly to aggression.

EFFECT OF THE BILL ON PRESENT RESERVISTS

The bill contains a special provision under which no combat veteran will be subject to required participation in a Reserve training program. Individuals presently in the Ready Reserve under a statutory obligation, or those who subsequently become members through transfer, who were in active service prior to July 27, 1953, are relieved of any requirement to participate in Reserve training.

The fact, however, that such individuals have no statutory training duty, does not operate to change their total military obligation nor the maximum period of Ready Reserve membership. Enactment of the bill into law will not operate to change the membership category of any individual reservist.

Individuals now in the Ready Reserve on other than a statutory basis will be subject to transfer to the Standby Reserve unless they agree in writing to remain in the Ready Reserve program for at least a year. Individuals in the Ready Reserve under operation of statute will be subject to the screening procedures prescribed in the bill and their transfer to the Standby Reserve may be effected by the appropriate Secretary without the need for them to establish eligibility therefor. Highest priority in the screening process will be given to combat veterans.

Those persons affected by the process of transfer from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve will be afforded the opportunity, if qualified, to volunteer to remain in the Ready Reserve. Individuals transferred to the Standby Reserve may, under certain conditions, qualify for retirement points and for promotion.

Members of the Reserve in active service will no longer count within the strength of the Ready Reserve. Within the first year of operation of the National Reserve plan, it is expected that through the transfer and screening processes and through the dropping of personnel on active duty from the Ready Reserve rolls, the total strength of the Ready Reserve will be reduced to approximately 1½ million, after which it will build up toward the statutory ceiling.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The effective date of all the provisions of the bill will be the date of enactment except in one instance. Persons in the Standby Reserve who are in a pay status at the time of passage of this legislation will be permitted to remain in such pay status for not more than 120 days from the effective date of the legislation. All other members of the Standby Reserves may be permitted to participate in training but in a nonpay status. This provision is made in order to allow those members of the Standby Reserve who are in a pay status the opportunity to become members of the Ready Reserve.

IV. ESTIMATED COSTS

The Department of Defense estimated costs (in millions of dollars) of the current Reserve program for fiscal year 1955, and for the National Reserve plan projected through fiscal year 1959 are as follows:

[In millions]

	Appropriated, 1955	Estimated			
		1956	1957	1958	1959
Army.....	360	529	606	722	872
Navy-Marine Corps.....	162	248	308	359	395
Air Force.....	188	247	325	413	484
100,000 6-month trainees ¹		² 132	177	177	177
Total.....	710	1,156	1,416	1,671	1,928

¹ The figure 100,000 has been used merely as a basis for estimating the costs of the 6-month training program, and does not mean the number to be trained during any 1 year is fixed at 100,000.

² This estimate is based on the program commencing fiscal year 1956 with 75 percent of \$177 million being obligated for 1st year.

SIX-MONTH TRAINEES

The estimated costs for training 100,000 personnel annually in the 6-month training program proposed in the National Reserve plan are predicated on the passage of legislation. For this reason they are contained in the amount shown for proposed legislation in the fiscal year 1956 budget document.

The funds requested include estimated costs of pay and allowances, subsistence, clothing, transportation and other military personnel costs of the trainees, as well as the maintenance and operation costs required

for their support. The estimates of pay reflect the increase from \$30 to \$50 a month.

The funds requested exclude similar costs for the military personnel that will be required for support as instructors. These latter costs are chargeable to the Active Forces.

RESERVE FORCES PROGRAM (BUDGET CATEGORY V)

The estimates for fiscal years 1957 through 1959 have been developed by projection of the per capita costs for the average number of personnel expected to be in a drill-pay status and for the average number expected to receive annual training only.

These estimates include:

1. Pay and allowances, subsistence, clothing, transportation, and other military personnel costs. The estimates of pay reflect the enactment of the Career Incentive Act of 1955.

2. Purchase of individual equipment, maintenance and operation of facilities, maintenance of vehicles and other equipment, petroleum, oil, lubricants, and related items.

3. The procurement of certain classes of major items, such as vehicles, ammunition, and electronic equipment is included only for the Air National Guard. Other Reserve Forces are supplied from available stockpiles.

4. Normal construction of new facilities and for additions to existing facilities.

These estimates exclude:

1. Costs for military personnel assigned to the Reserve program as administrators and trainers.

2. Procurement of major items of equipment, such as tanks, guns, heavy weapons, ships, and other materiel. Such equipment is made available from the mobilization stockpiles of the military services for use by their Reserve Forces. The modernization of equipment in the mobilization stockpiles is continuing. This will permit such modern materiel as required to be made available to the Reserves. No materiel that duplicates stockpile items will be procured solely for the Reserve Forces.

3. Direct procurement of aircraft for the Reserve Forces or the establishment of a mobilization stockpile. The Department of Defense will continue to modernize all flying elements of its Active Forces and to provide for planned expansion. Aircraft will continue to be made available to the Reserve Forces as they are phased out of the Active Forces. While the Reserves may not be equipped with aircraft identical to those in the Active Forces, it is expected that those Reserve units required for mobilization would perform their missions from the total available aircraft inventories.

4. A large portion of the approximately \$1 billion referred to by the Department of Defense as representing an approximation of the requirement for the accelerated construction of new and additional facilities over the next 5 years.

5. Any increase in costs which may result from the committee provision that inactive-duty training shall normally provide for an annual minimum of 48 drills.

6. Increase in costs for guaranteeing commissions to ROTC graduates who are in excess of Active Force requirements and are ordered to active duty for training for 6 months.

These cost estimates present an order of magnitude only, and are not based on detailed programs.

V. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 1. Short title.—This section provides that the act may be cited as the "National Reserve Plan."

Section 2. Congressional policy.—This section states the conviction of the Congress that the best interests of the national security demand a well-trained and well-disciplined Reserve, and further that honorable service includes fulfillment of service obligation in the Reserve Forces as well as the Active Forces.

Section 3. Manpower.—This section amends the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

Subsection (1). Military obligation and its fulfillment.—This subsection amends paragraph 3 of subsection 4 (d) as follows:

Retains the obligation for 8 years of Active and Reserve service for persons entering the Armed Forces, but extends the age limit within which such obligation is incurred to 35 years. At present this obligation is acquired only by individuals below age 26, despite the fact that persons deferred from induction retain their draft liability to age 35.

Reaffirms the volunteer character of the National Guard (i. e., the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia), as set forth in section 58 of the National Defense Act, but provides that where volunteer methods fail to meet personnel requirements, individuals having a remaining Reserve obligation upon release from active training or from active training and service may, upon request or approval of the governor or other appropriate State authority, be transferred to the National Guard. This amendment incorporates into the Universal Military Training and Service Act specific reference to the two categories of personnel composing the National Guard, that is, members of the militia voluntarily enlisted therein and persons with military obligations transferred thereto, and reference to membership in the National Guard being a prerequisite to membership in the National Guard of the United States (i. e., the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States, Reserve components).

Permits individuals subject to a Reserve obligation who become divinity students or ordained ministers to be relieved of the requirement to participate in Reserve training programs.

Imposes on all individuals entering the Armed Forces the obligation to participate in Reserve training, as required, as well as an obligation to conform to certain administrative requirements.

Liberalizes the conditions for early release to the Reserve components from active training and service, eliminating the requirements that the individual volunteer for and be accepted into an organized unit and that such release be effected prior to completing the 2-year period of training and service required by statute.

Eliminates the narrow grounds of personal hardship as the sole basis for discharge to the completion of the 8-year obligation. This will

make it possible to discharge from the Reserve during their 8-year obligation individuals who for any reason will not be available for military service during an emergency.

Subsection (2). Direct procurement into Reserve.—This subsection amends clause (A) of paragraph (2) of subsection 6 (c) as follows:

Eliminates current provision under which men below age 18½ years may enlist in the National Guard and be deferred from induction subject to satisfactory participation until age 35.

Permits men below age 19 to enlist in the National Guard or the Reserve of an armed force, undergo 6 months of active duty for initial training and serve the remainder of an 8-year obligation in Reserve status.

Permits persons, prior to issuance of orders for them to report for induction, to enlist in the National Guard or the Reserve of an armed force, and within 2 years be ordered to active duty for training and service for 24 months, subject to postponement on the same basis and for the same periods of time as draft deferments are granted to high-school students and to college students in officer training programs. Although such individuals do not enjoy draft deferment, their entry into active training and service is accomplished by being ordered to active duty by their service rather than by being inducted through the Selective Service System.

Prescribes that direct entry into the Reserve Forces under either of above two methods will be within quotas established by the President and upon the advice of the Secretary of Defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff. Notwithstanding the quotas fixed by the President, a minimum of 100,000 persons net shall be enlisted annually, but no more than 250,000 persons net may be enlisted annually to serve in the program involving 6 months of active duty for training. The purpose of the minimum is to give a reasonable assurance that the needs of the National Guard and Reserve for trained young men will be met; the purpose of the maximum is to insure that the program does not become one of universal military training.

Provides a statutory guaranty that sufficient personnel will be made available to the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard to meet their approved program strengths.

Requires the National Security Training Commission to act in an advisory capacity to the President and to the Secretary of Defense and to report annually to the Congress with respect to the welfare of persons undergoing the 6 months of active duty for training.

Permits persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense supporting industries to fulfill their military obligation, upon a specific finding by the President, by serving in the program involving 6 months of active duty for training.

Provides that a person in the 6-month training program shall:

- (1) receive \$50 monthly for the initial 6 months of active duty for training;
- (2) be regarded during the initial 6 months as grade E-1 (under 4 months) for purposes of subsistence, travel, and transportation allowances and for computation of physical disability retirement, separation, or severance benefits under title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended;
- (3) receive under provisions of Public Law 108, 81st Congress, the same benefits for disability or death during the initial 6 months

resulting from disease or injury to which a member of the Regular service of corresponding grade and length of service would be entitled. Such persons, however, shall be denied conversion rights for national service life insurance; and there is a 30-day limitation after release from active training on servicemen's indemnity coverage.

(4) enjoy draft deferment following completion of the 6-month active duty for training, subject to satisfactory Reserve training participation, but be subject to induction for an additional 24 months of active training and service for failure to participate satisfactorily in such Reserve training.

Permits participants in officer-training programs to be enlisted in the Reserve outside established quotas.

Defines "active duty for training" for the purpose of the Universal Military Training and Service Act in the same manner as defined in the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. Also provides that members of the National Guard undergoing the 6 months of active duty for training shall be in a Federal status. This latter provision is confirmatory of the present provisions of section 233 (d), Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, which permits members of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States to be ordered to active duty for training, with their own consent and the consent of the Governor, in their reserve component (Federal) status rather than in their militia (State) status.

Subsection (3). ROTC.—This subsection amends paragraph (1) of subsection 6 (d) by additions as follows:

Prescribes that all qualified ROTC students shall be commissioned upon graduation.

Permits persons commissioned from ROTC for whom there are no spaces in the Active Forces requirements existing at the time to be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 6 months, following which they shall serve in an appropriate reserve component for a period of 7½ years.

Provides that persons who fail to satisfy their Reserve obligation may have their commission revoked.

Subsection (4). Reemployment.—This subsection amends paragraph (3) of subsection 9 (g) to extend to members of the National Guard similar reemployment rights following periods of training in their militia status as are now in effect for members of the Reserve components.

Subsection (5). Reemployment.—This subsection adds a paragraph (4) to subsection 9 (g), providing that upon completion of the 6-month active duty for training, persons may apply for reinstatement of their civilian positions within 60 days and enjoy protection against discharge without cause from such employment for a period of 6 months. These benefits afforded to the individual following his 6 months of active duty for training are of slightly lesser magnitude than like benefits available to persons released from 2 or more years of active training and service.

Section 4. Reserve organization and system.—This section contains 14 amendments to the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

Subsection (1). Definition.—This subsection amends subsection 101 (f), which defines "member of a Reserve component," to incorporate the additional procedure provided for acquiring membership

in the National Guard of the United States through transfer to the National Guard. Continues provision that membership in the National Guard is a prerequisite to membership in the National Guard of the United States.

Subsection (2). Active Forces and Reserve Forces.—This subsection adds to section 101 two new subsections defining the “Active Forces” as members and units of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty; and the “Reserve Forces” as members and units of the Reserve components not on active duty or in retired status. These 2 definitions in effect divide the Reserve components into 4 categories: Reserves on active duty, Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve and Retired Reserve.

Subsection (3). Mission of Reserve Forces.—This subsection amends subsection 201 (a) by substituting a statement of mission of the Reserve Forces for the statement of mission of the Reserve components. The mission assigned is that of augmenting the Active Forces in times of emergency.

Subsection (4). Composition of Reserve Forces.—This subsection amends section 204 to provide that the Reserve Forces shall consist of the Ready Reserve, with an authorized aggregate strength of 2,900,000, and the Standby Reserve.

Subsection (5). Ready Reserve.—This subsection amends section 205 to provide:

(a) A concept of the Ready Reserve in terms of a military force of a size and composition to be determined by the Secretary of Defense, to be available immediately during the early phases of war or general mobilization. Thus the Ready Reserve becomes an organized force constituting the reserve base for the initial phases of a general mobilization or war. This replaces the old concept of the Ready Reserve as a category of liability having a fixed numerical ceiling.

(b) Authority for the appropriate Secretary to prescribe training for the Ready Reserve. Prescribes the minimum inactive duty training program as consisting normally of 48 drills, and removes from individuals who were in active service prior to July 27, 1953, any obligation to participate in Reserve training.

Subsection (6). Standby Reserve.—This subsection amends section 206 to provide:

(a) A concept of the Standby Reserve in terms of those members of the Reserve Forces that are not in the Ready Reserve. The Standby Reserve thus becomes a nonorganized reserve pool constituting the source of trained and experienced personnel for the secondary phases of a general mobilization. This replaces the old concept under which part of the reserve base for the initial phases of a general mobilization or war was, in theory, to have been organized in the Standby Reserve.

(b) That members of the Standby Reserve may participate in active duty for training or inactive duty training only voluntarily in a nonpay status, in accordance with provisions of section 240. However, members of the Standby Reserve, who are in a pay status upon the passage of this amendatory act, may continue in such status for 120 days. This latter provision will afford such persons the opportunity to volunteer for transfer to the Ready Reserve for the purpose of continuing in a pay status.

Subsection (7). Reserve membership and obligation.—This subsection amends section 208 as follows:

(a) Prescribes that a person upon becoming a member of a Reserve component shall be in the Ready Reserve, unless he is on active duty or is transferred to the Standby Reserve.

(b) Continues the National Guard of the United States in the Ready Reserve.

(c) Provides that a reservist not otherwise required to serve in the Ready Reserve shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve, placed in the Retired Reserve, or discharged as appropriate, unless he agrees to serve for at least 1 year in the Ready Reserve. This provides the basis for control over the size of the Ready Reserve; it alters the present procedure under which transfer from the Ready Reserve requires a positive act on the part of the individual.

(d) Authorizes transfer from Standby Reserve to Ready Reserve of a person who has not completed his Ready Reserve service when the reason for the initial transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists.

(e) Prescribes the maximum periods of required service in the Ready Reserve, reduced proportionately in accordance with the period of active service: for individuals with 2 years or less of active service, the remainder of the military obligation; for individuals with 3 years of active service, 4 years; and for individuals with 4 years of active service, 2 years. Specifically relieves a person who has served 5 years on active duty from any requirement to serve in the Ready Reserve. With the exception of those who have undergone only 6 months of active duty for training, it provides for reducing the required period in the Ready Reserve through participation in incentive programs, to permit a person to be transferred to the Standby Reserve after completing a total of 5 years of active service and such incentive participation.

(f) Requires the President to provide for a system of screening the Ready Reserve, that is, a process of transferring individuals to the Standby Reserve in order to achieve maximum mobilization availability of the Ready Reserve. Objectives of the screening process will be to insure:

- (1) No significant attrition upon mobilization;
- (2) A proper balance of military skills in the Ready Reserve;
- (3) A proper distribution of critical civilian skills between military service and essential civilian activities;
- (4) Due recognition of combat participation;
- (5) Due consideration for extreme hardship.

(g) Authorizes appropriate Service Secretaries to prescribe regulations governing the transfer of persons from Ready Reserve to Standby Reserve, and for transfer from Standby Reserve to Ready Reserve upon request of the individual. This gives the authority necessary to carry out the screening process.

(h) Continues members in Ready Reserve or Standby Reserve as of date of enactment of this amendatory act, that is, no one is moved into a more vulnerable category.

(i) Precludes transfer or discharge of voluntary members of the National Guard of the United States without the consent of the appropriate Governor. This provision insures, however, that in the case of individuals transferred to the National Guard, there shall be no intervening approving authority for their transfer or discharge upon completion of their statutory obligation.

Subsection (8). Transfer Between Reserve Components.—This subsection provides for a technical amendment to subsection 209 (a) which governs the enlistment or appointment of a reservist in a reserve component other than the one to which he is transferred upon release from active training and service. This amendment makes provision for such enlistment or appointment in the case of individuals who enter a reserve component directly, serve on active duty for training, and retain their reserve component membership on release from such active training.

Subsection (9). Status.—This subsection amends section 212 to provide that:

(a) Reservists on active duty and members of the Ready Reserve, except members of the Inactive National Guard, shall be in active status, but no member of the National Guard required to be in the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Inactive National Guard.

(b) Members of the Standby Reserve shall be in inactive status. However, they are permitted to qualify for retirement points pursuant to Public Law 810, 80th Congress, and, under certain prescribed conditions, for consideration for promotion.

Subsection 10. Training categories.—This subsection carries forward the general provisions of section 214 that, except for the National Guard of the United States, Reserve Forces shall be divided into uniform training categories. Essentially, under the new structure, this applies to the Ready Reserve only.

Subsection (11). Enlisted Reserve membership.—This subsection amends section 228, which defines as “enlisted member of a reserve component,” to reflect the additional procedure for acquiring enlisted membership in the National Guard of the United States; continues National Guard membership proviso.

Subsection (12). Limited service reservists.—This subsection amends section 232, which permits persons with certain physical defects to acquire reserve membership, to reflect the additional means of acquiring membership in the National Guard of the United States; adds National Guard membership proviso.

Subsection (13). Active duty.—This subsection amends section 233.

(a) It preserves the present vulnerability of members of the Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve for active service in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress. It provides, however, for determination of availability of members of the Standby Reserve by the Selective Service System. This “selective recall” is the converse of the screening process.

(b) It provides for calling members of the reserve components in a retired status in lowest priority in time of war or emergency declared by the Congress.

(c) It retains present vulnerability of Ready Reserve for active duty during emergency proclaimed by the President, subject to determination by the Congress of numbers to be called in excess of 1 million members composed of units and members thereof and members not assigned to units.

(d) It affords the means for insuring the maintenance of the required level of proficiency of the Reserve Forces. If this proficiency can be attained through voluntary means, no mandatory participation will be required. However, if the Secretary of the Department concerned determines that required proficiency cannot be so attained,

he is authorized to offer the members of his Reserve Forces a choice of alternative training programs. In the event that the members then fail through their own fault to participate in such program, they may be ordered to active duty for training not to exceed 45 days annually.

(e) It denies to reservists who fail through their own fault to maintain required levels of proficiency, the opportunity to qualify for retirement or promotion benefits. However, should such persons later attain the required level of proficiency, entitlement is restored.

(f) It continues present provisions governing voluntary call to active duty of members of the Reserve components, including the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States with consent of the Governor.

Subsection (14) is a technical amendment redesignating certain subsections.

Section 5. National Guard and Militia.—This section amends the National Defense Act.

Subsection (1). Composition of the National Guard.—This subsection amends section 58 of the National Defense Act to conform to terms of this amendatory act, by including in the personnel composition of the National Guard persons transferred thereto to fulfill the military obligation.

Subsection (2). State troops additional to the National Guard.—This subsection amends section 61 of the National Defense Act to permit the maintenance in time of peace of State defense forces in addition to the National Guard, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. This will provide for continuity of internal security missions and missions in support of civil defense when the National Guard is ordered into active Federal service. The National Guard Bureau will administer the provisions of this section pursuant to policies prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, and serve as the channel of communication with the States.

Subsection (3). Oaths.—This subsection amends section 70 by adding the oath to be subscribed to by individuals transferred to the National Guard upon release from active training or active training and service. Individuals enlisting voluntarily in the National Guard are required to subscribe to the oath prescribed in section 70 of the National Defense Act, as amended, which is repeated in this subsection. Individuals enlisting voluntarily in the Reserve of an Armed Force are required to subscribe to the oath prescribed by section 8 of the Act of May 5, 1950. This is the same oath required of individuals voluntarily enlisting for active service, and prescribed for individuals inducted for active service (although induction is not affected by refusal to subscribe to the oath). No further oath is required of persons transferred to a reserve component for the remainder of the obligation upon release from active service. However, when such individuals are transferred to the National Guard, the additional oath provided in this amendment is prescribed (although membership in the National Guard is not affected by refusal to subscribe to the oath).

Section 6. Repeals.—This section repeals certain parts of acts.

(1) Repeals paragraph 2 of subsection 4 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, thus removing certain restrictions upon voluntary active duty for enlisted members of a reserve component as the basis for assuring that persons enlisting in the Reserve for the program involving active duty for 24 months of training and

service are not denied the opportunity to perform such active duty. It preserves the right of any person to be deferred from induction who was a member of a reserve component on June 25, 1950, pursuant to the conditions set forth in the repealed paragraph.

(2) Repeals section 210 (which divided the reserve components into three categories) and section 211 (which established the inactive status list) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 in order to conform to the reserve structure established by this amendatory act.

(3) Repeals sections 102 (d) and 202 (d) of the Army and Air Force Authorization Act of 1949 removing the statutory ceilings on the Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve, respectively.

Section 7. Reports.—This section provides the Secretary of Defense shall report to the President and to the Congress annually on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve Forces.

VI. LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Department of Defense is strongly in favor of the principles of the proposed legislation as indicated by the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 21, 1955.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation, to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes. A detailed sectional analysis will be forwarded at an early date. This proposal is designed to implement the recommendations in the President's special message to the Congress on January 13, 1955, wherein he urged that legislation be enacted by the Congress to permit the strengthening of the Reserve Forces to meet essential mobilization requirements.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955. The Department has been advised that the proposal is in accord with the program of the President. It is recommended that this legislation be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

This legislation would be known as the National Reserve Plan. Its purpose is to provide the Reserve Forces needed for our national security; to maximize the equitable sharing of military obligation by those militarily qualified to serve; and to minimize the impact on essential civilian activities of training and mobilizing the Reserve Forces. This legislation seeks to accomplish these aims without hampering the combat effectiveness of the Active Forces.

Our active military forces provide the "cutting edge" of the forces needed in an emergency. To meet requirements for emergency augmentation of those forces, however, we must have an organized and well-trained Reserve Force immediately available if needed, and we must have an additional Reserve group of trained men who would be available as mobilization progressed. These two groupings would constitute the Reserve Forces.

The Reserve Forces under the proposed legislation would be divided into two categories—the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve.

The Ready Reserve would be a trained and equitably organized force constituting the reserve manpower base for the initial phases of a general mobilization. Based on the existing international situation, and projected Active Forces strengths and deployments, the Ready Reserve requirements are currently estimated at 2,950,000. This size would be subject to periodic review and to appropriate adjustments to conform with changing conditions. Members of the Ready Reserve would be obligated to participate in Reserve training as required by the respective services; they would be liable for service in time of war or emergency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the President.

The National Guard would remain in the Ready Reserve in its traditional role as part of the Nation's first line of defense, retaining its dual State and Federal status. This legislation contains provisions in furtherance of the intent of the

Congress that the strength and organization of the National Guard be at all times maintained and assured.

The Standby Reserve would be essentially a nonorganized Reserve manpower pool from which individuals would be drawn to furnish the experienced personnel needed for the secondary phases of a general mobilization. Members of the Standby Reserve would not be required to participate in any training; they would be liable for service only in time of war or emergency declared by the Congress, and their availability for such service would be determined by the Selective Service System.

There would be a continuous screening of the Ready Reserve, and movement of personnel from this group to the Standby Reserve to assure a proper balance of military skills and to assure that individuals possessing critical civilian skills would not be retained in numbers beyond the military requirements for those skills. First consideration in the transfer of personnel from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve would be given to those who have participated in combat.

The primary source of personnel for the Reserve Forces would be men leaving the Active Forces with a remaining obligation to serve in the Reserve.

All possible administrative measures can and are being taken to improve the Reserve Forces. Primary emphasis will continue to be placed on voluntary participation. However, to the extent that the Reserve Forces are unable to obtain voluntary participation, enforcement measures should be provided by legislation.

A new method for direct procurement into the Reserve Forces would be provided for in this legislation and it is designed currently for the Army, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Individuals below the age of 19 years, who would not have had previous active military service could volunteer for a 10-year military obligation under the following conditions:

1. Six months of active duty for training during which pay would be \$30 per month.

2. Following initial training, deferment from induction would be contingent upon satisfactory participation in the Reserve training program.

3. The flow of persons directly into the Reserve Forces would be subject to the control of the President on the advice of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff so that the manpower pool would be maintained at such levels as to sustain the recruitment of long-term volunteers for the Active Forces on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to preclude the possibility of the manpower pool's increasing to a size where some men might pass the age of military liability without performing military service. Should enlistments for the 10-year obligation prove insufficient to meet military requirements, men would be inducted into this program through the Selective Service System.

This legislation also would provide suitable measures to enforce required participation in the training programs of the Ready Reserve. This training program would be designed to maintain the proficiency of units and of individuals. The normal maximum annual training proficiency requirements] would be 48 drills plus 2 weeks active duty for training.

The legislation would also provide authority for the several States to maintain in time of peace, in addition to the National Guard, an organized militia. This would assure continuity of internal security missions and missions in support of civil defense in an emergency where the National Guard was ordered into active Federal service away from the State, particularly in an emergency involving direct attack upon the United States.

This legislation and the proposed implementation thereof have been discussed within the executive branch of the Government, including the Office of Defense Mobilization, Department of Labor, and the Treasury Department with respect to the Coast Guard. Representatives of the Department of Defense have called upon and sought the advice of interested outside agencies and individuals in formulating this proposed legislation.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

In the event this legislation is enacted, it is estimated that increased costs of \$123 million will be incurred in fiscal year 1956 if 100,000 men enter 6 months of training during that period in 1 or more services.

While such increased costs were not included within the proposed operating budget for fiscal year 1956, funds for this and certain other items will be shown

in the budget as proposed for later transmission, contingent upon authorizing legislation.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD A. BUDDEKE,
Director, Legislative Programs.

VII. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, there is herewith printed in parallel columns the text of provisions of existing laws which would be repealed or amended by the various provisions of the bill.

EXISTING LAW

THE BILL

TO PROVIDE FOR THE STRENGTHENING
OF THE RESERVE FORCES, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES

That this Act may be cited as the
"National Reserve Plan".

SEC. 2. In enacting this legislation, it is the conviction of the Congress that the best interests of the national security demand a well-trained and well-disciplined Reserve, and further that honorable service includes fulfillment of service obligation in the Reserve Forces as well as the Active Forces. It is the intent of the Congress to provide sufficient Reserve Forces which, in conjunction with the Active Forces, will be able to preserve the security, and provide for the defense, of the United States.

SEC. 3. The Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as follows:

THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT, AS AMENDED

SEC. 4 (d) (3). Each person who, subsequent to the date of enactment of this paragraph, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in the National Security Training Corps, and in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard). Each such person, on release from active training and service in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps, shall, if physically and mentally qualified, be transferred to a reserve component of the Armed Forces, and shall serve there-

(1) Paragraph (3) of subsection 4 (d) is amended to read as follows:

"(3) Each person who, after the enactment of this amendatory Act, is inducted into, or initially enlisted or appointed in, the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps, before his thirty-fifth birthday, shall serve on active training and service or active duty for training in the Armed Forces or in training in the National Security Training Corps, and in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years, unless sooner discharged. Each such person, on release from active training and service or active duty for training in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps, shall, if qualified, be retained in or transferred to a reserve component of the Armed Forces by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), and

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in for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph and shall be deemed to be a member of such reserve component during such period. In case the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), determines that enlistment, enrollment, or appointment in, or assignment to, an organized unit of a reserve component or an officers' training program of the armed force in which he served is available to, and can, without undue personal hardship, be filled by any such person, it shall be the duty of such person to enlist, enroll, or accept appointment in, or accept assignment to, such organized unit or officers' training program, and to serve satisfactorily therein. The Secretary of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), may provide, by regulations which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, for the release from training and service in the Armed Forces prior to serving the periods required by subsection (b) of this section of individuals who volunteer for and are accepted into organized units of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard and other reserve components. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any person, while in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, from being ordered or called to active duty in such Armed Force.

THE BILL

shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section 6 (c) (2) (A). To the maximum extent practicable, the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard shall continue to consist of members of the militia voluntarily enlisting therein. However, when recruitment efforts by the several States procure less than the necessary numbers and quality of volunteer personnel, and upon request or approval of the Governor or other appropriate authority of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, such a person may be transferred to the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section 6 (c) (2) (A) unless sooner discharged or transferred. A person transferred under this paragraph to the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard shall concurrently become a member of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States, as appropriate. Persons having an obligated period of service under this Act shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) for satisfactory performance of that service obligation. However, any person while subject to such reserve obligation who in good faith becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion or a student preparing therefor, as defined in sections 6 (g) and 16 (g) of this Act, shall, at his request, not be required to serve on active training and service or active duty for training or inactive duty training while in such status. In addition to their obligation to perform the duties provided for in this Act, such persons shall be subject to such orders, directives, and regulations relating to their administration (including the rendering of prescribed reports on personal status) as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard). This subsection does not prevent any person, while in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, from being ordered or called to active duty in such armed force. The appropriate Secretary of a military department, with the approval of the Secretary

EXISTING LAW

SEC. 6 (c) (2) (A). In any case in which the Governor of any State determines and issues a proclamation to the effect that the authorized strength of any organized unit of the National Guard of his State cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of persons referred to in subsection 6 (b) (2) or persons who are not liable for training and service under this title, any person who prior to attaining the age of eighteen years and six months, prior to the determination by the Secretary of Defense that adequate trained personnel are available to the National Guard to enable it to maintain its strength authorized by current appropriations, and prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction, enlists or accepts appointment in any such organized unit shall be deferred from training and service under this title so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such organized unit.

THE BILL

of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy) may provide, by regulations which shall be as uniform as practicable, for the release of any person from active training and service or active duty for training in the Armed Forces before serving the period of active training and service or active duty for training for which he was enlisted, appointed, or inducted. The amendment made by this amendatory Act does not change or revoke any reserve obligation imposed on any person under this section before the enactment of this amendatory Act."

(2) Section 6 (c) (2) (A) is amended to read as follows:

"Until July 1, 1959, any person herein described may, within quotas fixed by the President with the advice of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, enlist in the Army National Guard of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or the Air National Guard of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or in the Reserve or in any unit of the Reserve of any armed force. Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), any person who has not been ordered to report for induction under this Act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for training and service in the Armed Forces and in a reserve component for a total of eight years; any person who is under the age of nineteen years and who has not received notice to report for induction under this Act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of eight years. Such persons who enlist to serve on active duty for training and service and in a reserve component for a total of eight years, shall, within two years of such enlistment, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, be ordered to active duty to perform a minimum of twenty-four consecutive months of active training and service, unless sooner released, except that the commencement of such active training and service may be deferred under the same conditions and for the same period that induction for training and service may be deferred under subsections (d) or (i) (1) of this section. Such persons who enlist to serve on active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of eight years shall, upon enlistment, be ordered

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THE BILL

to active duty for training for a period of six months. The Army National Guard and Air National Guard shall be provided sufficient personnel, under sections 4 (d) (3) and 6 (c) (2) (A) to meet the approved program strengths of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard. Notwithstanding the quotas fixed by the President under this section, a minimum of one hundred thousand persons net and not more than two hundred and fifty thousand persons net shall be enlisted annually to serve on active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of eight years for the purposes of this subsection. The National Security Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and the President, as Commander-in-Chief, with respect to the welfare of persons while serving on active duty for training for six months under this subsection. The National Security Training Commission shall report with respect to the welfare of such persons annually to the Congress. The advice and reports rendered by the National Security Training Commission pursuant to this section shall be with reference to the welfare of the persons involved and not with respect to the military training required. Upon a specific finding by the President, persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense supporting industries may be allowed to fulfill their military obligation by serving on active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of eight years under the terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person enlisted to serve on active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of eight years shall—

“(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a month for his initial six months of active duty for training and for any period of hospitalization incident thereto;

“(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and transportation allowances and title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, he shall be treated as if he were serving in pay grade E-1 (under four months);

“(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for reservists by Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress, approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the purposes of which the term ‘active duty for training’ as used herein shall be considered to be ‘extended naval or military service’), except that he shall not be entitled to the benefits of section

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THE BILL

621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and the automatic indemnity coverage under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall be limited to thirty days after separation or release from the initial six months of active duty training; and

"(iv) during his period of obligated service, be deferred from training and service under this Act, after completing his initial six months of active duty for training, for so long as he serves satisfactorily as a member of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, or a reserve component, but he shall be liable for active duty in accordance with law. However, if after completing his initial six months of active duty for training he does not thereafter, during any part of his obligated period of service, serve satisfactorily as a member of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, or a reserve component, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), his deferment shall be canceled, and he shall be liable to be inducted into the Armed Force in which he has been trained for a period of training and service of not more than twenty-four months. In addition to enlistments authorized by this subsection, persons selected for enrollment in an officer training program under section 6 (d) of this title may be enlisted in a reserve component of the Armed Force concerned. For the purposes of this Act the words 'active duty for training' mean full-time duty in the active military service of the United States for training purposes; and in respect to members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard means, for the purposes of this Act only, the performance of such duty in a Federal status."

(d) OFFICERS' TRAINING; DEFERMENT OF STUDENTS AUTHORIZED.—(1) Within such numbers as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, any person who (A) has been or may hereafter be selected for enrollment or continuance in the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps,

(3) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Upon graduation persons who successfully complete the Army or Air Force ROTC course and are qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve of the appropriate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess of the Active Forces requirements existing at that time, shall be ordered to active duty for

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or the naval and Marine Corps officer candidate training program established by the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1057), as amended, or the Reserve officers' candidate program of the Navy, or the platoon leaders' class of the Marine Corps, or the officer procurement programs of the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Reserve, or appointed an ensign, United States Naval Reserve, while undergoing professional training; (B) agrees, in writing, to accept a commission, if tendered, and to serve, subject to order of the Secretary of the military department having jurisdiction over him (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), not less than two years on active duty after receipt of a commission; and (C) agrees to remain a member of a regular or reserve component until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under subsection (d) of section 4 of this title, shall be deferred from induction under this title until after completion or termination of the course of instruction and so long as he continues in a regular or reserve status upon being commissioned, but shall not be exempt from registration. Such persons, except those persons who have previously completed an initial period of military training or an equivalent period of active military training and service, shall be required while enrolled in such programs to complete a period of training equal (as determined under regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) in duration and type of training to an initial period of military training. There shall be added to the obligated active commissioned service of any person who has agreed to perform such obligatory service in return for financial assistance while attending a civilian college under any such training program a period of not to exceed one year.

(3) Any employee who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the purpose of being inducted into, entering, determining his physical fitness to enter, or performing training duty in, the Armed Forces of the United States. Upon his release from training duty or upon his rejection, such employee shall, if he makes application for reinstatement within thirty days following his release, be reinstated in his position without reduction in his seniority, status, or pay except as such reduction

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training for a period of six months with the service in which commissioned. Upon the completion of such active duty for training such persons shall be returned to inactive duty and assigned to an appropriate reserve component for a period of seven and one-half years additional service. The Secretary of Defense shall develop standards and regulations to require satisfactory participation by such a person. Failure to meet these standards may result in his commission in the reserve being revoked."

(4) Section 9 (g) (3) is amended to read as follows:

"Any employee who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the purpose of being inducted into, entering, determining his physical fitness to enter, or performing training duty in the Armed Forces of the United States or while a member of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard. Upon his release from training duty (other than training in the National Security Training Corps)

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tion may be made for all employees similarly situated.

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or upon his rejection, such employee shall, if he makes application for reinstatement within thirty days following his release or rejection, be reinstated in his position without reduction in his seniority, status, or pay except as such reduction may be made for all employees similarly situated."

(5) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as follows:

"Any person who performs six months of active duty for training pursuant to, and as defined in section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the National Reserve Plan shall be entitled, upon application for reemployment within sixty days after (a) release following satisfactory completion of required training or (b) from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by section 9 of this title in the case of persons enlisted under the provisions of this title, except that any person so restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this title shall not be discharged from such position without cause, within six months after such restoration."

THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952,
AS AMENDED

SEC. 101 (f). "Member of a reserve component" means a person appointed or enlisted as a Reserve of an Armed Force of the United States or a person who acquires such status by transfer pursuant to law to any of the reserve components specified in section 202 of this Act: *Provided*, That no person shall be a member of the National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States unless he first be duly enlisted or appointed in the National Guard or the Air National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, pursuant to law.

SEC. 4. The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 481), is amended as follows:

(1) By amending section 101 (f) to read as follows:

"(f) 'Member of a reserve component' means a person appointed, enlisted, or inducted as a Reserve of an Armed Force of the United States or a person who is transferred to, or otherwise acquires membership in, a reserve component under any provision of law: *Provided*, That no person shall be a member of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States unless he first becomes a member of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, pursuant to law."

(2) By inserting the following at the end of section 101:

"(k) 'Active Forces' means those members and units of the Armed Forces of the United States that are on active duty.

"(l) 'Reserve Forces' means those members and units of the reserve components that are not on active duty, nor in a retired status."

EXISTING LAW

SEC. 201 (a). The Congress hereby declares that the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States are maintained for the purpose of providing trained units and qualified individuals to be available for active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war or national emergency, and at such other times as the national security may require, to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces of the United States in excess of those of the Regular components thereof, during and after the period needed for procurement and training of additional trained units and qualified individuals to achieve the planned mobilization.

SEC. 204. There shall be within each of the Armed Forces of the United States a Ready Reserve, a Standby Reserve, and a Retired Reserve, and each member of the reserve components shall be placed in one of these categories.

SEC. 205 (a). The Ready Reserve consists of those units or members of the reserve components, or both, who are liable for active duty either in time of war, in time of national emergency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law.

(b) The authorized aggregate personnel strength of the Ready Reserve shall not exceed a total of one million five hundred thousand.

SEC. 206 (a). The Standby Reserve consists of those units or members of the reserve components (other than members in the Retired Reserve), or both, who are liable for active duty only in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law.

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(3) By amending section 201 (a) to read as follows:

"(a) The Reserve Forces of the Armed Forces of the United States are maintained to provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in time of war or national emergency, and at such other times as the national security requires, to meet requirements for military forces in excess of existing Active Forces, during and after the period needed to procure and train additional units and qualified persons to achieve the planned mobilization."

(4) By amending section 204 to read as follows:

"SEC. 204. The Reserve Forces consist of the Ready Reserve with an authorized aggregate personnel strength which shall not exceed two million nine hundred thousand and the Standby Reserve."

(5) by amending section 205 to read as follows:

"SEC. 205. (a) The Ready Reserve consists of such trained members and units of the Reserve Forces as prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) subject to the limitations of section 204, which will be available immediately during early phases of any war or general mobilization.

"(b) Each member of the Ready Reserve shall perform such active duty for training and such inactive duty training as may be prescribed by the appropriate Secretary in accordance with law. Such inactive duty training shall normally provide for an annual minimum of forty-eight assemblies for drill or other equivalent periods of training, instruction or duty, or appropriate duties. Notwithstanding any other provision of law a person who served on active duty in the Armed Forces prior to July 27, 1953, will not be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter agree, to participate in active duty for training or in inactive duty training in the Ready Reserve."

(6) By amending section 206 to read as follows:

"SEC. 206. (a) The Standby Reserve consists of those members of the Reserve Forces that are not in the Ready Reserve.

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(b) Except in time of war, or unless otherwise authorized by Congress—(1) no unit of the Standby Reserve organized for the purpose of serving as such nor the members thereof shall be ordered to active duty unless the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a military department) determines that adequate numbers of the required types of units of the Ready Reserves are not readily available, and (2) no other member of the Standby Reserve shall be ordered to active duty as an individual without his consent unless the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a military department) determines that adequate numbers of qualified members of the Ready Reserve in the required category are not readily available.

SEC. 208. (a) Each person required to serve in a reserve component pursuant to law, shall, upon becoming a member of a reserve component, be placed in the Ready Reserve of his Armed Force for the remainder of his required term of service unless eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve under subsection (f) of this section.

(b) Any member of the reserve components in an active status on the effective date of this Act may be placed in the Ready Reserve.

(c) All units and members of the National Guard of the United States and Air National Guard of the United States shall be in the Ready Reserve of the Army; and

(d) All members of the reserve components assigned to units organized for the purpose of serving as such, which are designated as units in the Ready Reserve, shall be in the Ready Reserve.

(e) Subject to such regulations as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, any member of the reserve components may, at any time upon his request, be placed in the Ready Reserve if qualified.

(f) Except in time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, any member of the reserve components who is not serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States shall, upon his request, be transferred to the Standby Reserve for the remainder of his term of service—

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“(b) Members of the Standby Reserve may not be ordered, without their consent, to perform active duty for training or inactive duty training, but may be ordered, with their consent, to perform such training without pay, except that such persons who are in the Standby Reserve and who are in a pay status at the time of passage of the amendatory Act may be permitted to remain in such pay status for not more than one hundred and twenty days from the effective date of the amendatory Act.”

(7) By amending section 208 to read as follows:

“SEC. 208. (a) Each person required to serve in a reserve component pursuant to law, shall, upon becoming a member of a reserve component, be in the Ready Reserve, unless he is on active duty or is transferred to the Standby Reserve.

“(b) All units and members of the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States shall be in the Ready Reserve.

“(c) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, any member of the Reserve Forces who is not otherwise required to serve in the Ready Reserve, shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve, be placed in the Retired Reserve if he is eligible and applies therefor, or be discharged, as appropriate, unless he agrees or has agreed in writing to serve in the Ready Reserve for at least one year.

“(d) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy), any member of the Standby Reserve who has not completed his obligated period of military service in the Ready Reserve,

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(1) if he has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than a total of five years;

(2) if, having served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for a total of less than five years, he has satisfactorily participated, as determined by the appropriate Secretary, in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve for a period which when added to his period of active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States totals not less than five years or such lesser period of time as the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) may prescribe in the case of satisfactory participation in such accredited training programs as the appropriate Secretary may designate;

(3) if he has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, and, in addition thereto, has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months subsequent to June 25, 1950; or

(4) if he has served as a member of one or more reserve components subsequent to September 2, 1945, for not less than eight years.

(g) No member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve without the consent of the governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

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may be transferred to the Ready Reserve, whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists.

“(e) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary—

“(1) any person who, at the time of his release from active duty in an armed force, has served therein for two years or less, may be required to serve the remainder of his military obligation in the Ready Reserve subject to paragraph 4 of this section;

“(2) any person who, at the time of his release from active duty in an armed force, has served therein for a minimum of three years, may be required to serve four years in the Ready Reserve;

“(3) any person who, at the time of his release from active duty in an armed force, has served therein for a minimum of four years, may be required to serve two years in the Ready Reserve;

“(4) such persons by satisfactory participation in prescribed incentive programs shall have a period of required service in the Ready Reserve reduced as follows: Three years for a person who has completed two years of active duty or who has completed less than two years but more than six months of active duty and was released from such active duty for the convenience of the Government, two years for a person who has completed three years of active duty, one year for a person who has completed four years of active duty; and

“(5) any person who at the time of his release from active duty in an armed force has served therein for a minimum of five years shall serve the remainder of his obligation in the Standby Reserve in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

“(f) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense after consultation with agencies of the Federal Government having responsibility for manpower policies (or the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy), each armed force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

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"(1) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

"(2) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

"(3) members of the Reserve forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

"(4) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

"(5) members of the Reserve forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve."

"(g) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary any member of the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Standby Reserve. Subject to such regulations as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, any member of the Standby Reserve may, at any time upon his request, be placed in the Ready Reserve, if qualified.

"(h) Members of the reserve components who are in the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve on the date of enactment of this amendatory Act, except those who are on active duty, shall be in the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve, as the case may be, established by this amendatory Act."

"(i) No member of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States serving voluntarily as a member thereof shall be transferred or discharged under this section without the consent of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State concerned."

SEC. 209 (a). A person transferred to a reserve component of an Armed Force of the United States pursuant to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, shall, if qualified and accepted, be permitted to enlist or accept an appointment in such Armed Force of the United States as he may elect (except that consent of the appropriate Secretaries shall be required for enlistment or appointment as a Reserve of another Armed Force of the United States) and to participate in such programs as are authorized for such Armed Force of the United States. Any such person who enlists or is appointed in an Armed Force of the United States shall be required to perform the remaining period of his required term of service

(8) Section 209 (a) is amended by inserting the words "retained in or" before the word "transferred".

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in the Armed Force of the United States in which such enlistment or appointment is made, or in any other Armed Force of the United States in which he subsequently enlists or is appointed. All periods of such participation shall be credited against total periods of obligated service imposed by the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, but no period of time shall be credited more than once.

Sec. 212 (a). Each member of the reserve components shall be in an active, inactive, or retired status.

(b) Members in the reserve components shall be in an active status, except those on an inactive status list, members in the Retired Reserve, and those assigned to the inactive National Guard.

(c) Members of the reserve components on an inactive status list and members assigned to the inactive National Guard shall be in an inactive status.

(d) Members of the Retired Reserve shall be in a retired status.

SEC. 214. Except in the case of the National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States, each reserve component shall be divided into training categories according to the types and degrees of training including the number and dura-

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(9) Section 212 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 212. (a) Members of the Ready Reserve and members of the reserve components on active duty shall be in an active status, except that members of the inactive Army National Guard shall be in an inactive status: *Provided*, That no member of the Army National Guard who is required to serve in the Ready Reserve may be transferred to or enlisted in the inactive Army National Guard.

"(b) Members of the Standby Reserve shall be in an inactive status. However, for the purposes of title III of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948, a member of the Standby Reserve who performs active duty for training or inactive duty training under section 206 (b) of this Act, and who is otherwise eligible, is entitled to the award of retirement point credits and credit for membership in a reserve component as prescribed in that Act. A member of the Standby Reserve who applies for membership in the Ready Reserve and is denied such membership because of lack of further requirement for such member's grade and qualifications shall become eligible for consideration for promotion in the same manner as members of the Ready Reserve, provided such member complies with all other necessary requirements pursuant to law or regulation as are prescribed by the appropriate Secretary for members of the Ready Reserve to qualify for consideration for promotion.

"(c) Members of the Retired Reserve shall be in a retired status."

(10) Section 214 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 214. Except in the case of the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States, the Reserve Forces shall be divided into training categories

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tion of drills or equivalent duties to be completed in stated periods of time, as the appropriate Secretary prescribes. The designation of such training categories shall be the same for each Armed Force of the United States and the same within the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve.

SEC. 228. To become an enlisted member of a reserve component an individual shall be enlisted as a Reserve of an Armed Force of the United States and subscribe to the oath prescribed by section 8 of the Act of May 5, 1950, as amended, or be transferred to a reserve component pursuant to law: *Provided*, That no person shall become an enlisted member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States, hereunder, unless he first be duly enlisted in the National Guard or Air National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, subscribe to the oath provided in section 70 of the National Defense Act, as amended, and is a member of a federally recognized unit or organization thereof in the same grade.

SEC. 232. Persons who are otherwise qualified but who have physical defects, which as determined by the appropriate Secretary will not interfere with the performance of general or special duties to which they may be assigned, may be appointed or enlisted as Reserves in any of the Armed Forces of the United States.

SEC. 233 (a). In time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, of any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to active duty for the duration of the war or national emergency and for six months thereafter, but members on an inactive status list or in a retired status shall not be ordered to active duty without their consent unless the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) determines that adequate numbers of qualified members of the reserve components in an active status or in the inactive National Guard in the required category are not readily available.

(b) (1) In time of national emergency hereafter proclaimed by the President or

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according to the types and degrees of training including the number and duration of drills or equivalent duties to be completed in stated periods of time, as the appropriate Secretary prescribes. The designation of such training categories shall be the same for each Armed Force of the United States."

(11) By amending section 228 to read as follows:

"SEC. 228. To become an enlisted member of a reserve component, a person shall be enlisted as a Reserve of an Armed Force of the United States and subscribe to the oath prescribed by section 8 of the Act of May 5, 1950, as amended, or be inducted into, or transferred to, or otherwise become a member of a reserve component under law: *Provided*, That no person shall become an enlisted member of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States hereunder, unless he first becomes a member of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory, or the District of Columbia."

(12) By inserting the following before the period at the end of section 232: "or transferred to, or otherwise acquire membership in, a reserve component under law: *Provided*, That no person shall become a member of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States hereunder, unless he first becomes a member of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory, or District of Columbia."

(13) By amending subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 233 to read as follows:

"SEC. 233. (a) In time of war, or of national emergency declared by Congress after the enactment of this amendatory Act, any unit of the Reserve Forces and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, may, by competent authority, and subject to a determination of availability by the Director of Selective Service in the case of members of the Standby Reserve, be ordered to active duty for the duration of the war or emergency and for six months thereafter.

"(b) Members of the reserve components in a retired status may be

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when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to and required to perform active duty involuntarily for a period not to exceed twenty-four consecutive months: *Provided*, That Congress shall determine the number of members of the reserve components necessary for the national security to be ordered to active duty, pursuant to this subsection prior to the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection.

(2) It is the policy of the Congress in view of hardship situations developed by the Korean hostilities that in the interest of fair treatment as between members in the Ready Reserve involuntarily recalled for duty, attention shall be given to the duration and nature of previous service, with the objective of assuring such sharing of hazardous exposure as the national security and the military requirement will reasonably permit, to family responsibilities, and to employment found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. The Secretary of Defense shall promulgate such policies and establish such procedures as may be required in his opinion to carry out our intent here declared, and shall from time to time, and at least annually, report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Congress respecting the same.

(e) At any time, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, in an active status in any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to and required to perform active duty or active duty for training, without his consent, for not to exceed fifteen days annually: *Provided*, That units and members of the National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States shall not be ordered to or required to serve on active duty in the service of the United States pursuant to this subsection without the consent of the Governor of the State or Territory concerned, or the Commanding General of the District of Columbia National Guard.

(d) A member of a reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to active duty or active duty for training at any time with his consent: *Provided*, That no member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United

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ordered to active duty in time of war, or of national emergency declared by the Congress after the enactment of this amendatory Act, but may be ordered without their consent only if the appropriate Secretary determines that adequate numbers of qualified members of the Reserve Forces are not otherwise readily available.

“(c) In time of national emergency proclaimed by the President after the enactment of this amendatory Act, or when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, of the Ready Reserve may, by competent authority, be ordered to active duty for not more than twenty-four consecutive months: *Provided*, That Congress shall determine the number of members of the reserve components necessary for the national security to be ordered to active duty, pursuant to this subsection prior to the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection.

“(d) In order to maintain the required level of proficiency in the Reserve Forces, members thereof having an obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve may participate in training programs involving annually a specified number of assemblies for drill, or other equiva-

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States shall be so ordered without the consent of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

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lent periods of training, instruction, or duty, or appropriate duties prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, as well as a period of active duty or active duty for training of not to exceed seventeen days. However, whenever it is determined by the appropriate Secretary that the degree of participation pursuant to the foregoing procedure is not sufficient to maintain the required level of proficiency, such members may be offered the alternative of active duty or active duty for training of not to exceed thirty days annually. However, any such members who fail through refusal, when able to perform their obligation pursuant to the above alternatives, may by competent authority be ordered to and required to perform active duty or active duty for training, without their consent, for not to exceed forty-five days annually. However, no member of the Army National Guard of the United States or of the Air National Guard of the United States may be ordered to duty under this subsection without the consent of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case may be.

"(e) Members of the Reserve Forces who have fulfilled the active duty obligation imposed upon them by law and who thereafter fail to attain or maintain required levels of proficiency because of their failure or refusal to participate in prescribed Reserve programs shall, in addition to any other action which may be taken by the appropriate Secretary, and upon approval by that Secretary, not accrue any further eligibility to benefits under title III of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948. However, if such a member thereafter and during his period of obligated service attains and maintains required levels of proficiency, as determined by the appropriate Secretary, he shall again be entitled to those benefits and to accrue further eligibility to those benefits.

"(f) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, a member of a reserve component including a Reserve in retired status may, by competent authority, be ordered to active duty or active duty for training at any time with his consent: *Provided, however,* That no member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States shall be so ordered without the consent of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case may be."

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(e) A member of a reserve component ordered into the active military service of the United States will be allowed a reasonable period of time between the date he is alerted for active duty and the date on which he is required to enter upon active duty. Such period shall be at least thirty days unless military conditions as determined by the appropriate Secretary do not permit.

(f) In any expansion of the active Armed Forces of the United States which requires the ordering into the active military service involuntarily of individual officers of the reserve components who are not members of units organized for the purpose of serving as such, it shall be the policy to utilize to the greatest practicable extent the services of qualified and available officers of the reserve components in all grades in accordance with the requirements of branch, grade, and specialty.

(g) Insofar as practicable, in any expansion of the active Armed Forces of the United States which require that units and members of the reserve components be ordered into the active military service of the United States, members of units organized and trained for the purpose of serving as a unit shall be ordered involuntarily into active duty only with their units. This shall not be interpreted as prohibiting the reassignment of personnel of such units after being ordered into the active military service of the United States.

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(14) By redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g) of section 233 as (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT, AS
AMENDED

SEC. 58. COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES, AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The National Guard of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall consist of members of the militia voluntarily enlisted therein, who upon original enlistment shall be not less than seventeen nor more than forty-five years of age, or who in subsequent enlistment shall be not more than sixty-four years of age, organized, armed, equipped, and federally recognized as hereinafter provided, and of commissioned officers and warrant officers who are citizens of the United States between the ages of eighteen and sixty-four years: *Provided*, That former members of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps under sixty-four years of age may enlist in said National Guard.

SEC. 5. The National Defense Act, as amended (39 Stat. 166), is further amended as follows:

(1) By adding the words "persons who are transferred thereto pursuant to law and" after the words "shall consist of" in section 58 thereof.

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THE BILL

SEC. 61. MAINTENANCE OF OTHER TROOPS BY STATES.—(a) No State shall maintain troops in time of peace other than as authorized in accordance with the organization prescribed under this Act. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit the rights of the States in the use of the National Guard within their respective borders in time of peace or to prevent the organization and maintenance of State police or constabulary.

(b) Effective for a period of two years after Sept. 27, 1950, and under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe for the organization, standards of training, instruction, and discipline, the organization by and maintenance within any State of such military forces other than a National Guard as may be provided by the laws of such State is authorized while any part of the National Guard of such State is in active Federal service. Such military forces shall not be called, ordered, or in any manner drafted, as such, into the military services of the United States. No person shall, by reason of his membership in any unit of any such military forces, be exempted from military service under any Federal law. The Secretary of the Army is authorized, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, to use appropriations for the Military Establishment for any expenses of the United States incident to the training of the military forces authorized by this subsection except for pay, subsistence, medical care and treatment, and transportation of members of such military forces between their homes and the places of performance of such training. The Secretary of the Army, in his discretion and under regulations determined by him, is authorized to issue, from time to time, for the use of such military forces, to any State, upon requisition of the Chief Executive thereof, such arms, ammunition, clothing, and equipment as he deems necessary.

(c) As used in this section, the term "State" means any State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or the Canal Zone.

(2) Section 61 (39 Stat. 198) is amended by adding the following subsections:

"(b) In addition to the Army National Guard and Air National Guard heretofore authorized by this Act, the States may, as provided by the laws of such State, organize and maintain State defense forces in conformance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. The regulations of the Secretary of the Army shall, among other things, provide for the maximum composition of the State defense forces within each State and shall limit the organization of such forces, during periods of peace, to a strength as deemed appropriate for organizing and planning and to serve as a basis for the rapid expansion of such State defense forces, if and when any part of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard may be ordered to active duty in the service of the United States, or during periods of a national emergency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the President. State defense forces established under this section may not be called, ordered, or in any manner drafted, as such, into the Armed Forces of the United States. State defense forces may be used within their respective State borders as deemed necessary by the chief executive thereof. A member of a State defense force established under this section is not exempt from military service in the Armed Forces of the United States under any Federal law by reason of membership therein and further, such member is not entitled to pay, allowances, subsistence, transportation, or medical care or treatment from Federal funds. No person may become a member of the organized militia established under this section if he is a member of the Reserve Forces as defined in section 101 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

"(c) The President may prescribe for the issuance of such arms, ammunition, clothing, and other items of military equipment for the use of the State Defense Forces as he deems appropriate.

"(d) The National Guard Bureau shall be charged with administering the provisions of this section and shall be the channel of communication between the Department of the Army and the several States pursuant to policies prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

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SEC. 70. OATH OF ENLISTMENT, NATIONAL GUARD AND NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.—“Men enlisting in the National Guard and Air National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, shall sign an enlistment contract and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

“I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this _____ day of _____ 19____, in the National Guard (Air National Guard) of the State of _____ for a period of _____ year(s) under the conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

“I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of _____; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of _____ and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to law and regulations.’

“The oath of enlistment prescribed in this section may be taken before any officer of the National Guard (Air National Guard) or any other person authorized to administer oaths of enlistments in the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, by respective laws thereof.”

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“(e) As used in this section, the term “State” means any State, Commonwealth, Territory, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone or Guam.”

(3) By amending section 70 (39 Stat. 201), to read as follows:

“(a) Each person enlisting in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard shall sign an enlistment contract and subscribe to the following oath:

“I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this _____ day of _____ 19____, in the _____ National Guard (Air National Guard) of the State of _____ for the period of _____ year(s), under the conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

“I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of _____; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of _____ and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to law and regulations.’

“(b) Each person who is transferred to the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard pursuant to law shall thereafter subscribe to the following oath:

“I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of _____; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of _____ and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to law and regulations.’

“(c) The oath prescribed by subsection (a) or (b) may be taken before any officer of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard, as appropriate, authorized by the law of his State or Territory or of the District of

EXISTING LAW

THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT, AS AMENDED

SEC. 4 (c) (2). Any enlisted member of any reserve component of the Armed Forces may, during the effective period of this Act, apply for a period of service equal to that prescribed in subsection (b) of this section and his application shall be accepted: *Provided*, That his services can be effectively utilized and that his physical and mental fitness for such service meet the standards prescribed by the head of the department concerned: *Provided further*, That active service performed pursuant to this section shall not prejudice his status as such member of such reserve component: *And provided further*, That any person who was a member of a reserve component on June 25, 1950, and who thereafter continued to serve satisfactorily in such reserve component, shall, if his application for active duty made pursuant to this paragraph is denied, be deferred from induction under this title until such time as he is ordered to active duty or ceases to serve satisfactorily in such reserve component.

SEC. 210. All members of the reserve components who are not in the Ready or Retired Reserve shall be in the Standby Reserve.

SEC. 211. (a) Within the Standby Reserve, an inactive status list shall be maintained. When deemed by competent authority to be in the best interest of the service concerned, members in the Standby Reserve who are not required to remain members of a reserve component and who are unable to participate in prescribed training may, if qualified, be transferred to the inactive status list, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary. Such regulations shall provide for the return of such members to an active status under such conditions as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe.

(b) Members of the reserve components in an inactive status shall not be eligible for pay, promotion, or award of retirement point credits under Title III of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948, as amended.

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Columbia, in the case of members of its Army National Guard or Air National Guard, or before any other person authorized by the law of the jurisdiction concerned to administer oaths of enlistment in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard."

SEC. 6. The following parts of Acts are repealed:

(1) Paragraph (2) of subsection 4 (c) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (64 Stat. 605). However, any person who was deferred under the last proviso thereof shall continue to be deferred from induction until such time as he is ordered to active duty, ceases to serve satisfactorily in a reserve component, or would otherwise not be subject to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

(2) Sections 210 and 211 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended.

EXISTING LAW

THE BILL

ARMY AND AIR FORCE AUTHORIZATION
ACT OF 1949

SEC. 102. (d) There is hereby authorized for the Army Reserve a personnel strength of nine hundred and eighty thousand officers, warrant officers, and enlisted persons, excluding those serving on active duty in the Army of the United States who are counted within the personnel strength of eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand authorized in subsection (a) of this section. Persons may be appointed as warrant officers in the Army Reserve under such regulations and in such numbers as the Secretary of the Army may prescribe.

SEC. 202. (d) There is hereby authorized for the United States Air Force Reserve a personnel strength of five hundred thousand officers, warrant officers, and enlisted persons, including those members of the United States Air Force Reserve on active duty in the Air Force of the United States who are not counted within the personnel strength of the five hundred and two thousand authorized in subsection (a) of this section. Persons may be appointed as warrant officers in the United States Air Force Reserve under such regulations and in such numbers as the Secretary of the Air Force may prescribe.

(3) Sections 102 (d) and 202 (d) of the Army and Air Force Authorization Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 322, 323).

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to be maintained in the three military departments, as far as practicable, on the number of persons participating in active duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in January of each year to the President and to the Congress on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve Forces.

H. R. 5297

[Report No. 457]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 1955

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

APRIL 28, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Reserve Plan".
4 SEC. 2. In enacting this legislation, it is the conviction
5 of the Congress that the best interests of the national security
6 demand a well-trained and well-disciplined Reserve, and
7 further that honorable service includes fulfillment of service
8 obligation in the Reserve Forces as well as the Active Forces.
9 It is the intent of the Congress to provide sufficient Reserve
10 Forces which, in conjunction with the Active Forces, will

1 be able to preserve the security, and provide for the defense,
2 of the United States.

3 SEC. 3. The Universal Military Training and Service
4 Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as
5 follows:

6 (1) Paragraph (3) of subsection 4 (d) is amended to
7 read as follows:

8 “(3) Each person who, after the enactment of this
9 amendatory Act, is inducted into, or initially enlisted or
10 appointed in, the Armed Forces, including the reserve com-
11 ponents thereof, ~~or in the National Security Training Corps,~~
12 before his thirty-fifth birthday, shall serve on active training
13 and service or active duty for training in the Armed Forces
14 ~~or in training in the National Security Training Corps,~~ and
15 in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years,
16 unless sooner discharged. Each such person, on release
17 from active training and service or active duty for training
18 in the Armed Forces ~~or from training in the National~~
19 ~~Security Training Corps,~~ shall, if qualified, be retained in
20 or transferred to a reserve component of the Armed Forces
21 by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy,
22 or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the
23 Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard),
24 and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which
25 he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section

1 6 (c) (2) (A). To the maximum extent practicable, the
2 Army National Guard and the Air National Guard shall
3 continue to consist of members of the militia voluntarily
4 enlisting therein. However, when recruitment efforts by the
5 several States procure less than the necessary numbers and
6 quality of volunteer personnel, and upon request or approval
7 of the Governor or other appropriate authority of a State,
8 Territory, or the District of Columbia, such a person may
9 be transferred to the Army National Guard or Air National
10 Guard of such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia
11 and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which
12 he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section
13 6 (c) (2) (A) unless sooner discharged or transferred.
14 A person transferred under this paragraph to the Army
15 National Guard or the Air National Guard shall concurrently
16 become a member of the Army National Guard of the
17 United States or the Air National Guard of the United
18 States, as appropriate. Persons having an obligated period
19 of service under this Act shall perform such duties as may
20 be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary
21 of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the
22 Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States
23 Coast Guard) for satisfactory performance of that service
24 obligation. However, any person while subject to such
25 reserve obligation who in good faith becomes a regular or

1 duly ordained minister of religion or a student preparing
2 therefor, as defined in sections 6 (g) and 16 (g) of this
3 Act, shall, at his request, not be required to serve on active
4 training and service or active duty for training or inactive
5 duty training while in such status. In addition to their
6 obligation to perform the duties provided for in this Act,
7 such persons shall be subject to such orders, directives, and
8 regulations relating to their administration (including the
9 rendering of prescribed reports on personal status) as may
10 be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary
11 of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the
12 Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States
13 Coast Guard). This subsection does not prevent any person,
14 while in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, from
15 being ordered or called to active duty in such armed force.
16 The appropriate Secretary of a military department, with
17 the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary
18 of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard when it is
19 not operating as a service in the Navy) may provide, by
20 regulations which shall be as uniform as practicable, for the
21 release of any person from active training and service or
22 active duty for training in the Armed Forces before serving
23 the period of active training and service or active duty for
24 training for which he was enlisted, appointed, or inducted.
25 The amendment made by this amendatory Act does not

1 change or revoke any reserve obligation imposed on any
2 person under this section before the enactment of this
3 amendatory Act.”

4 (2) Section 6 (c) (2) (A) is amended to read as
5 follows:

6 “Until July 1, 1959, any person herein described may,
7 within quotas fixed by the President with the advice of the
8 Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, enlist in
9 the Army National Guard of a State, Territory, or the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia, or the Air National Guard of a State, Ter-
11 ritory, or the District of Columbia, or in the Reserve or in
12 any unit of the Reserve of any armed force. Under such
13 regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the
14 Army, Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air
15 Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the
16 United States Coast Guard), any person who has not been
17 ordered to report for induction under this Act may be en-
18 listed to serve on active duty for training and service in the
19 Armed Forces and in a reserve component for a total of
20 eight years; any person who is under the age of nineteen
21 years and who has not received notice to report for induction
22 under this Act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for
23 training and in a reserve component for a total of eight
24 years. Such persons who enlist to serve on active duty for
25 training and service and in a reserve component for a total

1 of eight years, shall, within two years of such enlistment,
2 notwithstanding any other provisions of law, be ordered to
3 active duty to perform a minimum of twenty-four consecu-
4 tive months of active training and service, unless sooner re-
5 leased, except that the commencement of such active train-
6 ing and service may be deferred under the same conditions
7 and for the same period that induction for training and
8 service may be deferred under subsections (d) or (i) (1)
9 of this section. Such persons who enlist to serve on active
10 duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of
11 eight years shall, upon enlistment, be ordered to active duty
12 for training for a period of six months. The Army National
13 Guard and Air National Guard shall be provided sufficient
14 personnel, under sections 4 (d) (3) and 6 (c) (2) (A)
15 to meet the approved program strengths of the Army
16 National Guard and Air National Guard. Notwithstanding
17 the quotas fixed by the President under this section, a mini-
18 mum *goal* of one hundred thousand persons net ~~and~~ *but* not
19 more than two hundred and fifty thousand persons net shall
20 be enlisted annually to serve on active duty for training and
21 in a reserve component for a total of eight years for the pur-
22 poses of this subsection. The National Security Training
23 Commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary
24 of Defense and the President, as Commander-in-Chief, with
25 respect to the welfare of persons while serving on active duty

1 for training for six months under this subsection. The
2 National Security Training Commission shall report with re-
3 spect to the welfare of such persons annually to the Congress.
4 The advice and reports rendered by the National Security
5 Training Commission pursuant to this section shall be with
6 reference to the welfare of the persons involved and not with
7 respect to the military training required. Upon a specific
8 finding by the President, persons with critical skills engaged
9 in critical defense supporting industries may be allowed to
10 fulfill their military obligation by serving on active duty
11 for training and in a reserve component for a total of eight
12 years under the terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding
13 any other provision of law, a person enlisted to serve on
14 active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total
15 of eight years shall—

16 “(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a
17 month for his initial six months of active duty for train-
18 ing and for any period of hospitalization incident
19 thereto;

20 “(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and
21 transportation allowances and title IV of the Career
22 Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, he shall be
23 treated as if he were serving in pay grade E-1 (under
24 four months) ;

25 “(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for re-

1 servists by Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress,
2 approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the pur-
3 poses of which the term ‘active duty for training’ as
4 used herein shall be considered to be ‘extended naval
5 or military service’), except that he shall not be entitled
6 to the benefits of section 621 of the National Service
7 Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and the auto-
8 matic indemnity coverage under the Servicemen’s
9 Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall be limited to
10 thirty days after separation or release from the initial
11 six months of active duty training; and

12 “(iv) during his period of obligated service, be de-
13 ferred from training and service under this Act, after
14 completing his initial six months of active duty for
15 training, for so long as he serves satisfactorily as a mem-
16 ber of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, or
17 a reserve component, but he shall be liable for active
18 duty in accordance with law. However, if after com-
19 pleting his initial six months of active duty for training
20 he does not thereafter, during any part of his obligated
21 period of service, serve satisfactorily as a member of the
22 Army National Guard, Air National Guard, or a reserve
23 component, as determined by the Secretary of the Army,
24 the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air
25 Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to

the United States Coast Guard), his deferment shall be canceled, and he shall be liable to be inducted into the Armed Force in which he has been trained for a period of training and service of not more than twenty-four months. In addition to enlistments authorized by this subsection, persons selected for enrollment in an officer training program under section 6 (d) of this title may be enlisted in a reserve component of the Armed Force concerned. For the purposes of this Act the words ‘active duty for training’ mean full-time duty in the active military service of the United States for training purposes; and in respect to members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard means, for the purposes of this Act only, the performance of such duty in a Federal status.”

(3) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: “Upon graduation persons who successfully complete the Army or Air Force ROTC course and are qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve of the appropriate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess of the Active Forces requirements existing at that time, shall be ordered to active duty for training for a period of six months with the service in which commissioned. Upon the completion of such active duty for training such

1 person shall be returned to inactive duty and assigned to an
2 appropriate reserve component for a period of seven and
3 one-half years additional service. The Secretary of Defense
4 shall develop standards and regulations to require satisfac-
5 tory participation by such a person. Failure to meet these
6 standards may result in his commission in the reserve being
7 revoked.”

8 (4) Section 9 (g) (3) is amended to read as follows:

9 “Any employee who holds a position described in par-
10 agraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall
11 be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the pur-
12 pose of being inducted into, entering, determining his phys-
13 ical fitness to enter, or performing training duty in the
14 Armed Forces of the United States or while a member of the
15 Army National Guard or Air National Guard. Upon his
16 release from training duty ~~(other than training in the Na-~~
17 ~~tional Security Training Corps)~~ or upon his rejection, such
18 employee shall, if he makes application for reinstatement
19 within thirty days following his release or rejection, be re-
20 instated in his position without reduction in his seniority,
21 status, or pay except as such reduction may be made for all
22 employees similarly situated.”

23 (5) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following

1 new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as
2 follows:

3 “Any person who performs six months of active duty
4 for training pursuant to, and as defined in section 6 (c) (2)
5 (A) of the National Reserve Plan shall be entitled, upon
6 application for reemployment within sixty days after (a)
7 release following satisfactory completion of required training
8 or (b) from hospitalization continuing after discharge for
9 a period of not more than six months, to all reemployment
10 rights and benefits provided by section 9 of this title in the
11 case of persons enlisted under the provisions of this title,
12 except that any person so restored to a position in accordance
13 with the provisions of this title shall not be discharged from
14 such position without cause, within six months after such
15 restoration.”

16 SEC. 4. The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (66
17 Stat. 481), is amended as follows:

18 (1) By amending section 101 (f) to read as follows:

19 “(f) ‘Member of a reserve component’ means a person
20 appointed, enlisted, or inducted as a Reserve of an Armed
21 Force of the United States or a person who is transferred
22 to, or otherwise acquires membership in, a reserve component
23 under any provision of law: *Provided*, That no person shall

1 be a member of the Army National Guard of the United
2 States or the Air National Guard of the United States unless
3 he first becomes a member of the Army National Guard or
4 Air National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory, or
5 the District of Columbia, pursuant to law.”

6 (2) By inserting the following at the end of section
7 101:

8 “(k) ‘Active Forces’ means those members and units
9 of the Armed Forces of the United States that are on active
10 duty.

11 “(l) ‘Reserve Forces’ means those members and units
12 of the reserve components that are not on active duty, nor
13 in a retired status.”

14 (3) By amending section 201 (a) to read as follows:

15 “(a) The Reserve Forces of the Armed Forces of the
16 United States are maintained to provide trained units and
17 qualified persons available for active duty in time of war or
18 national emergency, and at such other times as the national
19 security requires, to meet requirements for military forces in
20 excess of existing Active Forces, during and after the period
21 needed to procure and train additional units and qualified
22 persons to achieve the planned mobilization.”

23 (4) By amending section 204 to read as follows:

24 “SEC. 204. The Reserve Forces consist of the Ready

1 Reserve with an authorized aggregate personnel strength
2 which shall not exceed two million nine hundred thousand
3 and the Standby Reserve.”

4 (5) by amending section 205 to read as follows:

5 “SEC. 205. (a) The Ready Reserve consists of such
6 trained members and units of the Reserve Forces as pre-
7 scribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the
8 Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard)
9 subject to the limitations of section 204, which will be avail-
10 able immediately during early phases of any war or general
11 mobilization.

12 “(b) Each member of the Ready Reserve shall per-
13 form such active duty for training and such inactive duty
14 training as may be prescribed by the appropriate Secretary
15 in accordance with law. Such inactive duty training shall
16 normally provide for an annual minimum of forty-eight
17 assemblies for drill or other equivalent periods of training,
18 instruction or duty, or appropriate duties. Notwithstanding
19 any other provision of law a person who served on active
20 duty in the Armed Forces prior to July 27, 1953, will not
21 be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter agree,
22 to participate in active duty for training or in inactive duty
23 training in the Ready Reserve.”

1 (6) By amending section 206 to read as follows:

2 “SEC. 206. (a) The Standby Reserve consists of those
3 members of the Reserve Forces that are not in the Ready
4 Reserve.

5 “(b) Members of the Standby Reserve may not be
6 ordered, without their consent, to perform active duty for
7 training or inactive duty training, but may be ordered, with
8 their consent, to perform such training without pay, except
9 that such persons who are in the Standby Reserve and who
10 are in a pay status at the time of passage of this amendatory
11 Act may be permitted to remain in such pay status for not
12 more than one hundred and twenty days from the effective
13 date of this amendatory Act.”

14 (7) By amending section 208 to read as follows:

15 “SEC. 208. (a) Each person required to serve in a
16 reserve component pursuant to law shall, upon becoming
17 a member of a reserve component, be in the Ready Reserve,
18 unless he is on active duty or is transferred to the Standby
19 Reserve.

20 “(b) All units and members of the Army National
21 Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of
22 the United States shall be in the Ready Reserve.

23 “(c) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate
24 Secretary, any member of the Reserve Forces who is not
25 otherwise required to serve in the Ready Reserve, shall be

1 transferred to the Standby Reserve, be placed in the Retired
2 Reserve if he is eligible and applies therefor, or be dis-
3 charged, as appropriate, unless he agrees or has agreed in
4 writing to serve in the Ready Reserve for at least one year.

5 “(d) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of
6 Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast
7 Guard when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service
8 in the Navy), any member of the Standby Reserve who has
9 not completed his obligated period of military service in the
10 Ready Reserve, may be transferred to the Ready Reserve,
11 whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve
12 no longer exists.

13 “(e) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate
14 Secretary—

15 “(1) any person who, at the time of his release
16 from active duty in an armed force, has served therein
17 for two years or less, may be required to serve the
18 remainder of his military obligation in the Ready Re-
19 serve subject to paragraph 4 of this section;

20 “(2) any person who, at the time of his release
21 from active duty in an armed force, has served therein
22 for a minimum of three years, may be required to serve
23 four years in the Ready Reserve;

24 “(3) any person who, at the time of his release
25 from active duty in an armed force, has served therein

1 for a minimum of four years, may be required to serve
2 two years in the Ready Reserve;

3 “(4) such persons by satisfactory participation in
4 prescribed incentive programs shall have a period of
5 required service in the Ready Reserve reduced as fol-
6 lows: Three years for a person who has completed two
7 years of active duty or who has completed less than two
8 years but more than six months of active duty and was
9 released from such active duty for the convenience of
10 the Government, two years for a person who has com-
11 pleted three years of active duty, one year for a person
12 who has completed four years of active duty; and

13 “(5) any person who at the time of his release from
14 active duty in an armed force has served therein for a
15 minimum of five years shall serve the remainder of his
16 obligation in the Standby Reserve in accordance with the
17 provisions of this Act.

18 “(f) Under regulations prescribed by the ~~Secretary of~~
19 ~~Defense after consultation with agencies of the Federal Gov-~~
20 ~~ernment having responsibility for manpower policies (or the~~
21 ~~Secretary of the Treasury for the United States Coast Guard~~
22 ~~when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the~~
23 ~~Navy)~~ *President*, each armed force of the United States shall
24 provide a system of continuous screening of units and mem-
25 bers of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

1 “(1) no significant attrition will occur to those
2 members or units during a mobilization;

3 “(2) there will be a proper balance of military
4 skills;

5 “(3) members of the Reserve forces possessing
6 critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers
7 beyond the requirements for those skills except for per-
8 sons who have military skills for which there is an
9 overriding requirement;

10 “(4) with due respect to national security and
11 military requirements, recognition is given to participa-
12 tion in combat; and

13 “(5) members of the Reserve forces whose mobili-
14 zation in an emergency would result in extreme personal
15 or community hardship are not retained in the Ready
16 Reserve.”

17 “(g) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate
18 Secretary any member of the Ready Reserve may be trans-
19 ferred to the Standby Reserve. Subject to such regulations
20 as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, any member of
21 the Standby Reserve may, at any time upon his request, be
22 placed in the Ready Reserve if qualified.

23 “(h) Members of the reserve components who are in
24 the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve on the date of
25 enactment of this amendatory Act, except those who are on

1 active duty, shall be in the Ready Reserve and the Standby
2 Reserve, as the case may be, established by this amendatory
3 Act.”

4 “(i) No member of the Army National Guard of the
5 United States or Air National Guard of the United States
6 serving voluntarily as a member thereof shall be transferred
7 or discharged under this section without the consent of the
8 Governor or other appropriate authority of the State
9 concerned.”

10 (8) Section 209 (a) is amended by inserting the words
11 “retained in or” before the word “transferred”.

12 (9) Section 212 is amended to read as follows:

13 “SEC. 212. (a) Members of the Ready Reserve and
14 members of the reserve components on active duty shall be
15 in an active status, except that members of the inactive Army
16 National Guard shall be in an inactive status: *Provided*,
17 That no member of the Army National Guard who is re-
18 quired to serve in the Ready Reserve may be transferred
19 to or enlisted in the inactive Army National Guard.

20 “(b) Members of the Standby Reserve shall be in an
21 inactive status. However, for the purposes of title III of
22 the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equal-
23 ization Act of 1948, a member of the Standby Reserve who
24 performs active duty for training or inactive duty training
25 under section 206 (b) of this Act, and who is otherwise

1 eligible, is entitled to the award of retirement point credits
2 and credit for membership in a reserve component as pre-
3 scribed in that Act. A member of the Standby Reserve who
4 applies for membership in the Ready Reserve and is denied
5 such membership because of lack of further requirement for
6 such member's grade and qualifications shall become eligible
7 for consideration for promotion in the same manner as mem-
8 bers of the Ready Reserve, provided such member complies
9 with all other necessary requirements pursuant to law or
10 regulation as are prescribed by the appropriate Secretary for
11 members of the Ready Reserve to qualify for consideration
12 for promotion.

13 “(c) Members of the Retired Reserve shall be in a
14 retired status.”

15 (10) Section 214 is amended to read as follows:

16 “SEC. 214. Except in the case of the Army National
17 Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of
18 the United States, the Reserve Forces shall be divided into
19 training categories according to the types and degrees of
20 training including the number and duration of drills or equiv-
21 alent duties to be completed in stated periods of time, as the
22 appropriate Secretary prescribes. The designation of such
23 training categories shall be the same for each Armed Force
24 of the United States.”

1 (11) By amending section 228 to read as follows:

2 “SEC. 228. To become an enlisted member of a reserve
3 component, a person shall be enlisted as a Reserve of an
4 Armed Force of the United States and subscribe to the oath
5 prescribed by section 8 of the Act of May 5, 1950, as
6 amended, or be inducted into, or transferred to, or other-
7 wise become a member of a reserve component under law:
8 *Provided*, That no person shall become an enlisted member
9 of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air
10 National Guard of the United States hereunder, unless he
11 first becomes a member of the Army National Guard or Air
12 National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory, or the
13 District of Columbia.”

14 (12) By inserting the following before the period at the
15 end of section 232: “, or transferred to, or otherwise acquire
16 membership in, a reserve component under law: *Provided*,
17 That no person shall become a member of the Army National
18 Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the
19 United States hereunder, unless he first becomes a member
20 of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of the
21 appropriate State, Territory, or District of Columbia.”

22 (13) By amending subsections (a), (b), (c), and
23 (d) of section 233 to read as follows:

24 “SEC. 233. (a) In time of war, or of national emergency
25 declared by Congress after the enactment of this amendatory

1 Act, any unit of the Reserve Forces and the members thereof,
2 or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the pur-
3 pose of serving as such, may, by competent authority, and
4 subject to a determination of availability by the Director of
5 Selective Service in the case of members of the Standby Re-
6 serve, be ordered to active duty for the duration of the war or
7 emergency and for six months thereafter.

8 “(b) Members of the reserve components in a retired
9 status may be ordered to active duty in time of war, or of
10 national emergency declared by the Congress after the en-
11 actment of this amendatory Act, but may be ordered without
12 their consent only if the appropriate Secretary determines
13 that adequate numbers of qualified members of the Reserve
14 Forces are not otherwise readily available.

15 “(c) In time of national emergency proclaimed by the
16 President after the enactment of this amendatory Act, or
17 when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members
18 thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for
19 the purpose of serving as such, of the Ready Reserve may,
20 by competent authority, be ordered to active duty for not
21 more than twenty-four consecutive months: *Provided*, That
22 Congress shall determine the number of members of the
23 reserve components necessary for the national security to
24 be ordered to active duty, pursuant to this subsection prior
25 to the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection

1 *in excess of 1,000,000 members comprised of units and*
2 *members thereof or any member not assigned to a unit.*

3 “(d) In order to maintain the required level of profi-
4 ciency in the Reserve Forces, members thereof having an
5 obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve may participate
6 in training programs involving annually a specified number
7 of assemblies for drill, or other equivalent periods of train-
8 ing, instruction, or duty, or appropriate duties prescribed
9 by the appropriate Secretary, as well as a period of active
10 duty or active duty for training of not to exceed seventeen
11 days. However, whenever it is determined by the appro-
12 priate Secretary that the degree of participation pursuant
13 to the foregoing procedure is not sufficient to maintain the
14 required level of proficiency, such members may be offered
15 the alternative of active duty or active duty for training
16 of not to exceed thirty days annually. However, any such
17 members who fail through refusal, when able to perform
18 their obligation pursuant to the above alternatives, may by
19 competent authority be ordered to and required to perform
20 active duty or active duty for training, without their consent,
21 for not to exceed forty-five days annually. However, no
22 member of the Army National Guard of the United States
23 or of the Air National Guard of the United States may be
24 ordered to duty under this subsection without the consent of

1 the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State,
2 Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case may be.

3 “(e) Members of the Reserve Forces who have ful-
4 filled the active duty obligation imposed upon them by law
5 and who thereafter fail to attain or maintain required levels
6 of proficiency because of their failure or refusal to partici-
7 pate in prescribed Reserve programs shall, in addition to
8 any other action which may be taken by the appropriate
9 Secretary, and upon approval by that Secretary, not accrue
10 any further eligibility to benefits under title III of the
11 Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equaliza-
12 tion Act of 1948. However, if such a member thereafter
13 and during his period of obligated service attains and main-
14 tains required levels of proficiency, as determined by the
15 appropriate Secretary, he shall again be entitled to those
16 benefits and to accrue further eligibility to those benefits.

17 “(f) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this sec-
18 tion, a member of a reserve component including a Reserve
19 in retired status may, by competent authority, be ordered
20 to active duty or active duty for training at any time with
21 his consent: *Provided, however,* That no member of the
22 National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard
23 of the United States shall be so ordered without the consent
24 of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State,

1 Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case
2 may be.”

3 (14) By redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g)
4 of section 233 as (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

5 SEC. 5. The National Defense Act, as amended (39
6 Stat. 166), is further amended as follows:

7 (1) By adding the words “persons who are transferred
8 thereto pursuant to law and” after the words “shall con-
9 sist of” in section 58 thereof.

10 (2) Section 61 (39 Stat. 198) is amended by adding
11 the following subsections:

12 “(b) In addition to the Army National Guard and Air
13 National Guard heretofore authorized by this Act, the States
14 may, as provided by the laws of such State, organize and
15 maintain State defense forces in conformance with regulations
16 prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. The regulations
17 of the Secretary of the Army shall, among other things, pro-
18 vide for the maximum composition of the State defense
19 forces within each State and shall limit the organization of
20 such forces, during periods of peace, to a strength as deemed
21 appropriate for organizing and planning and to serve as a
22 basis for the rapid expansion of such State defense forces,
23 if and when any part of the Army National Guard or Air
24 National Guard may be ordered to active duty in the service
25 of the United States, or during periods of a national emer-

1 gency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the Presi-
2 dent. State defense forces established under this section may
3 not be called, ordered, or in any manner drafted, as such,
4 into the Armed Forces of the United States. State defense
5 forces may be used within their respective State borders
6 as deemed necessary by the chief executive thereof. A mem-
7 ber of a State defense force established under this section
8 is not exempt from military service in the Armed Forces
9 of the United States under any Federal law by reason of
10 membership therein, and further, such member is not en-
11 titled to pay, allowances, subsistence, transportation, or med-
12 ical care or treatment from Federal funds. No person may
13 become a member of the organized militia established under
14 this section if he is a member of the Reserve Forces as
15 defined in section 101 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act
16 of 1952.

17 “(c) The President may prescribe for the issuance of
18 such arms, ammunition, clothing, and other items of military
19 equipment for the use of the State Defense Forces as he
20 deems appropriate.

21 “(d) The National Guard Bureau shall be charged with
22 administering the provisions of this section and shall be the
23 channel of communication between the Department of the
24 Army and the several States pursuant to policies prescribed
25 by the Secretary of the Army.

1 “(e) As used in this section, the term “State” means
2 any State, Commonwealth, Territory, the District of Colum-
3 bia, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone or Guam.”

4 (3) By amending section 70 (39 Stat. 201), to read
5 as follows:

6 “(a) Each person enlisting in the Army National Guard
7 or the Air National Guard shall sign an enlistment contract
8 and subscribe to the following oath:

9 “‘I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted
10 this ----- day of ----- 19--, in the
11 ----- National Guard (Air National
12 Guard) of the State of ----- for the period of
13 ----- year(s), under the conditions prescribed by law,
14 unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

15 “‘I, -----, do solemnly swear (or
16 affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United
17 States of America and to the State of -----; that
18 I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their
19 enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the
20 President of the United States and the Governor of
21 ----- and the orders of the officers appointed
22 over me, according to law and regulations.’

23 “(b) Each person who is transferred to the Army
24 National Guard or the Air National Guard pursuant to law
25 shall thereafter subscribe to the following oath:

1 “‘I, -----, do solemnly swear (or
 2 affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United
 3 States of America and to the State of -----; that
 4 I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their
 5 enemies whomsoever; that I will obey the orders of the
 6 President of the United States and of the Governor of
 7 ----- and the orders of the officers appointed
 8 over me, according to law and regulations.’

9 “(c) The oath prescribed by subsection (a) or (b)
 10 may be taken before any officer of the Army National Guard
 11 or the Air National Guard, as appropriate, authorized by the
 12 law of his State or Territory or of the District of Columbia,
 13 in the case of members of its Army National Guard or Air
 14 National Guard, or before any other person authorized by the
 15 law of the jurisdiction concerned to administer oaths of enlist-
 16 ment in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard.”

17 SEC. 6. The following parts of Acts are repealed:

18 (1) Paragraph (2) of subsection 4 (c) of the Universal
 19 Military Training and Service Act, as amended (64 Stat.
 20 605). However, any person who was deferred under the
 21 last proviso thereof shall continue to be deferred from induc-
 22 tion until such time as he is ordered to active duty, ceases
 23 to serve satisfactorily in a reserve component, or would other-
 24 wise not be subject to the Universal Military Training and
 25 Service Act, as amended.

1 (2) Sections 210 and 211 of the Armed Forces Reserve
2 Act of 1952, as amended.

3 (3) Sections 102 (d) and 202 (d) of the Army and
4 Air Force Authorization Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 322, 323).

5 SEC. 7. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to
6 be maintained in the three military departments, as far as
7 practicable, on the number of persons participating in active
8 duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill
9 status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in
10 January of each year to the President and to the Congress on
11 the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve Forces.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5297

[Report No. 457]

A BILL

To provide for the strengthening of the Reserve
Forces, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Brooks of Louisiana

MARCH 29, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

APRIL 28, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Com-
mittee of the Whole House on the State of the
Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

May 4, 1955
May 3, 1955
84th-1st, No. 72

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated price support bill. House committee ordered reported bill for Federal loans for non-Federal reclamation projects. Senate debated trade agreements bill. Sen. Symington criticized Mo. ASC committee. Sen. Aiken introduced and discussed bill to cooperate with States in reforestation.

HOUSE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. Began debate on H. R. 12, to provide for 90% price supports on basic commodities. General debate was concluded, and the bill is to be read for amendment today. (pp. 4539-94.)
2. PERSONNEL. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 121, requesting the President to return for correction S. 1094, to clarify the Federal Employees' Uniform Allowance Act (pp. 4594-5).
3. CCC CLAIMS. Transferred from the Agriculture Committee to the Banking and Currency Committee H. R. 2137, 2872, 2007, 694, and 846, to relieve from CCC claims persons who innocently purchase converted fungible goods (p. 4594).
4. RESERVE MANPOWER. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5297, the military reserve manpower bill (p. 4538).
5. ANIMAL DISEASE. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 4576, to provide for certain indemnity payments in Iowa on account of vesicular exanthema which could not be made because of a technicality (p. D367).
6. DROUGHT RELIEF. The Agriculture Committee considered but postponed action on H. R. 4176, to provide that feed furnished in disaster areas shall be made available for working stock and hogs (p. D367).

7. CIVIC AUDITORIUM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 1825, creating a commission to plan a D. C. civic auditorium (p. 4609).
8. RECLAMATION; LOANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 5881, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal reclamation projects and for non-Federal cooperation in Federal projects (p. D368).
9. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. The Rules Committee ordered reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 2126, to expand the salt-water research program (p. D368).
10. IMPORTS. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H. R. 5560, making permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household goods under Government orders, and H. R. 5675, continuing through June 1958 the suspension of import taxes on copper (p. D369).
11. POSTAL PAY. The conferees agreed to report a revised version of S. 1, the postal pay bill (pp. D369-70).
12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The revision of H. R. 2851, as ordered reported by the House Agriculture Committee, provides as follows: Requires CCC to make available to HEW, for providing emergency assistance to the needy, agricultural commodities and products (including cereals and cereal products) acquired through price support operations. Authorizes CCC to pay processing and other charges up to the time of delivery to central locations in States. Upon certifications of the Labor Department and the Governors as to need, directs HEW to make such commodities and products available to State agencies. Provides that CCC make Sec. 416 commodities available without compensation and that HEW reimburse CCC for other commodities at the acquisition cost or current support price (whichever is lower) plus the costs of processing, etc. Provides that CCC expenditures under this bill may be made in advance of appropriations and shall be entered as accounts receivable.
13. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. H. Doc. 150 (Apr. 23) is a proposed increase in the amount of \$300,000 in the limitation on expenses (to provide for additional staff and other expenses required for a growing workload) for the fiscal year 1956 for the Export-Import Bank of Washington.
14. SOIL CONSERVATION. The amendments by Sen. Holland and others to H. R. 1573, to repeal the ACP-acreage allotments tie-in, (see Digest 71), would exempt from the present ACP-acreage allotments tie-in farmers harvesting corn for ensilage, wheat in an amount not in excess of 15 acres, a commodity or a crop on which producers have rejected marketing quotas in a referendum, or peanuts for seed to be used for the raising of peanuts for hogs. The amendments would also require applicants to establish their eligibility for payments in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe by regulation.

SENATE

15. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Continued debate on H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill (pp. 4620-1, 4631, 4631-43, 4645-97), and agreed to limit debate on bill and that no nongermane amendment will be received (p. 4621). Sens. Beall, Morse, O'Mahoney, and Humphrey submitted amendments to be proposed to this bill.

During debate on this bill Sen. Malone stated that "H. R. 1 is an economic Yalta," and that, "Farmers, too, ... will be an early target of the global free trade agency, as will producers of milk, butter, cheese, and other farm commodities" (pp. 4648-51). Sen. Malone also spoke in favor of giving

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 5297

MAY 3, 1955.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 227]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 227, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 52

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 227

[Report No. 470]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 3, 1955

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5297) to
5 provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and
6 for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be
7 confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed four
8 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman
9 and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed
10 Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the
11 five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration
12 of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 5297,
a bill to provide for the strengthening of the
Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia

MAY 3, 1955

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

1 report the bill to the House with such amendments as may
2 have been adopted, and the previous question shall be con-
3 sidered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to
4 final passage without intervening motion except one motion
5 to recommit.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 12, 1955
For actions of May 11, 1955
84th-1st, No. 77

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported surplus-commodities donation bill. House concurred in Senate amendments to bill relieving innocent purchasers of converted goods from CCC claims. Ready for President. House members commended REA program. House debated reserve manpower bill and defense appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill to increase per diem allowances. Senators commended REA program.

HOUSE

- SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2851, to authorize CCC to process food commodities for donation to the needy (H. Rept. 583)(p. 5255). For provisions of this bill as reported, see Digest No. 72.
Reps. Murray and Mack, both of Ill., spoke against plans of the State Government to discontinue certain relief distribution of surplus foods there (pp. 5238-9).
- CCC CLAIMS.** Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 1831, to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims (p. 5195). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1956.** Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6042 (pp. 5195-6, 5200-222).
- RESERVE MANPOWER.** Began debate on H. R. 5297, to provide for strengthening the Reserve Forces for national defense (pp. 5196-200).
- RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.** Several members commended the REA program on its anniversary (pp. 5223-37).
- LAND TRANSFER.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1762, to

sell an ARS land tract to Woodward, Okla. (H. Rept. 584)(p. 5255).

7. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Hand criticized the trade agreements program (pp. 5237-8).
8. PRICE DISCRIMINATION. Rep. Patman inserted his statement favoring the Robinson-Patman Act and additional anti-price discrimination legislation (pp. 5239-54).
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Whip Albert announced that the House is expected to adjourn from today until Mon. if action on the defense appropriation bill is completed. Agreed to have the consent calendar called Tues. (p. 5222.)

SENATE

10. TRAVEL EXPENSES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1580, to increase the maximum per diem and subsistence allowance of Federal employees from \$9 to \$13 per day, and the maximum auto allowance from 7 to 10 cents per mile (S. Rept. 348) (p. 5109).
11. POSTAL PAY. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1, the postal pay bill (pp. 5174-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. PERSONNEL. Agreed to, as reported, S. Res. 33, providing for an investigation by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, of the administration of the civil service system by the Civil Service Commission and other Government agencies (p. 5179).
13. SUGAR QUOTAS. Sen. Allott inserted a Denver Chamber of Commerce resolution urging immediate domestic sugar quota increases (pp. 5105-6).
14. FORESTRY. Sen. McNamara inserted a University of Michigan resolution requesting adequate funds for the Forest Service for the development of recreational facilities and for wildlife management on the national forests (p. 5107).
15. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Minn. Water Pollution Control Commission resolution opposing S. 890, a bill to amend and extend the Water Pollution Control Act (p. 5108).
16. REAL PROPERTY. Sen. Humphrey inserted a City Council of St. Paul, Minn., resolution recommending passage of S. 1566, proposing payments to State and local governments on Federal real property (p. 5108).
17. ELECTRIFICATION: WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Neuberger criticized the administration's water resource and power development policies, and inserted several newspaper articles on this subject (pp. 5143-4).
Sens. Johnson, McClellan, Fulbright, Morse, and others, commended REA on its 20th anniversary, discussed the development of the rural electrification program, and stated "it has been an institution characterized by wise management, sound business practice, and by the extension of credit at reasonable rates of interest over a long period of time" (pp. 5144-60, 5182-6).
18. RECESSED until Friday, May '13 (p. 5179).

cuts in the Army. That amendment, of course, I shall introduce at the proper time. But nothing has been said of the fact, and many Members of the House have inquired of me concerning whether I propose to introduce an amendment to restore the cut in the Marine Corps.

In view of the fact that the overall expression of strategy by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by the administration is to build up the effectiveness of a force in being and an elite corps of striking power, I want to assure the Members that at the proper time I propose to introduce an amendment to restore the cut in the United States Marine Corps.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House today for 30 minutes, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, to revise and extend his remarks and insert extraneous material.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 52, Mr. WILSON of Indiana was recorded as not being present. He was present and voted aye. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

CONFUSION IN DISTRIBUTION OF SALK ANTIPOLIO VACCINE

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, about 1 month ago the famous Francis report on the Salk vaccine was announced to this Nation and to the world. It had a Hollywood premier effect on the people of this country. It seemed to give the impression to all the mothers of the children who were to be inoculated with this vaccine that it was 100 percent effective, which is not the fact. The fact is that it will prevent polio up to within 80 percent and 90 percent of those inoculated.

Also, it gave to the public of this country the impression that we had enough of it on hand at that time to inoculate all those who needed it. The confusion that has developed over the manufacture and distribution and the safety of this vaccine by those in control here in Washington is causing great concern throughout the Nation. If the authorities in Washington who have control over this vaccine do not see fit to appear willingly before the appropriate committees of the Congress, it seems to me that those committees should take proper action and see to it that something is done to straighten this mess out, and do it quickly.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee

on Government Operations, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit this afternoon while the House is in session during general debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1831) to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, after "warehouseman", insert "or other dealer."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "also" and insert "regularly engaged."

Page 2, line 4, strike out "warehouseman" and insert "seller."

Page 2, line 7, strike out "warehouseman's" and insert "seller's."

Page 2, line 8, after "goods.", insert "To be entitled to relief under this section a buyer must assert as an affirmative defense and establish by a preponderance of the evidence the facts necessary to entitle him to such relief."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HOPE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas explain the amendments? I know they are not out of harmony with the original purpose of the bill, but I think we should have a brief explanation.

Mr. POAGE. The first amendment simply adds the words "or other dealer." The bill originally related to warehousemen who are engaged in the business of buying and selling. The Senate added "or other dealer." I cannot see that there is any objection to that.

The last amendment provides simply that there shall be added the words "to be entitled to relief under this section a buyer must assert as an affirmative defense and establish by a preponderance of the evidence the facts necessary to entitle him to such relief."

It has been the position of the House committee that that was already in the bill, and that is substantiated by the opinion of the Department of Agriculture on the Senate amendments, in which the Solicitor says:

The last sentence is included because a question was raised during the debate. We believe, however, that this adds nothing new to the bill but would simply reaffirm what the bill already requires.

So as I see it, we have merely spelled it out in a little more detail.

Mr. HOPE. The amendments are merely clarifying?

Mr. POAGE. Merely clarifying; yes. Mr. HOPE. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 241 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6042) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill are hereby waived.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and now yield myself as much time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 241 which will make in order the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6042) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes. One of the basic principles of parliamentary procedure is that general legislation should not be written in an appropriation bill.

House Resolution 241 would grant a rule, waiving points of order against the bill.

Mr. Speaker, as the report on this bill indicates the Committee on Appropriations made a very thorough study of the military budget which was submitted to Congress by the President on January 17. Hearings were conducted for about 3 months by the 15-man Department of Defense Subcommittee and 4 weeks of hearings were held by the entire subcommittee on the overall requirements of the Department of Defense. During these hearings the Secretary of Defense, members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, as well as the Commandant of the Marines were heard on this subject.

The Appropriations Committee in H. R. 6042 recommends that \$31,488,206,000 be appropriated by the Congress for the expenditures of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1956. This amount is \$744,609,000 less than was asked for in the budget estimates for 1956. However, it is \$2,688,135,514 more than was appropriated in 1955. Evidence shows that the Joint Chiefs of Staff concur with reluctance.

The Committee on Rules waived points of order against the bill to take care of the situation such as arises on page 4 of the bill in the section which is entitled "Reserve Tools and Facilities." This section would permit the purchase of specialized long-lead-time tools for mobilization reserve purposes. Certain language in the appropriation paragraph dealing with transfers between appropriations and clearing such transfers

with the Bureau of the Budget would technically be subject to points of order. However, this is a very necessary item in the bill and the provision should not be jeopardized.

Also, it is understood that the amounts in the bill for reserve construction will sometime during fiscal year 1956 exceed monetary authorizations. A bill authorizing additional construction passed the House on April 27, and is now pending in the Senate. Under the rules, any amount in the bill in excess of the remaining available authority would be subject to a point of order. However, it is my understanding that there is no controversy on this matter.

The principal reason for the rule, however, is that there are rescissions in the bill totaling \$1,649,000,000 which under the Rules of the House are subject to points of order.

On page 12 of the bill, line 3 reads "the amount available in the Army stock fund is hereby reduced by \$700 million, such sum to be covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this act." This represents a rescission in the amount that had been previously made available to the Department.

On page 23, line 2 of the bill, another rescission is made whereby the Navy stock fund is reduced \$429 million; the Marine Corps stock fund is reduced \$25 million, and the Navy industrial fund is reduced \$40 million.

On page 29, line 23 of the bill another rescission is made whereby the amount available in the Air Force stock fund is reduced by \$300 million, and on page 30, line 2, the amount available in the Air Force industrial fund is reduced by \$155 million.

Mr. Speaker, there are several other sections in this bill which made this waiver of points of order desirable. Most of these sections are administrative in nature and in the interest of greater economy and efficiency. I hope that the House membership will adopt the rule and that the bill itself will receive the serious and careful consideration of this body. We all know that the defense budget is vitally important in safeguarding the United States against all enemies. It is a fact that the great Committee on Appropriations has attempted to give us the program that the country needs. There are undoubtedly differences of opinion as to just what percentages of the total expenditures should be spent on specific items, but despite this understandable situation we all agree on the fundamental principle that the defenses of our country must be maintained at the highest possible level. I hope that the rule will pass and that the debate will then commence on this all-important bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as always, the able gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. O'NEILL] has explained the rule and the provisions of the bill itself. As the gentleman mentioned, we have waived points of order on this bill. The Members, by referring to the report, pages 54 and 55, can see the reason why we have waived points of order. There is considerable legislation on this appropriation bill. The

amount of this bill is \$31,400,000,000, and we of the Committee on Rules, while we gave an open rule, did not determine the time of debate. That is left to the Committee on Appropriations.

It is my hope that the Committee on Appropriations will agree on at least 4 hours, because so much money is involved.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, on roll call No. 55, I am listed as absent, when in truth and in fact I was present and answered to my name when called. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 227) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5297) to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

I now yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order the so-called Reserve manpower bill. The rule provides for 4 hours of general debate. It is an open rule with full opportunity for amendments.

With reference to the bill itself, I think there has been a very widespread misapprehension as to what this bill actual-

ly is or what it does. It has been confused with the discussions we have had here over the years in regard to universal military training. It is regarded in many quarters as a UMT bill, which it is not at all. I hope when we go into the consideration of this bill the House will understand that, because I know all of you, like myself, have received a great deal of correspondence in opposition to the bill from people who apparently were not advised or who were ill-advised and did not know what the bill contained.

I just wanted to take this opportunity to state to you what the bill does and what it contains. We heard it very fully up in the Rules Committee because of the widespread opposition that many of us had received on the ground that it was a UMT bill.

Here is what this bill does, it provides for a reserve force; it provides for 6 months' training. I think it should be understood from the beginning that there is not one iota of compulsion in this bill on any person who is subject to the draft. Let us understand that clearly.

Here is what it does: A boy who is subject to the draft between the ages of 17 and 19 if he elects, and only if he so elects, may volunteer for the Reserves. If he volunteers he is then obligated to a 6 months' training period. When he completes his 6 months' training period he can go on back to school, he can complete his education, he is relieved from further training except of course in the event of a national emergency, in which case all Reserves would be called. He is relieved from any further training and his only obligation then is to attend certain drills. He can either attend drills in the place that is most convenient for him or he can go to camp for 2 weeks in each year and remain in the Reserves for the remaining 7½ years. He would have been in the Reserves for 6 years if he had taken 2 years' training under the draft law.

It does not change the law as to the length of time the man remains in the Reserves. The only change is that he is given this opportunity to volunteer and take 6 months of training instead of being drafted for 2 years' service.

The advantage of it to the individual is that by taking this voluntary 6 months' training and going into the Reserves he could go into training at the beginning of his vacation, which would be 3 months, and it would mean that he would only lose 3 months out of his college training.

But he does not have to do any of it. Just let it be clearly understood. Instead he would be subject to the draft and subject to service. He does not have to do anything; he does not have to go into the program at all if he does not want to. The only obligation upon him is that if he voluntarily accepts the program then he has to comply with its requirements.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Am I to understand that this bill provides for

6 months' training but that the training period can be broken up 3 months this summer and 3 months later?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. No, the boy must take 6 months' continuous training. The reason is perfectly obvious. We have got to have this Reserve and we have got to have some trained people in it. We all know about that. I think the committee has done a mighty fine job on this bill because the boy can get through in 6 months of active service instead of 2 years. But to split it up into one period of 90 days this year and another period of 90 days next year is going a little too far; he would not get concerted intensive training during his whole program.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. There is some propaganda going about that this is a form of universal compulsory service. We know, however, that that is a misguided opinion.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I stated in the beginning—perhaps the gentleman was not here—that this bill had absolutely no connection whatsoever with universal military training. The boy, if he wishes, goes into this program voluntarily rather than take a chance with the draft.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I cannot conceive any closer step to universal military training. All one would have to do in this bill is to change the word "may" to "shall," and you would have it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I wish the gentleman, who is a very careful Member of this House and studies legislation very carefully, I wish he would study this bill. I had misapprehensions about it myself in the beginning until I sat down one evening, studied it, read it, and analyzed it. If the gentleman will do that I think he will see my viewpoint.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. McMILLAN. Can the Pentagon call a man with this 6 months' training any time they get ready, or does there have to be a national emergency?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. They cannot call him out if he complies with his contract. Understand, again, he can forget this bill was ever enacted, and they cannot do anything to him about it unless he voluntarily comes in and says, "I want to take the 6 months' training rather than take my chances on the draft." If he does volunteer, then he submits himself to certain obligations. He has to attend drills, or he has to take 2 weeks' training every year.

Mr. McMILLAN. I have received letters from young men who state they could not accept a permanent job for 8 years if they took that course of training.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. They are wrong.

Mr. VINSON. To answer the gentleman from South Carolina, after he comes in the Reserves he cannot be called unless the President declares an emergency, or unless the Congress declares an emergency.

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. Is the Reserve requirement the same for the boy who has voluntarily enlisted for the 6 months as those for the boy who has been drafted for a period of 2 years?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. There is no difference in the obligation of the reservist under this bill and under existing law. The boy who voluntarily accepts this program of only 6 months' training must carry out the training provisions of this bill throughout the period of service in the Reserves. He could either attend a drill periodically or he would take 1 month's training during the year.

Mr. VINSON. The obligation to perform Reserve training is identically the same for the 6 months as for the draftee.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BAKER. After the 6 months' period, the gentleman refers to periodic drill periods of 30 days a year. What are the periodic drill periods—of what duration?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Those drills are 48 drills a year.

Mr. VINSON. I did not understand the question.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The question is, What are the drill periods he must take when he goes back into the Reserve after the 6 months' training?

Mr. VINSON. They are required to take 48 drills a year. If he does not take the 48 drills then, he is required to take 2 weeks of training when they are called together in the summertime. If he does not take that, he is required to take a 30-day training. As the gentleman from Virginia stated, there is not a single line of compulsion in this bill, there is no UMT, there is no effort to get the camel's nose under the tent. This is to build up a virile, effective Reserve which ultimately will save the Government money because it costs \$5,000 a year to maintain a man in the active force. If he is in the Reserve it will only cost \$1,000. The whole purpose will be ultimately to reduce the armed strength.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. KEAN. The thing that bothers me about this is the man who has already served his 2 years. Today the man who serves his 2 years, though he is still in the Reserve, has no obligation to go to drills or he does not go to drills now, he does not go to summer camp.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. He still has the obligation. The obligation is not changed.

Mr. KEAN. But he does not go now.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. There are 600,000 who do go. The trouble is

some of them do not. This will provide the procedure for the carrying out of the obligation.

Mr. KEAN. This would require a man to attend drills or else go to camp if he has had 2 years?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The obligation is still there. It is not changed one bit.

Mr. KEAN. But today most of them do not.

Mr. VINSON. The cost of those that go today, in the very next bill that is coming up, is over \$700 million. That is how much the present program is costing. They do go; they do participate, and they will participate in the future under this bill just like they are doing today.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield so that I can ask the gentleman from Georgia a question?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Is the Military Establishment now saying that they can train a combat-ready soldier in 6 months?

Mr. VINSON. Of course, he never gets trained as perfectly as they would like to have him, but nevertheless 6 months is far better than no training at all.

Mr. GROSS. Well, then, why 2 years under Selective Service?

Mr. VINSON. Because he is on active duty. It is active duty.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, but we have been told in the past that it requires 2 years to train a combat-ready soldier.

Mr. VINSON. Well, we have never told that that I know of. Two years is active service. I am very much impressed with what the gentleman from Virginia said to the learned gentleman from Iowa, for there is no more diligent Member of the House than the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VINSON. But I trust that between now and the time we will call up this bill you will examine every phase of this bill, examine the report, and I am satisfied you will reach the same conclusion that the gentleman from Virginia did when we first submitted the bill to him. There were some reservations in the minds of a great many Members, but after you analyze it and see what we are trying to do, I am satisfied that your conscience will tell you that that is the proper procedure.

Mr. GROSS. On the contrary, I am satisfied that my conscience will not be changed a bit.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia has explained the rule, but, if I may, I want to make a few observations in regard to the training bill itself. First of all, I want to congratulate the Democratic leadership in not rushing this measure through the House. I might say here that I think the rule will be adopted today. It is my understanding that this bill itself will not come up until next Tuesday. That will give the membership the opportunity of studying the hearings. Extensive hearings were had before the Committee on Armed Services.

Now, as one who has always opposed universal military training, I am frank to confess that this bill had many complications and that it has many features which still bother me. But, nevertheless, when the President of the United States comes out for it, when the Joint Chiefs of Staff and all the high military favor it, when my good friends on the Committee on Armed Services, the chairman, Mr. VINSON, and I believe the great majority of that committee favor it, that has been the chief reason why I am endorsing this bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is the gentleman saying that the ranking minority member of the committee is in favor of this bill?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. It is my best judgment that he will support this bill, but that is for him to say.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Like my colleague from Illinois, I, too, in the past, over many, many years, have violently opposed the enactment of any universal military or compulsory military training bill, so-called. But, in this bill, after lengthy hearings before our committee and time spent and the action of the subcommittee, I am convinced in my own mind that we are on the right track to see if we cannot get an effective reserve without compulsory training in any manner, shape, or form.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. As I get the gentleman's remarks, he thinks that the military will not later on use this as a foundation to give us UMT.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I will say to the gentleman that that has entered my mind, and I hope that that is not true, although I have thought about it the same as the gentleman. I hope that this is not a forerunner for universal military training.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. In reaching that conclusion, has the gentleman in mind our experience with the military unification bill that we passed in 1947-48, requiring the armed services to unify their efforts in purchasing matters of that kind; on which we are now holding hearings in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means? It has been demonstrated that they have paid no attention whatsoever to the legislation passed by Congress. Has the gentleman kept that in mind?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I am aware of that, I will say to the gentleman from Michigan.

In addition to that, the reason I am for this measure is that this is strictly on a volunteer basis, whereas, UMT had a compulsory feature. Under existing law, as we know, they can draft our young

men, if they wish to use the provisions of the existing law. But this is strictly a volunteer measure.

In addition to that, I would say this is a compromise. It is a compromise we might say in the military themselves, because they feel that a UMT law could not be enacted. So they have come to Congress with a compromise.

I was hoping, after we had passed the incentive-military-pay-raise bill that that would be sufficient to persuade them to remain in the service by reenlisting. I remember the words spoken by my good friend from Georgia in regard to that. I was hoping we would have additional reenlistments and additional volunteers. Perhaps there has not been sufficient time.

I am not unmindful of the fact, Mr. Speaker, that the United States is not going to be the aggressor in any way. If someone does commit an act of aggression against our country, I feel that our chief salvation rests in immediate retaliation.

Also I am aware that should some 6 or 8 men in the Kremlin decide to commit an act of aggression against this country, that many big bombers would get through and cause devastation to many of our cities. As most of the Members know, our fighter planes cannot go up into the air as much as 35,000 or 40,000 feet to bring down these bombers. They cannot fly that high. It means that some of these bombers are going to get through.

What does that mean? It means that a city like Chicago, for instance, might find itself with 300,000 or 400,000 people injured or killed. They might find their hospitals completely destroyed. There would be no law and order. The local protective agencies, the police, could not take care of the situation. Hundreds of thousands of people would be rushing out of the city to get into the country. What I have in mind is that when such a catastrophe occurs, these young men, who would not be trained sufficiently in modern war tactics to be able to be used for purposes of retaliation, could be used within the reserve, to go into such cities or such areas and stop the plundering and the looting and so forth. I think that is one of the purposes, one of the main purposes of having such a reserve; not to send the boys over there for purposes of retaliation, under conditions of modern warfare, because they would not be trained for that, but to send them into these areas which would be in partial ruin as a result of, perhaps, an atomic-bomb attack.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman tell me what foreign countries levy upon their manpower for 7½ years in the Reserves?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I cannot answer that question. I am frank to confess I do not know.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman tell me whether in his opinion this legislation will discriminate against the National Guard? What effect will it have upon the National Guard?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The National Guard representatives sat through all the hearings and were satisfied with it when the hearings were over. If it discriminates against them, they certainly do not believe it.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman say the National Guard will find very much potential manpower available to it if the men go in for 6 months under this proposal and discharge their obligation then by going into the Reserves?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The National Guard will actually get 50 percent of the first increment of 100,000 men trained under the 6-months program. They will get one-half of the first 100,000.

Mr. GROSS. On what basis?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. On the basis of dividing. Actually, on the basis of 100,000, there will be 99,000 trained for the Army, and half of the 99,000 will be given to the National Guard and the other half to the Army Reserves. One thousand will be given to the Marine Corps.

Mr. GROSS. What does the gentleman mean by "given to the National Guard"?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. They will be assigned to it.

Mr. GROSS. Then this is not voluntary?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. They can enlist in the Guard and take the 6 months' training and go right back in the Guard.

Mr. GROSS. I thought the gentleman said this was a voluntary proposition.

The gentleman from Illinois and I both have agricultural districts. Does not the gentleman think this discriminates against the youths on the farm. If they live 30 or 40 miles from a Reserve training center where they must go once a week? Does not the gentleman think that would discriminate against the youths on the farms?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I would say that would enter into it. If they live 40 miles from a training center it would be more difficult for them to take the training than for someone living near the training center.

Mr. GROSS. Who is going to bear the expense of traveling the 80 miles round trip?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I would say the gentleman has a good point there.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I want to call attention to one point in the bill. If there is not a drill place in convenient proximity to the reservist, provision is made for him to take a certain amount of correspondence courses, and there are other means by which that inconvenience is alleviated.

Mr. ARENDS. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], in the first place, please remember that that farm boy does not have to take the 6 months' training. If he wants to take his chances with the draft, and the ratio they are now being drafted is 1 out of 9, if he is qualified mentally and physically he can just take his chances with the

draft and stay away from that 6 months business.

Mr. GROSS. There could not be more 100 percent discrimination than that, could there?

Mr. ARENDS. He can just take the draft, that is all. We have the draft law. He can just take that.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Did the Rules Committee ask anything about the draft? Does this do away for the next couple of years with the draft law we passed?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Did the gentleman say, Did the Rules Committee consider doing away with the draft law?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Did that matter come up before the committee?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I do not think so.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. O'NEILL. May I answer the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts? The purpose of the draft is to maintain a standing army. There is no intention of doing away with the draft.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is true. The 6 months is merely a training period. The draft provides for training and service. The draft is largely service.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Assuming without conceding that there is no compulsion in this measure, is the gentleman convinced that this will not be an opening wedge to compulsion, to universal military training?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I hope not, but I cannot answer the gentleman's question.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. A great deal has been made of the choice the reservists will be given on this. As a matter of fact, they are only given a choice between the Army and the Army. Is that correct?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. That is correct.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. So that he cannot serve in any other branch of the service.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. This adds an additional choice. This gives him a choice, where the other way he has no choice.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Well, he still has very little choice as to going into the Army. This way he is tied up here for 7 years.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. The other way he has no choice. Under existing law, he has a choice, whether he wants to go in under existing law or for 6 months and then go in the Reserves. This gives him a choice which the other did not give him.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Why is it the Navy and the Air Force have no use, if

I understand correctly, for this Reserve proposition?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. In regard to that, may I say I have heard the same thing that the gentlewoman mentions, but I have no definite statement from the Air Force or the Navy saying that they were opposed to this measure.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Will the gentlewoman kindly repeat her question? I believe I may be able to enlighten her.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. The question I asked was, Why was the Air Force and the Navy, as I understand it, opposed or certainly uninterested in this Reserve plan?

Mr. DEVEREUX. I might say to the gentlewoman from New York the Air Force and the Navy were not opposed to this plan. They do not contemplate using it at the present time, but they were in favor of having it in the law so, in the event it became necessary, they could use it.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. They do believe that they could use it, in other words?

Mr. DEVEREUX. There is a possibility in the future they might have to use it.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I might say further in that connection, to the gentlewoman who just made the inquiry, that there is a provision in the bill to recognize the program of the Air Force for long-term enlistments, which the Navy requires also. They are vitally concerned that that long-term voluntary enlistment be authorized under the law. They are in favor of this bill.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. That is still a different proposition from what they would be getting under the reserve bill.

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska. We have just extended the Selective Service Act for a period of 3 or 4 years. Does this have a termination date and will its status be different should the Selective Service Act not be extended after that period of time?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It is terminable. It ends in 4 years. That is a very important question and a very important thing to know—that this terminates at the end of 4 years.

Mr. McVEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. McVEY. Is there a limitation to the number of young men who may join the Reserves?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The figure is 250,000.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. That is 250,000 in 1 year.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It is 250,000 per year. There is a floor of 100,000 and a ceiling of 250,000.

Mr. McVEY. How do they determine which young men will be accepted?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. This is strictly on a volunteer basis.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It is on a first come, first served basis.

Mr. McVEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. As I understand it, you have always been against universal military training.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And so has our whip, the very distinguished gentleman from your State. Now what influence, if any, does the fact that we have a Republican President have to do with the change of mind?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Under the other—

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If any, I said—if any.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. During the time when I was chairman of the Committee on Rules, I think I had considerable to do with holding up universal military training. I held that bill up in the Committee on Rules because it was strictly compulsory. This is on a voluntary basis. They could force anyone in under the original UMT Act. Under this, they have the right and the choice to go in. Under existing law, they do not have a choice. This is a strictly volunteer proposition and it would put them under no compulsion. This is volunteer and they have a choice.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. In view of the fact that we could not compel or induce the military to go along with us on the expenditure of dollars, what reason have you to believe they will go along with us on the drafting of young men?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I will say that I have confidence in them. I think most of us must rely on their judgment. It is easy to sit back and just say, "No, no, I am against—." But maybe it would be well for some of us to bring forth their plan of security. Maybe it would be well for someone here during the debate, who is opposed to this, to bring their plan forward and say how they would plan for the security of the country.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I would give you my plan and say that we should get out of some of these foreign entanglements.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I must yield to the other gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order. We ought to have a quorum. I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold that point of order?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I withhold it.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 55, on page 5037 of the RECORD yesterday, I am shown as not present. I was present, and I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Let me say to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] emphatically that I am opposed to compulsory military training, yesterday, today, and tomorrow. I would be, even if the Speaker or the gentleman from Michigan were President. But I do not call this bill universal military training. I have told my boys, "Go ahead and take your chance with the draft, or if you prefer, go in for 6 or 7 months. That is your business."

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Will you say that this legislation will stay this way; that it will not be amended?

Mr. ARENDS. Oh, no.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Of course not.

Mr. ARENDS. They may be asking, but I will still be here.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. A little bit more; relax and enjoy it. That is the attitude.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I think probably this is a good time for me to yield the floor.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 58]

Aspinall	Buckley	Fallon
Avery	Canfield	Gamble
Barrett	Celler	Green, Oreg.
Bass, N. H.	Chatham	Herlong
Baumhart	Coudert	Heseltin
Belcher, Okla.	Dingell	Hollifield
Boland, Mass.	Dondero	Jackson
Bolton	Durham	King, Calif.
Oliver P.	Eberhart	McDowell

Mollohan	Reed, N. Y.	Walter
Morano	Reuss	Westland
Nelson	Riehlman	Wolverton
Norblad	Simpson, Pa.	Young
Preston	Smith, Miss.	Zelenko
Prouty	Steed	
Reed, Ill.	Vursell	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 385 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Gross) there were—ayes 166, noes 12.

So the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

(Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I merely want to say that there is no question which has disturbed me more than the one which we will take up next Tuesday. I have to fly out to Missouri, but I will be back Monday. No one can tell you I am for this bill, or what my position is. I will be here next Tuesday and make my position unmistakably clear.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6042) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make some arrangement as to the time with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and I suggest, if I may, that we agree to equally divide the time and proceed for the time being, and I ask unanimous consent that it be so ordered.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is agreeable, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6042, with Mr. KEOGH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, following the tumult of yesterday, we come to this present quiet moment for the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the forthcoming fiscal year.

Just prior to the quorum call there was considerable discussion, which was not without some heat, on whether or not the manpower bill which is scheduled for consideration next week, was actually compulsory or voluntary. We will make that determination next week. The pending appropriation bill for \$31,488,000,000 is strictly compulsory. It is strictly not voluntary. We are going to have to pay that bill. The money will be eventually withdrawn from the Treasury. There are no voluntary aspects.

So today we come to that day of the year when we consider that gigantic request—and I use that word advisedly—for the Department of Defense, for defense spending. This is the day and this is the bill, H. R. 6042. Generally it provides for a military establishment of considerably in excess of 1 million civilians. It provides for military manpower, men and women in uniform, of something slightly less than 3 million men and women for the forthcoming fiscal year. It provides for a reduction in military manpower from last December 30 to June 30, 1956, of about 300,000 men.

If I might utter a personal word, I began working on these military bills 15 years ago, serving on one of the subcommittees on military appropriations. At that time we had two. Since then we have effected unification, and we consider the whole military budget in one bill.

Frankly, \$31,488,000,000 is somewhat incomprehensible, as everyone knows.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. In the last Congress we voted about \$28.8 billion did we not?

Mr. MAHON. Yes. The bill this year increases the amount by \$2,688,000,000. We are going upward in appropriations this year as compared with last year.

Mr. SHORT. We have upped it. You have got how much unexpended balance?

Mr. MAHON. If we pass this bill, we will have available to the Department of Defense on July 1, 1955, approximately \$74 billion.

Mr. SHORT. \$74 billion, and that is more than any wise man could spend in any session of Congress.

Mr. MAHON. It is more than could be spent without some waste and mismanagement, but the spending program of the Department of Defense is about \$34 billion or \$35 billion for the forthcoming fiscal year; that is the estimate.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I hate to interrupt the splendid statement the gentleman from Texas is making, because he always knows what he is talking about, but I think the Members of the House should keep in mind that we

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of

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May 17, 1955
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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Ready for President. Senate passed bill to repeal ACP tie-in with acreage allotments. Ready for President. Senate debated bill to repeal REA State formula. Senate committee reported bill to increase per diem allowances. Senate committee ordered reported bills for Mexican fence and for salt-water research. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to provide 90% price supports for family-size farms. House passed bill to authorize land banks to purchase FFMC assets. Ready for President. House committee reported measure for USDA study of tobacco controls. House debated reserve manpower bill. House subcommittee voted for bill to increase per diem allowances.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5239. The House concurred in the Senate amendment which had been reported in disagreement, to provide for part of the CCC administrative-expense limitation to be placed in reserve. (pp. 5489, 5458-74). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 941, to authorize the Federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (pp. 5501, 5519). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. RESERVE FORCES. ~~Continued~~ Began debate on H. R. 5297, to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces (pp. 5519-45).
4. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 60, directing this Department to study and report to Congress on methods of burley tobacco marketing controls (H. Rept. 596)(p. 5549).
5. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment S. 1133, authorizing payment for losses incurred in Iowa in July 1954 on account of vesicular exanthema, which could not

be paid because of a technicality (p. 5505). A companion bill, H. R. 4576, was reported without amendment earlier in the day (H. Rept. 598). S. 1133 will now be sent to the President.

6. FARM LOANS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5715, to extend the authority for the Veterans' Administration to make direct loans and to require VA to make additional types of loans (p. 5505).
7. TRAVEL EXPENSE. The "Daily Digest" states: "The Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization approved for reporting to the full committee a clean bill (H. R. 6295), to provide for an increase in maximum per diem allowance — from \$9 to \$13 — for subsistence and travel expenses. The bill will be considered by the full committee...tomorrow." (p. D428.)
8. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2973, to release reversionary rights to a former FHA tract in Macon County, Ga., to the Ga. Board of Education (H. Rept. 597)(p. 5549).
9. EDUCATION. Passed as reported H. R. 603, to authorize additional land grants to the University of Alaska (p. 5497).
10. ORGANIZATION. Received from the President an amendment to the 1956 Budget for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization (H. Doc. 164); to Appropriations Committee (p. 5548).

SENATE

11. SOIL CONSERVATION; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 1573, to repeal the provisions prohibiting ACP payments to persons who do not adhere to acreage allotments on basic crops (pp. 5458-74). Rejected, 35 to 49, an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by Sen. Holland (for himself and Sens. Aiken, Anderson, and Watkins), which would have modified Sec. 348 but would not have repealed it (p. 5474). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Sen. Carlson inserted a city of Kansas City, Kans., resolution favoring the continuance of surveys and planning for the conservation of soil and water in Kans. (pp. 5420-1).
Sen. Watkins commended the interest of young people in conservation development and inserted an article written by the Secretary at the request of the young people of Milford Elementary School, "Youth's Part in Conservation" (pp. 5446-7).
12. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Began debate on S. 153, to amend the Rural Electrification Act so as to eliminate the requirement that not more than 10% of the loans may be made in any one State. Pending is a Humphrey amendment (in the nature of a substitute) to modify the present formula but not repeal it (pp. 5479-84).
Sen. Kefauver urged immediate release of the Hoover Commission Task Force report on public power and water resources and inserted a St. Louis Post Dispatch on this subject (pp. 5445-6).
13. LANDS. Both Houses received from the Interior Department a proposed bill "to facilitate the administration of the public lands"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees (pp. 5417, 5548).
14. SUGAR QUOTAS. Received an Hawaiian Legislature resolution urging immediate domestic sugar quota increases (p. 5418).

by the Secretary of the Interior of the amount due: *Provided*, That the coal, oil, and other mineral deposits in the land shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under applicable laws and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That any such patent shall be revoked and shall be of no further effect in the event the Pacific Northern Timber Co. fails to construct the sawmill facilities at this site required by its contract A10fs-1283 with the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "Shoemaker Bay" and insert "Zimovia Strait."

Page 2, line 10, strike out "Shoemaker Bay" and insert "Zimovia Strait."

Page 2, line 18, strike out "Shoemaker Bay" and insert "Zimovia Strait."

Page 2, line 25, strike out the remainder of line 25 and all of lines 1 to line 11 on page 3, and insert the following: "The conveyance shall be made upon the payment by the said Pacific Northern Timber Co. for the land at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through appraisal, plus the cost of survey and preparation of a plat of survey, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the land is to be used. Conveyance shall be made only if the said Pacific Northern Timber Co. makes the total payment within 1 year after notification by the Secretary of the Interior of the amount due: *Provided*, That the conveyance hereby authorized shall not include any land covered by a valid existing right initiated under the public land laws: *Provided further*, That the coal and other mineral deposits in the land shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under applicable laws and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*."

Page 4, line 5, strike out "at" and insert "on or adjacent to."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

FEDERAL LAND BANKS

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return for immediate consideration to Calendar No. 83 on the Consent Calendar, the bill (S. 941) to amend section 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize the Federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, that I have just talked to the gentleman from Massachusetts, who earlier objected to the consideration of this bill, and explained that the bill allowed the Federal land banks to pick up what remains of the assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. These assets have gotten so low now that the cost of servicing the loans which average only about \$600 each, is out of proportion to the cost of carrying them. The land banks are already servicing such loans and can do it

cheaper than if this work is divided up between two operations.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I had reserved the right to object in order to ask a question, but there was no Member on the floor at the time who could give me the information, so I asked that the bill be passed over without prejudice. The gentleman from Texas has satisfied me that the bill should be passed, so I have no objection to its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Twentieth. Without regard to any limitations or restrictions of this act, to purchase all assets, except cash, accounts receivable, and reserved mineral interests, held by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation as a result of loans made on or before July 1, 1947, in the farm credit district in which said bank is situated and to assume the liabilities of said Corporation for future payment funds of borrowers and trust accounts applicable to said assets. The purchase price of notes and mortgages, purchase money mortgages, and real estate sales contracts shall be equal to the total of the unpaid balances on such items and accrued interest thereon at the date as of which purchase is made, less the total of the liabilities of the Corporation being assumed by the bank as herein provided. The purchase price of real estate, sheriffs' certificates, loans called for foreclosure, loans in suspense, judgments, and for any other assets eligible for purchase under this paragraph but not specifically identified herein shall be equal to the fair market value of the assets as determined by agreement. The total consideration for the purchase shall be payable over a period of not more than 10 years from the date as of which purchase is made, and upon such terms as shall be agreed upon through negotiation with the Board of Directors of the Corporation."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 64]

Abbitt	Byrne, Pa.	Evins
Albert	Canfield	Fallon
Ashley	Carrigg	Fenton
Barrett	Chilperfield	Fino
Becker	Christopher	Flood
Bennett, Fla.	Chudoff	Frelinghuysen
Bentley	Clark	Friedel
Bolton,	Corbett	Fulton
Oliver P.	Coudert	Gamble
Bowler	Dague	Garmatz
Buchanan	Davis, Tenn.	Gavin
Budge	Dingell	Gordon
Burleson	Doyle	Granahan
Bush	Eberharter	Gray

Green, Pa.	Mailliard	Reed, N. Y.
Henderson	Morgan	Roberts
Heslton	Morrison	Saylor
Hiestand	Mumma	Scherer
Hoffman, Ill.	O'Brien, N. Y.	Scott
James	O'Konski	Sierpinski
Jarman	Osmer	Simpson, Pa.
Jones, Ala.	Pelly	Taylor
Jones, N. C.	Pilcher	Tollefson
Kearns	Pillion	Tuck
Kelley, Pa.	Powell	Wainwright
King, Pa.	Prouty	Walter
Latham	Quigley	Zelenko
McConnell	Radwan	
Macdonald	Reece, Tenn.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 349 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AMENDING THE ACT ESTABLISHING A COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1413) to amend the act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the House passed a bill covering this matter. This is a similar Senate bill that should have been offered at the time the bill was called on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. That is right. This bill puts on a limitation that was not in the other bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts," approved May 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C., secs. 104-106), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That to meet the expenses made necessary by this act an expenditure of not exceeding \$35,000 a year is hereby authorized."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the action by which the House passed the bill H. R. 4534 will be vacated and the House bill laid upon the table.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL RESERVE PLAN

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5297) to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5297, with Mr. TRIMBLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is one that has been badly misunderstood by the public generally; in some instances misunderstood by the press; misunderstood by the people of the United States, and misunderstood, too, by Members of the Congress. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask the members of this committee if they will suffer the inconvenience of not interrupting me and not asking questions until I have had full opportunity to explain the bill. I will then be glad to yield to anyone and everyone insofar as time lasts and explain the bill as best I can.

I have a chart here to my left. I am not going to present the chart immediately. I want to take up preliminaries before explaining the chart.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say this, in the first place, that this is an administration bill. It is a bill that has the endorsement of the Defense Department, the Secretary of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense. It has the endorsement of the Armed Forces generally, the Secretary of the Army, the Department of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Department of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, Department of the Air Force. It has the endorsement of the commandant of the Marine Corps and the Marine Corps itself. It is a bill that is endorsed by the White House and has the approval of the President of the United States. As far as I am concerned, I know of no one in the whole world that today has the military judgment that we can use to rely upon in writing those measures for the defense of the Nation as has the President of the United States, and I am willing to follow his judgment in that respect.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that the hearings in connection with this bill were not rushed hearings at all. They required 8 weeks, and 8 weeks of hard work. I want to pay tribute to the subcommittee that sat with me mornings and afternoons and worked long hours, under difficult conditions and under pressure at times to thoroughly work out all of the details of the bill and satisfy themselves that the bill was the type of measure that should be submitted to the full Committee on Armed Services and should likewise be submitted to the Congress of the United States.

When I say that this measure was approved and supported by the Pentagon, I do not mean, Mr. Chairman, that your committee accepted the Pentagon version of the bill blindly. On the contrary, it did not. It scrutinized every feature and every stipulation in the bill and satisfied itself in that connection before it was prepared to submit the bill and recommendations with approval to the House of Representatives. I do not mean that we did not amend the bill, either. We did amend it. We took out features, and we added features. If I were to tell you how many amendments we added or made changes in the bill and I should say there were 127, I think that I would be most conservative in

that respect. We had 115 witnesses to hear. They came from all parts of the United States and from all groups. They came from patriotic organizations, church organizations, military organizations, and every single person who asked at the time of the hearings to be heard was heard respectfully and patiently by your subcommittee. I say again I want to pay our committee members a tribute for the service that they rendered to the country and to the defense of the Nation in handling the measure as they did.

Coming to the bill itself, this measure was first mentioned in this Congress by the President in his speech of January 13, 1955. I am going to read only a short paragraph from that speech which indicates the position of the President:

Under the new national Reserve plan, selective service, and the Reserve forces in conjunction with our Regular Establishment will fulfill our security needs with the least possible disruptive impact upon the life of the individual citizen and the civilian economy. Flexibility is a primary characteristic of the plan. Constant scrutiny and review of the operation of the services will assure its increasing efficiency.

That comes from the President's message on January 13, 1955.

The measure is in no sense a UMT plan. I have received, I suppose, hundreds of letters from all parts of the country saying we were writing a UMT bill. I think nothing is farther from the mind of the committee that wrote the bill than that we were writing a bill which would be a universal military training bill or be a side door entrance to universal military training. On the contrary, this bill has no features of universal military training.

In the first place, the bill is not adapted to universal military training. Two branches of the armed services, for instance, the Air Force and the Navy, demand long term voluntary enlistments. The fundamental feature of universal military training is a short term training program for everyone. Long-term enlistments are a demand of at least two branches of the service, the Navy and the Air Force. In my judgment they would have opposed a universal military training bill at this time for the reason that they feel it would prevent them from getting long term voluntary enlistments which they need so badly in the technical features of their work in the defense of the country.

Universal military training is a permanent program. This is a temporary program, Mr. Chairman. This program is only for 4 years. It means that we take up our military situation at this hour, we take our country down its road of destiny for 4 years. At the end of 4 years the bill cuts off. Your Congress meets and decides then whether or not it wishes to extend the bill, modify the bill, or drop the whole matter entirely. That is 4 years hence.

This bill is not universal military training for the reason that there is no compulsion of anyone for entrance into the armed services.

You say that we have the draft. The draft comes in under a separate bill, which was passed by this House several months ago. Every portion of this bill

provides only for voluntary enlistments in the armed services.

You have heard it bandied around that there is a 6 months' program for men. There is a 6 months' program, but that is purely voluntary and no young man is forced under any circumstances to accept the 6 months' program of training which is presented in this bill. The armed services today still wish to rely upon the voluntary system as much as possible and this bill seeks to help them in that program as much as possible.

This bill is not universal military training, because it is not universal. Mr. Chairman, how can you have a universal military training program when it is not is not universal? This bill provides that not exceeding 250,000 young men reaching the age of 17 and not above 19 may be enlisted voluntarily for 6 months' training in the armed services of the United States. Therefore it has none of the fundamentals of universal military training. It is not permanent legislation. It is not compulsory legislation. It is not universal legislation. It is not adapted to a UMT program.

As a matter of fact, the bill presents no new obligation of a military nature to our young people in the United States. It simply seeks to work out the obligation we have had on the statute books of this country for many years.

You say, "Yes, this provides for 8 years of military obligation, but it does not provide for an 8-year program." That obligation was set up first in 1941 as a 10-year military obligation for everyone, voluntary and compulsory, who enters the armed services. In 1948 that obligation was set up as an 8-year obligation. It has been carried on the statute books of this country since then. This bill does not seek to write out an 8-year obligation or any kind of long-term obligation for the individual that enters the armed services, regardless of the way he enters it, but it merely accepts the statutes and the laws as we have had them on the books for many years. It seeks, operating under the law that you have passed and that you have kept on the books for years, to write out a program of training for these people and to give our country a far better Reserve program to back up an incomparable regular Military Establishment to meet our troubles in time of great emergency.

What are our troubles, Mr. Chairman, in the international field? I want to read you a very short statement that will give you some idea of what I think we have to contend with at the present time from the only powerful nation that may really give us trouble in the field of international affairs, and that is Soviet Russia.

The Soviet Army consists of 2,500,000 men organized into 175 divisions supported by 400,000 security—NKVD—troops and 80 east Europe satellite divisions. The Red Chinese have 2 million regular army troops and 1 million uniformed security troops.

Within the Soviet Army are 65 tank and mechanized divisions equipped with 40,000 new tanks, and 40 new airborne divisions. Other divisions have been motorized and provided heavy artillery

support. On May Day this year the feature of the parade in Red Square was reported to be a huge new artillery piece regarded by western military attachés as the counterpart of our atomic cannon.

Russia and her European satellites have 6 million men under arms and it is estimated that they can field 400 divisions within 30 days of mobilization.

Within the week it has been announced that Russia has built several thousand MIG-17 supersonic jet fighter planes. Their speed is put at 850 miles per hour or more—comparable to our F-100 Supersabre. The Soviet Strategic Air Army is operating units equipped with their new type 37 heavy, jet, intercontinental bombers. These are the equivalent of our B-52's. Estimates of Soviet military aircraft production generally are being revised upward, including data concerning their counterpart of our B-47 medium jet bomber, which they call type 39.

Soviet aircraft also reported are a small rocket-driven interceptor able to climb nearly 3 miles a minute at take-off, and more than 7 miles a minute above 20,000 feet; a double delta-wing plane able to climb straight up; a tailless fighter, carried by a TU-4—B-29 type—mother ship, judged equal in capability to our F-100 Supersabre; and a 4-engined turboprop bomber able to fly 7,650 miles nonstop.

In support, major Red air bases are said to have been quadrupled in the past 4 years. The 20,000-plane Soviet air force has a strength of 600,000 men. That is merely a little bit of data I have to present to you to tell you why I think we must, in this period of international tension, have a trained, well-equipped Reserve, ready to move without further training when the emergency occurs. In the old days when our forefathers set up this Government, they were able to go to the walls and take their muskets down off the side of the wall and go out and in a minute they were ready to fight the battles of this country. At the present time, no such situation exists. You must have a trained Reserve ready to move at an instant's notice, if you are going to properly protect the freedom of the people of the United States of America, their safety and their very survival. So I tell you that is the reason I think we need a better trained and more efficient and better organized and better equipped Reserve than we have at the present time.

I want to say one more thing too in that connection. We need it for the reason that when Korea came, we found that there was no one available to use instantly except those who had already carried the heavy burden of combat in World War II. Therefore, we called out the trained men who had served our country in a prior war and we, your committee, feel that we have an obligation to provide additional prior-trained men so that in the event of another emergency, of the Korean type, we will be able to rely on others than those who fought World War II and those who fought in Korea so that we will not have to use them again in another emergency

comparable to Korea. Therefore, we present this bill to you.

I am going to try to explain the bill to you by means of this chart. I will try, as best I can, to show you exactly what the purposes of the bill are and how it will work. We are providing a Regular Establishment of 2,850,000 men. We hope to provide a Reserve of 5 million men. Numbers of men are not the important feature in the bill. The important features are training, equipment, and organization of Reserves, as we see it. Under this program, we would have a Reserve of 2.9 million in the Ready Reserve, that is, 2.9 million men ready to go in the event of an emergency without a great deal of prior training, and we would then have the remainder of them in Standby Reserve as a manpower pool to use in "an all-out emergency," after Congress has declared an emergency exists and a state of war in fact exists with some other country. Then we would expect them all to go. We would have a Standby Reserve in shape and we would have the names, addresses, and communications, with those who are needed in that great emergency when it came.

Now coming to the bill itself, as I said, the bill provides no method other than voluntary enlistment in the armed services. I point out this chart to you. Each one of these columns represents a method whereby men can enter the armed services of the United States whether it be the Army, Navy, Air Force, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard likewise is supporting this measure.

In the first column we have in mind taking care of the National Guard. The bill covers the National Guard as well as the National Reserve generally. The guard is a part of the Reserve.

In this column we would show you how a young fellow 17 years of age, or before he reaches 19, who wishes to avail himself of the opportunity of going into the service. If he has decided he wants to volunteer for the 6 months plan, with a 7½-year obligation, this is the way he would operate. He would go down to the National Guard unit and he would enlist in the National Guard for 6 months' training in the active field, and for 7½ years in the Reserves. It is purely voluntary on his part. He would enter in this column. He would serve 6 months. At the end of that 6 months he would be through his active obligation and then he would be placed in the National Guard training unit back home that he enlisted in. That would mean for 7½ years.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

That would give him 7½ years' obligation to train with his guard unit back home. If, however, he wishes to go into the Regular Reserve and not the guard, he would then go down to the Reserve unit back home or in his neighborhood, and he would enlist in that unit for 6 months' active training in the field, and 7½ years in the Reserve training at

home. This portion in red represents the 6 months' active training in the field that he would get. Then he would be passed into the Reserves back home, and he would be given 7½ years in the Reserve. During that 7½ years, what would he do? He would attend weekly drills. Under the law as we have provided in this bill, he would have 48 weekly drills throughout the year. He would take his training during that time and he would comply with the needs of the training period in that way. Sometime during the course of the year he is obligated under this program to 2 weeks' training in the field, and he would be sent sometime during this year for 2 weeks' training while he was on the inactive portion of his obligation of 7½ years. When he got back he would re-enter training in his Reserve unit at home.

This column represents a new type of voluntary obligation which we have written into this bill. We have written it in in response to a request of the Navy and the Air Force. This provides that a young man wishing to enter the service may go down voluntarily and enlist in his Reserve unit, and he would be told that he would be called to duty at some time during the first 2 years after he entered his Reserve program. Before he took his active field duty he would be given the usual training back home in his unit as a reservist. Then he would be called to duty sometime during the first 2-year period. He would serve 2 years on active field duty, following which he would return to the Reserve and serve the balance of the 8 years, 4 years more, in his Reserve unit.

Then, here we come to the third column. This is the case of the draftee. A man is drafted for 2 years, and he served that time in the active field and the balance of the time he puts in the Reserve at home.

This column represents a voluntary obligation. It is a man who wishes to go in for 3 years voluntarily in the service. The balance of his time would be 5 years additional. Then this man volunteers for 4 years in active duty. The balance of his time would be spent in the Reserve. This man would come in on 5 years of active duty. The balance of his time, 3 years, would be spent in the Reserves in training. But all of that is three voluntary enlistments.

Now I want to say how this works. We want to give these men an incentive to get out of the Ready Reserve if they do good work. We want to give them an incentive; so how do we work it? We provide that the man who serves 5 years will not have any duty in the Ready Reserves; he will be within the Standby Reserves.

The man who volunteers for 4 years will serve 1 additional year in the Ready Reserves where he will do duty as an Inactive Reserve training at home.

The man with 3 years voluntary service would have 2 years in the Reserves training at home.

The drafted man would have 3 years if he did satisfactory work and performed satisfactorily, he would cut his active obligation from 8 years to a total of

5, and this portion of the obligation would be spent in the Standby Reserves where he would be called upon for no active training of any sort.

Likewise, coming to this chart in the case of the man with 6 months' volunteer training, that man would be given another opportunity to cut short his time by reducing his active training to 6 months. In other words, by taking more training in the field he can cut his Ready Reserve obligation down, but the men with only 6 months' active duty in the field cannot reduce their obligation for training. It is an obligation for 7½ years in the Reserves. In this way we compensate for the fact that the 6 months' trainee has a very short active training period in the field.

We provide, also, in this bill for an ROTC. We have had trouble in the past with the fact that ROTC boys stay 4 years in college and when they get out some of them fail to get commissions. In this bill every ROTC man who graduates satisfactorily from the college and the ROTC program would be given a Reserve commission. If he is needed, he serves 2 years on active duty; if he is surplus to the immediate officer need of the Regular Establishment, he is given 6 months' training following his college career and then goes into the inactive training period subject, as I explained to you in this chart.

We provide also in this bill for a State guard. Let us assume that an atom bomb falls on a great city in the United States; our Regular forces are deployed overseas in the emergency and have reduced their forces here at home. We call our Reserves into active operation at once. They are called into operation, the guard is called out in my State, Louisiana, for instance, and sent up to New York perhaps. We provide under the terms of this bill for a State guard. The States may organize their own guard. We do not put up money for it, we provide surplus equipment already in hand to meet such a situation of crisis which, God grant, may never come, but when the National Guard is called into active duty there will be some organization to take its place there in a critical emergency, and that organization is the State guard.

I want to conclude at this point, then I will be glad to answer questions. I want to remind you, Mr. Chairman, of the fact that the idea of a Reserve is nothing new. George Washington, the first President of the United States, mentioned in one of his great messages to the American people on the state of the Union, the need for what he called a well-organized militia. Throughout the history of the 13 Colonies on the Atlantic seaboard there was a volunteer militia. It was organized to protect them first against the incursions of the savage redskins who sought to terrorize the colonists along the Atlantic seaboard. In every war since the birth of this Republic we have used components of our Reserve in the Active Army. In the War of 1812, we used them to man our forts and man our garrisons throughout the continental United States. In the War with Spain we found for the first time

that our Reserves were sent overseas. They were sent to Cuba and Puerto Rico. But before they were sent they had to be well-trained to meet the forces of Spain in that emergency.

In the two great world wars that we in our lifetime have passed through, we have sent our Reserves into the field in large numbers to back up the Regular establishments, but they went into the field of combat only after they had received long periods of training. It was my privilege to serve in World War I, and it was 14 months after we declared war before we had a major fighting unit in France on the western front. In World War II we trained our National Guard for 12 long months before they were in shape to go out to meet the enemies we had in the Atlantic and in the Pacific.

In Korea we had to call upon those who had borne the heavy brunt of battle in World War II. I think it is unfair to ask a man to fight in a great war, like World War II, then have to turn around and call that same man out of his home, away from this family, his business, his obligations and his ties to fight another war such as we had in Korea.

We hope we can give you a Reserve establishment which will permit us to broaden the obligation of citizenship, also broaden the military obligation, so come a future Korea in the history of this country we can reach down and call upon men who are not veterans, but at the same time men who are well trained and have no prior combat experience.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Suppose you have more men who elect to serve under the first column than the National Guard will take care of?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. We do the same as we do now. We limit now the size of the guard of every State. When the number of volunteers to the guard in your State exceeds the quota for your State, they must draw on the quota of another State, or it will become "a first come, first served" basis. Likewise with the Reserves, assuming that the number set by the President of the United States as a quota for the Army Reserves is exceeded by the volunteers, it is on "a first come, first served" basis, which is as fair as you can make it.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. The gentleman mentioned over and over that there was no compulsion in this bill.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is correct.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Will the gentleman tell me why it seems to be correct to force a man into the Regular service but it is wrong to force men to serve in the Reserves?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I cannot disagree with the able gentleman who is chairman of a great committee in that statement. I can say that the bill is so drawn that it is not compulsory to enter the Reserves. We do have the draft, which is the law of the land today.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Was not the very heart of the program which the President sent up the fact it compelled people to serve in the Reserves and this bill does not do that?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. This bill compels them to do good work after they have entered the Reserves. There is no drafting of men for this 6 months' period into the Reserves. Does that answer the question? I want to say that the committee was satisfied with the bill that is presently reported.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the able gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. In reference to active service under the National Guard and the Reserves, what would be the difference in the training that those two groups would have, or would they be taken at the same time and in the same units?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The guard is under the governor of each State. We run there into a historic situation. The guard is a State force. We have to work with the governors. A man would enter the State Guard, then he would be transferred to the regular establishment for 6 months' training, then he would be transferred back to his unit in the guard following his 6 months' training.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. With reference to the National Guardsmen and the reservists, those two groups might be taken to the same camp and put under the same program at the same time, then are transferred back to the guard?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The idea is to integrate them there. A man can sign up with the guard or Reserve, and he will be sent to camp or put in a unit. They might, in one or two instances, open up some additional parts of camps, but generally speaking, he will be put in a unit in existence for his training, and he will be required to get his training like any other trainee would, whether a guardsman or a reservist.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Do I understand that you will set up periods of training for these groups and you will take them in in groups, say, at every quarter or every month or something like that?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. They estimate there would be something like 8,500 per month the first year. But, of course, that is based upon a floor of 100,000, which would be the minimum amount which might be set for volunteer purposes under the 6 months' training for the first year.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Would those people have the opportunity in the National Guard, then, to select the branch of the service? In other words, the Army, the Air Force, or the National Guard?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It would be handled just exactly as it is handled at the present time. In fairness to everyone, let me say this, that the Air Guard is pretty well filled up. I would not want to tell this Congress that if the Air Guard were completely filled up and a man wanted to go down to the Air

Guard, that they would open the ceiling just to get him in when the Air Guard had been filled up. Likewise, if you take the Navy and the Air Force, they have said that they think they can get under this long-term program of voluntary enlistment the number they need for the air program. They say they would rather have a man coming in 4 years voluntarily than a 6-month trainee. If they can get their volunteers for 4 years or 3 years, they are going to take the volunteers until their quota is filled up.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, in connection with the question asked by the gentleman from Missouri, if I understood it correctly, he can volunteer for some particular Reserve component before he gets his training. In other words, he volunteers for 6 months' training in the Army Reserve, under the National Guard, or the Air Force or the Navy air force program, and then he gets his training and reverts back to that particular service. However, with the permission of the two services, he can transfer.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is very true, and I thank the gentleman very much for his contribution.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. When the Defense Department appropriation bill was before the House last week statements were made that the Reserve setup had been poorly handled in the past. Does the gentleman think that the Reserve setup is now competent to handle this influx of reservists?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Well, we have to depend upon the executive branch of the Government. I will say this, it was poorly handled; it has been poorly handled in many cases in the past. We hope and trust to exercise some surveillance over the Department, as a legislative body, to try to see that the Reserve program is more efficiently handled than in the past.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. To answer that part of the question as to whether or not the Reserve program will be properly carried out, we have provided, of course, in this bill for a report from the Department of Defense each January so that we can review the program to see whether or not it is being properly executed.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. This is just a hypothetical case. In the event that someone volunteers for 4 years as compared to somebody that just joins the Reserve for 6 months, in the event of an emergency does this bill determine which will first be brought back into Federal service?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. In Korea, when the emergency came along, we had no method of screening. We

called, for instance, at that time, as a truck driver, a man who had been practicing law for 5 years. We called as a bookkeeper a man who had been practicing dentistry for 5 years. We called into service for Korea men who had been dead for several years. We had no way of screening. We had no way of keeping up with the reserves. This bill provides that we shall screen these reserves from time to time, and if there is any Reserve that cannot go, he will be screened out of the Ready Reserve.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. In other words, the volunteer for 4 years might be brought back into Federal service before the 6-month trainee. In the event of an emergency, does this bill provide that one who has merely taken a 6 months' training course will go into active service sooner than someone who had served for 4 years as a volunteer?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. No; it is on a different basis. The basis is this. Where you need a certain number of engineers, you call engineers. If they need a dozen engineers, for instance, they would consider the equities; is it fair to call in a man who has done such yeoman duty for a long time or call in another one? In other words, they are to consider the equities in that case.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. In other words, under this bill someone who had served 4 years, in comparison with someone else who had had training for 6 months, could be brought back sooner than the one who had served only 6 months?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. If they needed a lawyer or an engineer or a scientist, and he had been in service for 4 or 5 or 6 years, they could call him back if they had to have him. If a hardship is created, a Reserve would not be called.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. And let some of the 6 months' trainees go?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It could happen, yes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I was interested a while ago when the gentleman began his talk, in his statement that there was much confusion and misunderstanding about this bill, not only here, but with the people back home. I find that to be a true statement. There is much confusion. I wonder if my distinguished chairman of the subcommittee would answer a question or two in the hope that we might clear up some of that confusion?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I should be glad to.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Is it not true that this bill, if enacted, will become a part of the Selective Service and Training Act which is now the law? That is, this bill is an amendment to it, but this bill is a voluntary matter, and will become part of another law that has a compulsory feature. Therefore, if this bill is enacted, we will have a law that is one part compulsory, the present law, and this new bill which is purely voluntary; is that correct?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is right; that is substantially correct. I thank the able gentleman.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I have one more question I would like to ask, if I may.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. On page 5 of the bill, in the second paragraph, I find this:

Until July 1, 1959 any person herein described may enlist in the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, or in the Reserve or in any unit of the Reserve.

Is not that the gist of the gentleman's bill?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is correct. There is a 4-year period of enlistment that can be had voluntarily. We hope by the year 1960 that we can come to the Congress and say that we have a Reserve composed of prior trained servicemen who have at least 6 months' training in the active field.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. One more question, if I may. Then under this bill, if it becomes law, no boy not now in the service will be required or compelled or ordered to leave his home and go to the recruiting station and enlist, is that true?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is correct. It is purely voluntary.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. But once he does enlist, he is in for a total of 8 years, 6 months of which is training and the balance various kinds of training, the Standby Reserve, the Ready Reserve, and so forth. Under the original part of the legislation, which is the present Selective Service Act passed by this Congress, he has a total of 8 years, of which the first 2 years are active training; is that correct?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is correct. I can say this for these young men who are 17 years of age who come down and volunteer for 6 months, that they are going to be required to get their parents' consent, just as all minors are required to have the consent of their parents before entering the service.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. FORD. Earlier in the consideration of this bill the gentleman from Iowa indicated that the military subcommittee on appropriations had been critical of the Reserve program. I think it should be pointed out in all fairness that any criticism we had was primarily directed at a lack of manpower and not necessarily directed at the management of the program. As I understand it, this proposed legislation is a big step forward to produce the necessary manpower.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes. I will say that we have a legal limit on the Ready Reserve now of 1½ million men, but we actually have in the Ready Reserve 2½ million men. We do not train them. There is no procedure which would require them to train and to be well organized and well equipped for use in the immediate emergency. That is what we have provided.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. BELCHER. Referring to the fourth category, where the man is draft-

ed and in for 2 years, and then is liable for 3 additional years, what is the present law?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The present law is for a total of 8 years. The difference we make is that we give him encouragement, let him do good work, as is shown on this chart, in his Reserve duty training, and then if he does that we release him to the Standby Reserve where he will have no training.

Mr. BELCHER. But it does not change that obligation at all.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It shortens the Ready Reserve obligation.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I want to say first of all that as far as I am concerned I am going to support this proposition because I think it is needed and necessary.

I want to add one further word to the proposition raised by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN]. In the course of certain conversations about this measure some question was raised. As far as I am concerned, I think we need some reserves other than the boys who have already served 4 years. While possibly it might not be effective to try to write definite language into the law requiring that the boys in the Reserve who come in for the 6 months in the Reserve be called first in all cases, I think the record here as we make it ought to make it abundantly clear that we are in very large measure passing this legislation to create a body of reserves other than among the boys who have already served 2, 3, or 4 years. Wherever possible the people having the program in charge should call the boys who have come in for the 6 months to be a part of the Reserves ahead of the boys who have already served their time but are required to serve a certain time in the Reserves.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That certainly sounds equitable. I call the attention of the gentleman to page 17 of the bill. We take the combat veteran off the hook in this bill, because under this classification he will not be called until consideration has been given to the others. Then we provide for certain categories which I commend to the Members of Congress to study.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. What does the gentleman mean by a combat veteran?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I mean a man who served in the course of the Korean war. We provide for the date July 27, 1953. That was the termination of the Korean war.

Mr. NICHOLSON. So that if I join the Army or the Navy and do my enlistment, whatever it is, how long do you put me in the Reserves, then?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It depends on how long you join. If you enlist for 5 years you are in the Standby Reserve with no obligation of training of any sort for 3 years.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes, but you are obligated to be drafted if we have a war.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. You are obligated to be drafted whether you are in the Reserves or not if we have an all-out war.

Mr. NICHOLSON. How many Reserves do we have now?

Mr. VINSON. Two million two hundred thousand.

Mr. NICHOLSON. We have 3 million under arms?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. We are reducing to a regular establishment of 2,850,000.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman has referred to column No. 4 as the draftee column for the 2 years.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Two years' drafted active service, the balance is in the Reserves.

Mr. VORYS. Is there not still a possibility of volunteering for 2 years for service in the Army?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes; you can go in through the Reserves here as a volunteer, and then sometime in the first 2 years you will be called to active duty for only a 2-year active period.

Mr. VORYS. I thought that there was a Richards amendment that was still in the law that provided that a man could still volunteer for 2 years of active duty in the Army.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. This is the way they go in, but I understand it is legal to accept 2-year volunteers.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. The gentleman made some reference indicating that this bill may change the status of graduate ROTC men.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes; it will guarantee him a commission. It does not change his status, but it will guarantee that he will get a commission when he finishes the ROTC course.

Mr. MORANO. Assuming that this bill becomes a law, with what graduating class will it take effect?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It will take effect within 2 months after the bill is passed and signed and becomes a law.

Mr. MORANO. Does that mean a class graduating this June would come under this bill, if it is passed?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. If it becomes a law by then.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I just have one question. An emergency happens. I have been in the Army for 4 years. You have been in the Army for 6 months. I do not care whether it is a draftee or not. Who is better prepared to handle that emergency and go right into battle—the 6-month trainee or the 4-year trainee?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Of course, the gentleman answers his own question.

Mr. MASON. That is exactly what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] was getting at and what the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] was getting at. The fellow who is best able to

do the job that is needed is the one who is going to be called.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I will say to the gentleman, in my opinion, there would be few volunteers if they knew you would keep taking them back first in the event of an emergency. You would have no volunteers whatsoever.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. May I point out that the man who is in the Standby Reserve will not be called out of the Standby Reserve to active duty except through the draft board. The draft board will screen them and see that equity is done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX].

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to compliment the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] for his extreme patience in hearing everybody and anybody who had anything to say about this bill, with the exception of one person who came before us about whom we knew a little concerning his background. When he insisted that he would not answer certain questions we immediately arose and would not hear him any longer.

First of all, in the approach of this bill, I think we want to keep in mind that this bill is designed to meet the needs of our forces so that we can properly defend our country. You must not forget that. This may not be the solution, but certainly, in our judgment, the members of the committee and the subcommittee, it is the best solution we have been able to arrive at under the circumstances. We are not just trying to pile a lot of people in and push them through a UMT program. We are trying to provide a Ready Reserve that could be called upon in case of emergency, and which will, in truth, be ready so far as we can be ready with a Reserve force. We must remember that we have a 6 months' training program which is a minimum. In the judgment of our best advisers and in our best judgment, this is necessary to give a foundation so that men who then go on into the Reserve units and continue with their training will be of some value; a ready force, and the minimum that we need to defend our country.

The question about whether the program will be good or bad is just like any other law that we write. Perhaps we will have to ride herd on the Department of Defense to see that the program is properly executed. We do that by making the Defense Department come back to us once a year and report on their stewardship. We have given a certain amount of flexibility to the Defense Department because you have so very many variables to be considered in any such program as this. But I can assure you that we have not given the Department of Defense carte blanche so far as the execution of this law is concerned. There has been a great deal of criticism of our so-called Reserve as of today. I think a great deal of that is justified. However, one of the big things we have found during our hearings was that we now have units where we have a strong nucleus of officers and noncommissioned

officers, but we have nothing but chiefs, and no Indians. I assure you, you cannot keep officers interested unless you have some tools for them to work with.

With reference to the question about those who will come in under the 6 months' program, I know there will be great opposition brought to bear upon that section, saying it will disrupt the high school programs of various boys. Remember, they will not be accepted unless they have their parents' consent. So that puts to rest that part of it.

I think perhaps it was not brought out too clearly, but, for instance, those men who enlist in the National Guard or the Reserves are enlisted for 8 years—2 years of which will be on active duty. So that they do, in fact, have 6 years' Reserve obligation. However, we say, "If you properly and faithfully perform your Ready Reserve obligation—that is, 1 or 2 or 3 years—then you go over into the Standby Reserve." That is the same program we have for all of these men, with the exception of the 6-month boys. The reason we cannot make that program too attractive is the fear that it might be so attractive that you would have everybody going into that program and it would cut down on our volunteer program.

A man who serves 5 years' active duty goes immediately into the Standby Reserve. On this whole program we are trying to design it for a long-range pull. We have blown hot and we have blown cold. We have had our peaks and our valleys. But we must set up a sound plan. One alternative we have is the one we had at the beginning of the Korean war. We had no Ready Reserve. As a result we called on everybody and anybody, helter skelter, hither and yon. We all know the objections we had to that. Many men were called to active duty who should not have been called. But under this program we will continuously screen men, first from active duty in the Ready Reserves. Then, while they are in the Ready Reserves, they will be continuously screened as to whether or not they should be in the Ready Reserve. When we speak of the Ready Reserve, we want people who are ready to go at a moment's notice. We will screen out the people who have hardship cases, because their status has changed, because they have essential skills, and so on. We will not disrupt the economy of our country. In that way we will take away many of the objections that some people have to this bill.

I cannot see any easy way out on providing these forces. To, you who can find an easy way out, my hat is off to you. It is our responsibility to provide defense forces for our country. We must provide them one way or another, either by a strong Ready Reserve or a huge standing force. We have no other choice. If, however, we have a properly trained Reserve, then we can, in my judgment, reduce our standing forces to a degree.

As far as I personally am concerned, I am willing to accept my responsibility and vote in support of this measure.

I think, however, before this debate goes very much further we are going to hear a great deal of criticism of the mili-

taire. Perhaps I should not bring this up, having served a few years in the Regular forces myself, but let us not forget this:

It was Tommy this and Tommy that
And Tommy go away,
But it was "Howdy, Mr. Atkins"
When the band began to play.

Fortunately, the band is not playing now, but let us not be so shortsighted that we will not vote to support the reasonable program which your Committee on the Armed Services has presented.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEVEREUX. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. We all have tremendous respect for the gentleman's experience and ability. Will the gentleman tell us, or will we find in the report some place an explanation, how this 6 months' training plus 48 hours or evenings, plus 2 weeks, is going to provide an Active Reserve that is able to go into action immediately when there is an emergency? In prior times we found when we had a National Guard with some similar amounts of training that they had to go to camp for 6 months or a year before they could go into battle.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I believe I can explain that to a degree. They, of course, will not be battle-worthy troops, there is no question about that; to think so would be to fool ourselves. However, they will be very much better prepared than under our present program and primarily because in the National Guard and the Reserve units, when a man enlists he goes directly for 6 months' training. Without it he would be a very, very raw recruit and as a result your officers and senior noncommissioned officers have to devote the greater part of their time and attention to training them in the fundamental school of the soldier, and so forth; whereas with this 6 months' program he will have accomplished that and the man will have gone on into specialized training. Then when the man goes into the Reserves it will be possible to go ahead with the unit training. Do I make myself clear on that?

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEVEREUX. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. How does the Reserve obligation of a man who elects a 2-year period of active duty compare with the Reserve obligation of a man who ignores it altogether and elects to be called up by selective service?

Mr. DEVEREUX. As far as the Reserve obligation is concerned it is exactly the same whether the man enlists or is drafted; the total service is exactly the same.

Mr. JONAS. But in the matter of his obligation in the Reserves, how will his length of service in the Reserves compare?

Mr. DEVEREUX. It is shown by this chart.

Mr. JONAS. Are we requiring the men who are discharged now after an experience of 2 years to enter the Reserves? We are not sending them to the Reserves, are we?

Mr. DEVEREUX. Yes. They go into the Reserves.

Mr. JONAS. I know, but they do not have these 48 drills a year, they do not go into the Active Reserve.

Mr. DEVEREUX. They have an obligation and, fortunately, to a certain degree, men are recognizing the obligation of going into it. As far as the implementation of the thing is concerned, the Defense Department has been hesitant to implement the law.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. NELSON].

(Mr. NELSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, it is with the greatest reluctance I rise to express grave doubts as to the validity of this measure. I had not the opportunity of serving on the subcommittee which sincerely and earnestly studied it for a good many days. I had only the advantage of reading most of the voluminous testimony and hearing the testimony that was adduced before the full committee. It is with a great deal of trepidation, therefore, that I rise to express these doubts, because I have just been informed that the administration thoroughly supports this measure.

Who am I to question the judgment of the greatest military geniuses of our time? I would, however, in the small time allowed me, as a plain country lawyer from Maine, as a man who has served his country, and who has served in a Reserve unit and who is presently a member of the Air National Guard, like to express the doubts which I have about this bill.

In the first place, the key to our defense in this atomic age is a fine combat-ready standing force. Whether you believe in the theory of atomic retaliation or you believe in fighting all of these peripheral wars, the first requisite is a combat ready Air Force, a combat ready Navy and ground force.

What does this bill do in that respect? If you will read the testimony of the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and of the Chief of Staff of the Navy you will find there is a question in their minds, and a grave question, as to what affect this bill providing for the volunteer induction of 6 months' trainees in numbers between 100,000 to 250,000 will have on the 4-year enlistees which the Navy and the Air Force have so long acquired. They express a doubt that if this goes on and is poorly administered, as it might be, it will seriously affect volunteer enlistments in those two branches of the service. There can be no question but what it does each year dry up to the extent of 100,000 to 250,000 men, men who might otherwise be volunteer enlistees in the Air Force and in the Navy.

Here is the second thing that gives me concern about this bill. It is true that a subcommittee of the Committee on the Armed Forces is still considering the matter. It is the fact it does not do anything to remedy this Nation's plight with regard to scientific and engineering personnel. It does not do a thing in that respect. I know that the gentleman from Maryland wants to ask a question,

but if he will let me go on I think I will cover it.

We had testimony before our committee that this Nation is presently producing 22,000 scientific and engineering personnel a year as against 54,000 being produced in Russia. All this bill does is to say that those who are employed in scientific and engineering pursuits essential to the national defense can volunteer for 6 months and thereby be taken away from essential defense work for 6 months. Is there any necessity for that?

Third, this bill further complicates the situation of American youth in planning their future. It just adds another bewildering, confusing alternative; and if you do not think it is bewildering and confusing, just read the terms of this bill. Shall he volunteer for 6 months? Shall he take a chance on being drafted? Shall he go to school and try to be deferred, then when he gets older be drafted for 2 years?

If you are going to have a scientific and engineering personnel, as the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] has so ably told our committee, these boys must be able to plan their future, plan their education, plan their graduate work. We are woefully behind in scientific and engineering personnel.

Just what does this bill do, when you analyze it? The first way to analyze it is to note those who appeared in opposition. There appeared in opposition to this bill the Air Force Association, the Naval Reserve Association, the National Guard, and the Air National Guard, all in opposition to the bill. The Air Force Reserves and the Naval Reserves say they want to continue the reserve system that is voluntary and they want no part of a compulsory reserve system. Read, if you will, the testimony of the Air Force and the Navy—lukewarm, very lukewarm, in their endorsement of this measure, an endorsement, I think I may say, because for almost a year I learned part of the politics I now possess over in the Pentagon, because it was part of a Pentagon arrangement between the services.

The title of this bill should be "A bill to build up the reserves of the Army," because neither the Navy nor the Air Force want any part of compulsory reserves, nor do they want any part of the 6 months' trainees.

The Navy and the Air Force need 4-year enlistees, and there is every reason in the world that they need those 4-year enlistees, after they have completed their training, because modern technological warfare requires that the Air Force and the Navy have these technical men in their Reserves and not just 6-month trainees. I believe that this bill will weaken rather than strengthen our reserve system. It is a bill primarily to build up the Army Reserve. Will it succeed? Who knows? How many young men 17 to 19 would volunteer to go in 6 months with a 7½-year Reserve obligation? If it does not work, what is the Army going to do? The next thing for the Army to do is to come in here, not to ask for universal military training—I do not use that word—but to come in

here and ask this Congress to conscript 6-month trainees in the proper Reserve. And then what a story we will have. While we are conscripting young people for 6 months to go into the Army we will be drafting the young men living next door to him to go into the Army for 2 years.

Now, I believe that this legislation is in large measure not legislation but a complete delegation of our legislative authority to the Executive. In the first place, for the first time to my knowledge we are giving the President the unprecedented authority of calling up a million reservists without the consent of Congress. Prior to that, he could call up the Reserves, but Congress had to specify in what number.

Now, read the terms of the bill. It is a complete delegation of authority to the military. It gives them complete control over the lives of these youths. What of these 6-month trainees? It is noted in the bill that persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense supporting industries may be allowed to fulfill their military obligation by serving on active duty for training. Who determines that? The President, undoubtedly, through the military. Then it sets up a system of screening where you get a proper distribution of critical skills between military service and essential civilian service. Who determines that? The military again; not your local draft boards, but the military. Then, when you finally get the members of the Ready Reserve in the Standby Reserve, you flop over again and let the draft board determine how that Standby shall be screened.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman from Maine has advised the committee that he is opposed to this bill. Does he not think he is under obligation to advise the committee of a plan or what he proposes to do about it? What suggestion does the gentleman have to offer in lieu of this proposal?

Mr. NELSON. Well, I would say to my distinguished chairman, the illustrious gentleman from Georgia, that if the gentleman from Maine had had more than 10 minutes, now almost gone, he would certainly endeavor to answer his question.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is a member of the subcommittee, the gentleman is a member of the Committee on Armed Services, and he had ample opportunity there in the committee to point out what should take the place of this program. I am not trying to be critical, but I would appreciate it, and the Congress would appreciate it, and the committee would be benefited if the gentleman would offer his alternative to this proposition.

Mr. NELSON. Well, there are a good many alternatives, I would say to my distinguished chairman. I would just suggest one to him that was suggested to me by the members of the National Guard. The National Guard feel that they could completely and adequately take care of this problem if their appro-

priation was increased and their quota increased to take care of this number of men, 100,000 a year. But the Army does not want them in the guard.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I would like to ask the gentleman concerning the language on page 5 where it says three different times about what people may enlist or volunteer for this particular 6-month training. If the gentleman will refer to page 5, he will see that it says:

Until July 1, 1959, any person herein described may, within quotas—

And so forth. Then on line 12 it says:

Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army * * * any person who has not been ordered to report for induction under this act may be enlisted to serve on active duty—

And so forth. Then on line 20 it says:

Any person who is under the age of 19 years and who has not received notice to report for induction under this act may be enlisted to serve—

There are three different conditions. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks] referred to a boy 17 to 19 years of age as being the only one eligible for this, and yet there are two other classifications of persons. Now, what applies?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield. Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I will say this: If the gentleman will read those sentences very carefully and study them, as I did last night, he will find that they are entirely harmonious; that a young man 17 to 19, before the draft board gets behind him, can avail himself of this 6 months' volunteer program.

Mr. HINSHAW. Of course, that is covered by the previous language, that any person can, but he does not have to be 17 to 19.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That means anyone 17 to 19, provided the draft board has not yet sent him notice.

Mr. HINSHAW. If the gentleman will read the language beginning on line 16, he will see that it says:

Any person who has not been ordered to report for induction under this act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for training—

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That refers to those who are 17 to 19, as the gentleman will see when he studies the bill carefully.

Mr. HINSHAW. The next line reads—that is, line 20—

who is under the age of 19 years.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is correct.

Mr. HINSHAW. Then there is duplication of language there.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. There is some duplication, but it does not hurt the bill.

Mr. HINSHAW. I am bringing up the question because I know these boys, and when they start reading this language and try to find out what it means, they

are going to be confused, just as is the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The gentleman from Louisiana is not confused. He knows what it means.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maine has again expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN].

(Mr. JOHANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, on many aspects of military legislation I defer to the experienced judgment of my colleagues in this House who, as members of the Armed Services Committee, the House Appropriations Armed Services Subcommittee, or the Government Operations Committee, have made these subjects a matter of extended and intensive study over the years. I expect to continue to do so, at least until I have acquired a great deal more experience and wisdom in this highly technical and specialized field than I now possess.

But from time to time legislative proposals in the military field also involve basic principles and issues of governmental philosophy important to all Americans, vitally related to our very form of government and directly affecting the lives, plans, and freedom of our citizens.

A Member of Congress—even a new Member—who addresses himself to such a subject does not thereby assume the role of technical expert but rather, it seems to me, meets a fundamental obligation as an elected Representative under our constitutional system.

I feel very strongly that the legislative subject involved in H. R. 5297, the national Reserve plan, partakes of this broad character and imposes this responsibility. I am impelled to speak because there is no issue before this present Congress which has brought to my desk as large a volume of correspondence from my district, both pro and con. I am further emboldened to speak on this subject by the fact that my deep interest in this matter had its genesis in my 3½ years' association with my distinguished and beloved predecessor, the late Congressman Paul W. Shafer, who served long and ably as a member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Let me preface my statement of views on this proposed legislation with a rather elementary analysis of the problem before us.

We are dealing here with one facet of the broad problem of procuring needed manpower for the Armed Forces—in this case for the National Guard and a Ready Reserve. The proposal before us envisions a total Ready Reserve of approximately 2,900,000. I am not here concerned with any question as to the proposed size of this force but solely with the question of the proposed methods of military manpower procurement under this program.

Now, fundamentally, there are three methods of procuring military manpower, whether for active duty forces or for the Reserves—First, the voluntary

method; second, the compulsory method; and, third, the threat-of-compulsion method.

Today the voluntary method of recruitment has become very limited and circumscribed in its operation due, of course, to the continuation of the draft with the factors of compulsion and threat-of-compulsion which this involves.

Once upon a time in American history all military manpower was recruited by the voluntary method. Today the only true and identifiable volunteers are the men who enlist or reenlist for military service—Active or Reserve—after having fulfilled their draft duty requirements.

The compulsory method of military manpower procurement is self-explanatory. It applies specifically to those whom General Hershey taps on the shoulder.

The ultimate application of this method occurs in wartime when all voluntary enlistments are arbitrarily suspended. The ultimate application of this method in peacetime would occur under a system of universal compulsory military training and/or service.

The third method of military manpower procurement—the threat-of-compulsion method—is something new so far as the nonwartime experience of the American people is concerned. It is the product of the carry-over of the draft into peacetime. This method can be described with equal accuracy as a quasi-voluntary method and as a quasi-compulsory method. It is a sort of twilight zone between absolute voluntarism and absolute compulsion. It is neither white nor black but gray.

With the extension of the draft law and the draft threat there exists a climate of compulsion which brings in enlistees without the formality of an induction order. Today's lowered draft quotas indicate that this is numerically the most productive source of military manpower at the present time.

I should note in this connection one subsidiary but nonetheless important fact. Undoubtedly under this threat-of-compulsion situation there are many young men who are bona fide but unrecognized true volunteers. These are the young men who would enter the service as a career even if there were no draft threat hanging over their heads but who, because of this existing threat, cannot actually be identified as true volunteers.

It is unfortunate, indeed, that the existing climate of compulsion and threat-of-compulsion obscures the identity of these young men. It is particularly unfortunate that it also obscures the true numerical potential of a genuine voluntary method of military manpower procurement. This fact, of course, enables the advocate of the compulsory and threat-of-compulsion methods to argue that we are getting our present large number of enlistments only because the youth of America have General Hershey breathing down their necks.

Both historically and in the present operation of our military manpower procurement system, there are varying shifts in emphasis on these several methods

of manpower procurement. Sometimes these shifts are made by administrative decision and action, as, for example, by the raising or lowering of draft quotas.

But the initial, basic policy decisions—for example, application of the compulsion or threat-of-compulsion methods to some new area of military manpower procurement—these decisions are legislative. They require the concurrence of the Congress.

Today we are faced with just such a basic, legislative policy decision in the form of H. R. 5297.

Today we are being asked to make fundamental, far-reaching, precedent-breaking and precedent-setting shifts of emphasis and of authority to the compulsion and threat-of-compulsion methods in the manner of procuring military manpower for the National Guard and the Ready Reserve.

To be sure the shift is being attempted on an easy-stages, painless, noiseless, soft-pedal, blandly reassuring, rubber-caster basis. But it is a very real shift that is being undertaken. Moreover, there are some not so reassuring, not so noiseless, voices in the background which have plainly said that this is only a beginning.

Let me refer to just two such fundamental changes involved in this bill. And let me interpret these proposed changes in terms of this threefold method of military manpower procurement I have described.

The first major provision of this bill would give 100,000 to 250,000 predraft age youths annually the option and opportunity to enlist in the National Guard or Ready Reserve, undergo 6 months of active training, and then be deferred from the draft subject to satisfactory participation in regular training for an additional 7½ years. The training would involve 48 weekly drill periods a year and 2 weeks in an annual training camp or, in lieu thereof, 30 days in an annual training camp. Failure to maintain training would make the enlistee liable to induction for 2 years active duty. While ostensibly applicable to all branches of the service, the bulk of the enlistees—99 percent—would be assigned to the Army Ready Reserves after their initial 6 months training.

This, of course, is an extension and application to the National Guard and the Ready Reserves of the threat-of-compulsion method of recruitment.

This has been facetiously described as a "bargain basement" deal for young men who face the draft threat. I am not so sure of the accuracy of that description.

I think it is a more accurate and forthright description to say that this is an opportunity for these young men to take their compulsion on the installment plan, with a downpayment of 6 months' active duty for training; with a 7½ year mortgage on their time, plans and freedom after the downpayment; with regular weekly and annual installments, and finally, with an unconscionably large forfeiture clause—2 years of compulsory active duty—for failure, anywhere along the line, to keep up on the installment payments.

There may be some honest differences of opinion as to just how great a bargain this really is.

Now I want to be entirely fair and realistic about this particular proposal and the problem that it is designed to solve.

I fully realize that there are problems of military manpower procurement for the Ready Reserves, and particularly so far as the Army's Ready Reserve is concerned.

I do not question the desirability and need for an Army Ready Reserve, provided its size is kept within sound and realistic limits and provided it is not a universal military training program in disguise.

I am not prepared to dispute the value of some period of preparatory basic training for men who are to enter the Ready Reserves. I belong to the old Civilian Military Training Camp era.

Moreover, while I prefer the genuinely voluntary method of recruiting manpower for the Ready Reserves, I would favor an optional enlistment in this program under threat of draft compulsion over any form of outright compulsory recruitment for the Ready Reserves.

Accordingly, I have no basic objection to offering the prospective draftee some type of optional enlistment in the Ready Reserves in lieu of draft induction and with a requirement that he maintain training standards in the Reserves. I understand this is now done with respect to National Guard recruits.

On the other hand, I question very seriously the necessity or wisdom of extending this period of obligated training for as long as 7½ years.

I say all of this, however, with three very important reservations. These reservations are so important in my mind that I am unable and unwilling to vote for this proposal at this time.

The first reservation is based on the fact that the bill originally submitted by the Pentagon called for compulsory drafting of men for the Ready Reserves if the optional-enlistment method failed to provide the quotas set for the Ready Reserves.

I congratulate the Armed Services Committee for its wisdom in striking out this provision.

However, I am well aware that the Army can be expected to come back next year, or the year after, with the report that the optional-enlistment plan has not worked and with the demand that they be given authority to draft. I am sure that a great many of the Armed Services Committee and of this House have the same opinion, and I am sure, I regret to say, that the Army will see to it that the optional-enlistment plan does not work because they want to extend the compulsory method of manpower recruitment to the National Guard and Ready Reserves. Their dream of universal military training dies hard.

There is a second very important reservation in my mind so far as this particular proposal is concerned. I have in mind that the Navy and Air Force have indicated no compelling need or desire for this particular feature, apparently because they are finding that the voluntary and optional-enlistment method of

manpower recruitment is working successfully so far as their Reserve procurement needs are concerned.

I also have in mind the fact that some grave misgivings were expressed by Navy and Air Force witnesses that this proposal for optional enlistments for training only might seriously compete and conflict with their own programs of long-term enlistments. Obviously there is more than one side to the issue, even in the minds of many of the military.

I have still another very important reservation so far as this particular proposal is concerned. I have been amazed and shocked by the charges made by responsible and knowledgeable Members of this House that the Army has not really tried to build up its Ready Reserves and has not really tried to make methods of military manpower procurement, other than compulsory or threat-of-compulsion methods, really succeed.

In saying this I have in mind the statement of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] in this House only last Wednesday during debate on the Defense Department appropriation bill:

It is of great concern to this committee that no really workable Reserve program has been brought forward in all the years since World War II. The committee has seriously wondered on many occasions whether there is a real interest in and appreciation for the Reserves among many of the professional soldiers who dominate the thinking in the Pentagon.

And Mr. SIKES went on to point out that—

Reserves are pushed around in little ways—denied promotions, denied even the right to participate in study courses after the age of 45. Heretofore they have been denied the right of weekend drills. Our committee assumed that a quirk in the law was at fault, but found that there simply had been no implementation of regulations to permit weekend training of Reserves.

I have in mind also that this charge was repeated by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] and the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WINSTEAD] during their able discussion of this bill last Sunday on the television program *Both Sides of the Aisle*.

I have in mind the apologetic "Maybe we haven't done as well as we should, but we will promise to try to do better" note in the testimony of Defense and Army Department witnesses before the Armed Services subcommittee.

Further, I have in mind the statement made before the subcommittee by our distinguished former colleague, retired Maj. Gen. Melvin A. Maas, of the United States Marine Corps, that "90 percent of the question of whether we are going to have an effective Ready Reserves is not the amendments to the laws we are passing, but it is a question of whether we are going to have actual facilities and a real training program."

I have in mind General Maas' testimony that "in the areas where there are adequate facilities, proper leadership and real training programs, you have waiting lists" for the Reserves.

I have particularly in mind that in answer to a specific question by the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] as to whether he included the Army in that statement, General Maas replied emphatically in the affirmative and stated that in places where the Army does have the facilities, programs and leadership they are getting results.

I have in mind, finally, the question asked Col. Robert J. Philpott, president of the Active Duty Reservists Association, by my esteemed friend, the ranking minority member of the Armed Services Committee [Mr. SHORT] and Colonel Philpott's reply:

Mr. SHORT. If an honest, eager, sincere, determined effort had been made to implement the Reserve laws or even administer it as Congress had passed them, we wouldn't be in the awful predicament we are today?

Colonel PHILPOTT. Not at all.

Now, just to keep the record straight and our perspective accurate, permit me to recall another occasion when this lack of a reserve program was a subject of similar complaint and of similar promises to do better.

This was also before the House Armed Services Committee, on January 24, 1951, and the witness was Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg.

In response to a question from the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] as to what specific proposal is there at this time by the Department of Defense for strengthening the Reserves? Mrs. Rosenberg replied:

We will come up in no later than 6 months with a plan on an improved Reserve. We are very conscious that every time we have asked for something we have always given a thought to the so-called improved Reserve, but never set a deadline on which we would submit this.

Army plans and promises to do something really effective with or for the Reserves, like old soldiers, apparently never die—but they sure do fade away.

What, incidentally, is the Army's present plan for effective operation of the Ready Reserves it will acquire, or have the power to acquire, under this bill if it is enacted?

Or will this plan, too, fade away—and be followed by a new and urgent demand for full power of compulsion in this area of military manpower procurement?

A second provision of this bill I wish to mention briefly is the totally new requirement that all veterans of 2-year draft service and 2- to 4-year enlistment service, who began their service on or after July 27, 1953, must remain in the Ready Reserves and follow through on a compulsory program of weekly drills and annual camp training for at least 1 to 3 years additional. Failure to maintain training would result in recall for 45 days active duty and possibly additional years of obligation.

This is a totally new extension and application of the outright compulsory method of military manpower procurement to the National Guard and Ready Reserves. It is a totally new extension and application of the compulsory method to men completing regular draft or enlisted service.

I know it is denied that this is really new. I know it is alleged that there already exists in the law a statutory period of military obligation and that men can be compelled to continue training under this provision. That, I might add, was another one of those easy-stages, painless, noiseless, rubber-caster propositions.

Actually, however, no attempt has been made to implement this generality and it has been conceded that it was unrealistic and impractical to do so under the broad generalities of the present law.

But that attempt is being made right here and now in this bill.

That is something new—and do not let anybody tell you different. Above all, I would respectfully advise you not to try to tell the returning veteran, subject to this added compulsion, that it is not something new.

The strange thing about this provision is that it has the support of many of those who have complained the loudest about equity of service and about veterans being required to perform double duty.

Aside from the inequity this imposes on the veterans, consider for a moment what this provision means in its broadest aspects.

It means, first of all, that hereafter, and for the duration of this law, every man serving in the Armed Forces for any period up to 4 years, either through draft induction or enlistment, will or may be compelled to continue military training for as much as 3 years after completion of his active duty service.

Consider also, what this provision does to those branches of the Armed Forces, particularly the Navy and Air Force, which have developed active and successful volunteer Reserve programs and which have sold returning veterans on voluntary enlistment and participation in these Reserve programs.

The method and spirit of compulsion is being arbitrarily imposed upon these services and these veterans. These services are being told, "You cannot have the voluntary system." And the veterans of these services are being told, "You cannot volunteer." All because compulsion is now the order of the day. What a farce. What a tragedy.

I revert to the premise with which I began these remarks.

We are dealing here today with a legislative proposal in the military field which, above and beyond its complex technical aspects, involves basic principles and issues vitally affecting our very form of government and directly touching the lives of our citizens. I earnestly hope that it will be viewed in that broader perspective.

The growing power of government over our lives, the growing encroachment of government upon the affairs and plans of young Americans, and above all the increasing careless and lazy reliance upon the methods of compulsion or threat of compulsion, which restrict and narrow down the freedom of Americans to do what they wish and can with their own lives, ought, it seems to me, to be a matter of the gravest concern to all of us.

I fully realize the difficulties faced by those who, well aware of the dangers of

which I speak, must still grapple with the practical problems of building and maintaining adequate defense.

I fully realize the necessity of maximum reliance upon compulsory methods in time of all-out war—as, I am sure, do the American people generally.

I accept the fact that we still have the draft law—with its factors of compulsion and threat of compulsion.

But I also believe that we are far from exhausting the voluntary methods of military manpower recruitment—that, in some areas, we have not even begun to exploit these methods.

I believe that all too often those who today are urging optional recruitment under threat of compulsion have in mind that this is a step to their goal of outright reliance upon compulsion, and that they are accepting and urging it only on this basis.

And I believe that the methods of compulsion are a deceptively simple and lazy way of dealing with problems—a method which is no cure-all to the problems and which can enervate and destroy the freedom, initiative and creativeness which is the secret of America's greatness.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to register my objections to this bill and state that I intend to vote to recommit it.

I think it is rather difficult to discuss comprehensive legislation of this nature in 5 minutes, but maybe I can point out my objections by referring to a paragraph in the committee's report on page 10. It is the sixth paragraph down. I am going to read it:

In the development of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, it was anticipated that the Ready Reserve would become a well organized and highly trained force within the statutory ceiling of 1,500,000. It was believed that men with a statutory obligation in the Ready Reserve would participate in voluntary training in order to establish eligibility for transfer to the less vulnerable Standby Reserve. Such has not been the case; this incentive provision alone has not produced the desired result.

Of course, an incentive provision alone cannot produce the desired results, if those in charge of trying to make it work are not sincerely going about making it work. I submit that the present bill is no more than the previous one. It is again an incentive provision, and I happen to agree with the statement that this is not a UMT bill. In my judgment, it is not. It is not compulsory. It is the same type of thing, however, of providing an incentive. I recognize it as a very serious charge when I say that the Pentagon has not tried to make this previous system work. However, you can judge it this way. I am speaking mainly of the United States Army because the Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps are not particularly interested in this. It is mainly the Army's portion and the enlisted men's Reserve that has not been functioning and has not been working. Those who are in charge of the Reserve program in St. Louis, Mo., said that they never had a field rank officer of the Regular Army come down there one time to

try to find out what their difficulties were in making the Reserve program function. That same kind of information comes from all over the country. Of course, if the top ranking men in the Army are not going to pay attention to these things, it cannot work because incentive alone will not do the job.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. This bill is intended to carry out the terms of the reserve act of 1952 from which the gentleman has just quoted. It will implement it and assist the Pentagon and others in charge in making it work as it should work.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I thank the gentleman, but in my judgment I have not noticed in the hearings any indication or explanation from the standpoint of the high-ranking men in the Pentagon of why this system did not work and what they had been doing to make it work.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. First of all, I would like to note that I absolutely know that as far as the present people are concerned, every effort will be made to make this reserve program work. I would like to point out this other distinction, too, which occurs to me as I listen to the gentleman, as I always do with interest and understanding. The Reserves, as we have known them heretofore, have been made up of boys who have already served 2, 3, or 4 years. To my mind, we are undertaking by this bill to create an entirely different group who come into the Reserve to be essentially the Reserve of the country. They come in voluntarily and get 6 months' training and not 2 or 3 or 4 years. Then they are under compulsion to participate in the required activities of their Reserve unit. So it seems to me we have here a much better prospect for an active, functioning ready and alert Reserve than we have ever had heretofore.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. May I point out to the gentleman there are many other aspects of this bill, and for other reasons I am afraid this program, as has already been pointed out in the judgment of some, is going to make it a great deal worse rather than better. I was pointing to the key of the situation, and the key is this: Until the military establishment comes before the Committee on Armed Services and explains in detail why a particular program which has been made law has not worked and what they have been doing to make it work, we are going to get nowhere. We can legislate again next year, and I expect they will be in here next year saying, "Well, we told you this would not work and it has not." And there we will go again. I think we have to dig into these things a little bit more to find out what we are trying to do.

The basic question I raised back in 1951 during the debate on the original Vinson UMT bill still remains unanswered. You talk of training, and throughout the committee's report on this bill there is reference to training,

but nowhere is there attention paid to what we mean by training. The word training to have significance must reveal what we are training for.

Now I ask just what are the skills the United States Army needs in order to be able to fight a modern war. Are they just combat skills as the term military training suggests? The answer, of course, is that they are by no means just combat skills. As a matter of fact any cursory study of the matter reveals that over half, and I estimate as high as 80 percent, of the skills used by the military establishment in World War II and needed today to fight a modern war are skills which have their counterpart in our civilian economy. There is nothing military about operating a bulldozer, repairing a truck, running a typewriter, keeping track of stock or painting a building.

I have quoted General Hershey's statement several times before to illustrate the Pentagon point of view. He said in effect the civilian skills are largely of no value to the Military Establishment, in fact they are somewhat detrimental because the military has to untrain them and then retrain them. Now this statement may be largely true when applied to combat skills and if combat skills where what the military needed his statement would have some meaning. But his statement I suggest is only 20 percent true. It is 80 percent untrue, and applied to the 80 percent civilian type skills the military may have need for it is terribly in error.

The Reserve program is based upon training, but the training is largely for civilian type skills for which the Military Establishment has no need to concern itself about other than to make certain that these skills exist in sufficient quantity in the civilian society so that they will be available to the military at such time as they might need them. That is the very essence of a real Reserve program.

Unfortunately, the statement quoted from the President's message to the Congress on January 13, 1955—page 5 of the committee report: "In the same period, exhaustive studies have been made on manpower—the key to proper military posture," cannot be substantiated. Far from exhaustive studies being made on the subject we are just beginning to make these studies and the Military Establishment has done little along these lines. What studies there are have been made in the past 2 or 3 years by the National Manpower Council working at Columbia University with the human resources project study. The preliminary studies published by the National Manpower Council and the Columbia study group all state one basic thing, the studies are just beginning to get into the meat of the matter.

Now until we get down to brass tacks and start treating this entire matter with the respect it deserves we are going to continue to get nowhere fast. There is no sense in the Military Establishment setting up a complete duplicate vocational educational system within the military departments. Instead they should avail themselves of the present very fine vocational education system

with its schools, classrooms, teachers presently available. The cost of training a bulldozer operator through the civilian means is one-tenth the cost of the military doing it and you end up with a better bulldozer operator through the less costly system, to boot.

Again I say until we do a job analysis of the skills the military needs we will get nowhere. It is time we stopped this talk of military training and asked ourselves just how many of the men in uniform will be expected to have combat skills and direct our military training to this group.

Nor will I buy this talk that all men need some combat training. This is a generality that cannot be backed up by any realistic look at the matter of modern warfare.

(Mr. CURTIS of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WINSTEAD].

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the subcommittee, I must disagree with my chairman [Mr. Brooks] in one statement that he made, that this is an administration bill. I have had a number of Members ask me why I opposed this bill. I did fight all the way through the 8 weeks' hearings against the administration bill that was supported by the Defense Department as originally submitted. We had under consideration in committee the original bill that placed compulsion on approximately 100,000 of these boys, with 10 years' Reserve service, not 8. And in that bill they could have given a discharge other than honorable, to prior servicemen who had served this country faithfully for 2 years or 4 years, but who did not actively participate to the satisfaction of the military in the Reserve organization. No Member of this House would oppose that bill stronger than I.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. This is not a bill that was sent to us. The gentleman will say that the bill had the support of the Defense Department, the White House, the President, and all of the patriotic organizations, and many others.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Exactly so. What I want to call attention to is this: If you read the 2,300 pages of testimony that we had in the subcommittee, you do not even get testimony for or against the bill which is before you today. Most of those witnesses testified for the original bill or against the original bill. I believe we have cut out the features which were objectionable to most of the witnesses on the original bill. For fear that we might have a bill that I could not support, I offered H. R. 4848 as a plan that I thought would be better than this, but if this bill were amended to 4 months' training, and the total 8-year obligation reduced to 5 years and the compulsory feature of 45 days for prior servicemen deleted, it would largely do what my bill offered to do. Therefore, I am supporting this bill.

In the full committee I offered a motion to cut out the 45-day compulsion against prior servicemen, but that motion was defeated. But let me say this about compulsion in this bill, it is nothing like as severe as the penalty against prior servicemen under the present law. In brief, the opposition I find to this bill, most people believe it is UMT, or that we on the Committee on Armed Services have endorsed the Pentagon bill. The fight was rather close in the subcommittee. Those of us who did not agree with these unreasonable requirements won most of the decisions.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I want to compliment the gentleman on his statement, because as a matter of fact this bill was really a bill written by a discussion among the members of the subcommittee themselves. One of the things that the gentleman who is now addressing the committee urged, especially my friend from Mississippi, was that we should take out the compulsion, and not compel any man to serve who had served in the Armed Forces and had an honorable discharge. We discussed many of the features pro and con, and I think we have as workable a bill as you can get, with the diverse opinion that is obtained with this type legislation.

Mr. WINSTEAD. I think Mr. Burgess did a great job to the various Departments of Defense to even agree on the general objective. I never heard as much testimony in my life that agreed on a general objective. But very few agencies or individuals agreed on methods of obtaining these objectives. No doubt every Member of this House believes it is necessary that we build a stronger Reserve than we now have. I could spend my entire time condemning and criticizing the Military Establishment myself, because I do not believe they have done all they could in order to build a Reserve. But that is not the question. Where do we stand today? We stand with a paper Reserve, regardless of what they tell you. If it had not been for World War II and the Korean war and the experience our men have had, we would have had practically no Reserve except a paper Reserve. I am convinced it is essential to strengthen the Reserve.

Now, what does this bill do? It imposes nothing more exacting than is already imposed, but it does grant additional opportunities for young men to volunteer in Reserve organizations, and fulfill their military obligations through a new type of program, strictly upon a volunteer basis.

Let me say that I supported UMT; I would support it today, but you cannot pass it. I say, however, to you who have opposed UMT that you would be far better off today if you took the American Legion plan, which is a UMT bill, than you would to put compulsion in the bill as it came from the Pentagon.

But I want to assure you again today that there is not a UMT and I cannot see, to save my soul, how a man can oppose this bill since it is amended to make

a more workable solution for building our Reserves. As I said, it takes nothing away from anyone, it imposes little hardship upon anyone, and the military tell us they need 100,000 of the 6-month trainees each year for the next 4 years.

Our manpower pool, according to General Hershey, is close to 1,500,000 men subject to 1-A classification. We will have approximately a million men coming into the 1-A group each year for the next 4 years. I am concerned about this, and I followed this point all the way through the hearings with practically every witness that we had: I could not quite subscribe to letting a man come in voluntarily for 6 months, and another man be forced in by the draft for 2 years. That is not good, but as the law now stands and under present conditions every young man faces the draft for 2 years and that alone adds nothing to the effectiveness of our Active Reserve strength.

If we get involved in a global war a strong Reserve is absolutely essential. If we stay out of war we must have a strong Ready Reserve force, established to protect us and give us the security we need. In my opinion without a strong Reserve we cannot have security. As to whether or not they will make it work I do not know. This is a task for the Army. The Air Force does not expect to use it. The Navy tells us they do not expect to use it. The Marine Corps testified they would accept 1,000 of the 100,000. But this bill provides that each branch of the service, should they fall short of what they now plan to do, may use this bill.

Let me say another thing, that in the case of the National Guard, under a similar program, approximately 30,000 men a year volunteered into the regular service from the National Guard. If you will make this attractive and permit these young men to go into this training program for 6 months, and the military will use any commonsense at all, this can and will be an effective program. If they would go to these youngsters who have had the training, give them a pat on the back, and say, "Young man, you show ability, but over in our Reserve service we will give you additional training," they would create an attractive atmosphere. I contend that a little commonsense from military leaders with the legislation we now have, and even without the provisions of this bill, we could go very far towards establishing a good Reserve organization.

So I shall support the bill even though it does not comply with my full desires or my opinion as to the best way to do it. I am sure this is the opinion of the men who have studied the military program and the Reserve program as I have for 12 years—and some of our committee members much longer. We must do something to build a Reserve that we do not have but that we must have.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The gentleman said that in the existing law the penalties are greater than they are in this bill.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Under the present law they are subject to trial in Federal court with a penalty, upon conviction, of 5 years imprisonment or \$10,000 fine, or both.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Does not the gentleman think that although the penalty in the present bill is somewhat lesser that it is equally obnoxious?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I offered an amendment to strike this compulsion out, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield.

Mr. DEVEREUX. On this question of whether or not you can issue an order that can be carried out—under the provisions of this bill of course we allow them screening and a certain flexibility of the Read Reserves, but they have obligations, they can give an order and carry it out.

Under the present law, with the screening out that is involved, you would have every Tom, Dick, and Harry who got out of the military service subject to be called into the Regular service.

Mr. WINSTEAD. That is right.

Mr. DEVEREUX. The Defense Department realizes that and that is one of the reasons they could not go for it.

Mr. WINSTEAD. This is much more practical than the penalties you now have.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. In mentioning the groups that intend to use the bill, the gentleman overlooked the Coast Guard.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Yes; the Coast Guard. They are anxious for the bill.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. They want 2,000 the first year. I want to say in reference to the Army and the Navy and the Air Force that we put in provision for enlistment into the Reserve, to be followed by 2 years' active duty and training in the active establishment, especially for the Navy and the Air Force. They need that very badly.

Mr. WINSTEAD. The Navy can continue with the same Reserve program they have, even if we pass this bill, and they have done a good job. I think the Air Force will fall flat on what they claim they will do. The Air Reserve is the strongest arm the Air Force has. Now they do not want anybody except men who have had 4 years of service. The Air Force may have none but commissioned officers and master sergeants. They have agreed and this bill provides that they must use these trainees if they cannot meet their quotas under their plan. We give them a chance to try it. In other words they can do about what they want to do. This bill provides the machinery for each of them for reserves. Frankly, I think I will offer an amendment to this bill, or suggest to the chairman of the committee that he appoint a subcommittee with an adequate staff that will follow this from day to day and see that they try to make this bill work.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I agree with the gentleman that we cannot build

the security of the future on the mistakes of yesterday. I would like to have the gentleman's reaction to see if he may not agree with me, that the Pentagon is so afraid and ashamed of what they have done in its massacre of the Reserve system that they will use every possible means to make this thing work successfully.

Mr. WINSTEAD. I think some of them will, but I cannot say that for all of them. I hope they will.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Will the gentleman tell me why the provision for a National Security Training Commission has been limited?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I may say that provision, if I remember correctly, was stricken from the bill. It has no actual connection or reference to any part of this bill. So, to clarify the situation, on the subject of UMT, it was deleted.

Mr. DEVEREUX. May I answer the question? We are charging the Defense Department with the training of these men and, therefore, we do not want to have split authority or have a civilian commission, which it is, going into the various phases in which they are not qualified.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Would not the gentleman say that Admiral Kinkaid, a former commander of the American Legion, and Walter Bedell Smith, United States Army, retired, as members of this Commission are qualified to comment?

Mr. DEVEREUX. I would say those particular ones are, but you would have others. Then you would have to build this up.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. That is 4 out of 5 who are qualified.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Only three.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Julius Ochs Adler is another well-known Reserve officer.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The gentleman is arguing for a split authority, two lines of authority, for the Army personnel. I do not think we have great reason for setting up a commissar system in our military composed of civilians. My distinguished colleague from California has mentioned and referred to certain men who are able, but they will not be here all the time. It would set up a commissar system.

Mr. WINSTEAD. I would just like to conclude by saying this, that I did not have my way totally, but I had quite a little say, and I and those who shared my opinion in the subcommittee got considerable consideration. Let me repeat, there is no UMT here. This bill was not drawn by the Pentagon. It can do no harm to anyone. It imposes no hardship upon anybody. It gives additional opportunities to young men to this country if it is to their advantage, as long as the quota will permit, to volunteer their services in a Reserve component, train 6 months, return to their homes as students, attending their schools and churches, and engage in their active participation in a Reserve unit. I can personally see no way to oppose that type of legislation.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I hope the gentleman will go through with his idea of setting up some kind of commission check on our Reserve program. The gentleman has studied the Reserve program for 12 years, and he well knows the reason we did not have any Reserve: First, because the people running the Reserve did not want a Reserve. They could have a Reserve today without this bill before us. The gentleman from Maryland says that we have heard criticism of the military today. I doubt whether there is anybody who has greater admiration for our military than I, but no one is more critical of them than I so far as our Reserve is concerned.

Mr. WINSTEAD. I thank the gentleman from Texas, whom I consider one of the most solid Members of this House. I appreciate the comments of one with such an outstanding war record. I do not believe there is too much difference in the way we feel about the need for a Reserve program and the best way to accomplish this. The gentleman has himself submitted a bill on this subject, which is indicative of sound thinking on his part.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY].

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, this is the first time that I have ever opposed a bill reported out of a committee of which I was a member. I do find it necessary to oppose this bill.

In this debate much has been said as to the dangerous world conditions. No one denies that. Much has been said as to the need of a strong Reserve. No one denies that.

Now, as for the need for a strong national defense, every Member of this body is for a strong defense. Every person here is for a strong, capable Reserve. The exact number needed in our Reserve is a matter of opinion, but every one of us here is interested in having a defense that can adequately take care of the needs of the United States. So, I am not going to take up your time repeating facts to which we all agree. I am, however, going to try to explain to you in the brief time allotted to me how this bill, instead of helping provide for a Reserve, will absolutely defeat the chance of providing a satisfactory Reserve.

First, what does this bill do? Of course, in the bill we have the usual platitudes about the intent of the bill. That is always said in favor of any bill. Second, we provide for creating a home guard in case the National Guard is called into active duty, which is really no part of this bill. The Committee on Armed Services could report out a bill to provide for a home guard at any time.

So, what is this bill? First, the Navy says they cannot use it. The Air Force says they cannot use it. Today, without this bill, any man between the ages of 17 and 18½, physically qualified, can enlist in a branch of the Reserves. I am

going to specifically mention the National Guard, because the National Guard today is decidedly the strongest branch of our organized Reserves, and I believe the real reason for that is because the States have something to do with the National Guard. I think if the National Guard were exposed entirely to the Pentagon without the help of the individual States they would be in the same position as the organized Reserves. Today, the young man between the age of 17 and 18½ can enlist in the National Guard, and if the draft bill this body passed the other day becomes law, at the age of 26, his military obligation will be fulfilled. The National Guard has been able to meet every quota ever assigned to it and is doing so today. But if this bill becomes law, that man has got to take 6 months' training before he can even be a member of the National Guard or any other organized Reserve unit. It becomes far more difficult than it now is to become a member of an organized Reserve unit. Some of us have tried to get the compulsory time in this cut down to 4 months or 3 months, but the Pentagon was adamant in their stand that we must have 6 months. I do not know whether the Pentagon deliberately wanted to make it more difficult to build up a Reserve. It is difficult for me to understand why the Pentagon wants more training before a person can enlist in a Reserve unit than they have for a person entering the regular service.

Today a soldier entering the Regular service is given 8 weeks' basic training and 8 weeks' secondary training. Four months in all. That is what it takes today to train a man to go into a Regular unit. It only takes 4 months and yet they demand 6 months before a man can even commence training in a Reserve unit. This will destroy the organized Reserve.

During World War II basic training at times was fixed at 13 weeks.

I am and always have been for a strong Reserve. The first time I took military training was at the age of 18 years and I have been active in the Reserve from that date to this. I want to repeat this for the Record: If we pass this bill and it becomes law, a year from the day it becomes law we will have less members in the National Guard than we will have when the law becomes operative. Is that the way to build up the Reserves to 3 million?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The gentleman knows that there is a provision in the bill to guarantee the full strength of the National Guard. We have pledged to guarantee the National Guard full strength.

Mr. BRAY. That is just the same as if I were to make a pledge to pay a million dollars. I have not got it; neither will the Pentagon be able to provide the men. Where are they going to get the men? Sure, they make a pledge to take care of the guard. They will do anything to get this bill through. Furthermore, the only person who is going to be forced into this program is the veteran who has already had 2, 3, or 4 years of

service. It has been mentioned in this debate that the American Legion favors this bill. Perhaps they do believe that this bill may be a step in the right direction. However, a careful study of the American Legion bill and this bill will show that there is a slight similarity. The American Legion—and for that matter other veterans' organizations—want a Reserve program that will protect the veteran from again being called into service. Under this program the only person who is forced into a Reserve program is the veteran who has already served 2, 3, or 4 years. I am a strong supporter of the American Legion and I am active in its work, and I am certain we can get a better bill than this one.

I wish to read what Mr. Seaborn P. Collins, commander of the American Legion, said in the hearings on this bill, which statement is found on page 1987:

The one big roadblock to an effective Reserve is the absence of a training program that would feed into Reserve units qualified replacements for the veterans of active military service.

The present system requires that a few men carry the whole burden of national defense. It selects 1 man out of 4 for 2 or more years of active service, then obligates him to further training in the Reserves while requiring neither service nor training of the other 3.

The unfairness of this double-duty requirement was dramatically demonstrated during the war in Korea. More than 800,000 World War II veterans were called back to active duty to fight that war. Two and a half million men, who had reached military age after VJ-Day and had not trained or served a single day in the uniform of their country, were left at home.

This bill is absolutely against what Commander Collins wanted. This is the situation you are going to have under this bill. The man who has already served 2, or 3, or 4 years is the only man who will be forced to take this program. They say that he will not be forced, that there will be no court-martial. I asked at the hearing what they will do with that man if he does not take the weekly training that they tell him to and they said, "Well, we will work out a program so that he can go for 30 days of summer training."

I asked, "If he does not go for 30 days of summer training, what then?"

They said, "Well, we will give him military orders for 45 days."

I said, "If he does not go, then what?" "He will be tried under the Uniform Code of Military Justice."

That means a general court-martial and the penalty is whatever a court may direct. And then you say that you are not forcing that veteran of 2, or 3, or 4 years of service to take this training. If that is not compulsion, what is it? He is the only man who is forced into this deal, the veteran of 2, or 3, or 4 years.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Is it not true that those people have enlisted voluntarily and assumed that obligation; and if they have assumed that obligation, why should they not be required to carry out their obligation.

Mr. BRAY. Just one moment; the gentleman misunderstands me. I was not saying that at all. The man who takes the 6 months' training and then later does not carry out his obligation certainly should be forced to do so. I am talking about the man who is drafted today, who is serving his 2 years but who, when he gets out, is going to be forced into this. You say that by present law he is forced to do this. Perhaps that is true. But the military has never tried to enforce that. I do not know why, but perhaps they want us to restate that power, give them that power again. But they say they already have it. Maybe they failed to use it, the same way they have never tried to build up a Reserve.

As the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WINSTEAD] said, some members of the Department of Defense have tried to make the Reserve program effective; I will admit that and they certainly deserve our praise. But I will say that this work has been futile, because others sabotaged their work.

I believe the National Guard is strong because the National Guard, as I see it, is assisted by the State and there is a certain State pride there. Any of the Members who have been officers in the service know this, you can make good soldiers out of persons who may not want to be soldiers, but when they take them and put them in a camp and keep them there 24 hours a day, 30 days a month, 12 months a year, they can make soldiers out of them. But a Reserve who you only have for training a couple of hours a day presents a different situation. However, by this bill you propose to force this man who has already served 2, 3, or 4 years to drill weekly or otherwise train. He is the only one forced to take this training. As for new enlistees you are making it far more difficult for him to get into a Reserve unit. He must train for 6 months before he can even be a member of a Reserve unit.

As for this man of 2, 3 or 4 years service that you are forcing to train, you only have him 2 hours a week, everybody else having 6 days and 22 hours a week of his time. You know what that man is going to do. He will discourage and cause discontent among the new enlistees who are interested and want to make good. It will demoralize the entire program.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Is it not true that in the National Guard if a man does not participate he is subject to compulsion by the State law?

Mr. BRAY. Certainly, and he should be. He has enlisted in that Guard and he should carry out the obligations of the Guard. I do not want any milktoast type in the Guard or the Army. In the tanks we expected men to keep their obligation and I know the Marines did, too.

Mr. AYRES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. AYRES. The gentleman said the Air Force and Navy were not going to use this bill if it did become law.

Mr. BRAY. That is correct.

Mr. AYRES. It was practically all for the Army?

Mr. BRAY. Practically all.

Mr. AYRES. What would be the effect if we changed the present law and permitted a man to serve only 2 years in the Army, and still be subject to the rules that exist under present law?

Mr. BRAY. I do not quite know what the situation would be there. I am not trying to say that the National Guard or the Reserve is trained as good as it should be. I have never seen the unit yet that has been trained as good as it should be. Much can be accomplished in 3 months' training, which is more than you had in the replacement training centers getting men ready to go into a unit that was to go into battle. Three months is all they had. Three months' training would take only one summer between the junior and senior years of high school, or the year after they got out of high school. Our American youth is our greatest asset. We should do all to help him in life instead of retarding him.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I recognize the gentleman is a very good student of military problems and has a tremendous war record, but regarding the 6-months period, it seems that General Walsh, who talks for the National Guard of the United States, said that was entirely satisfactory to the Guard.

Mr. BRAY. I want to repeat exactly what General Walsh said. He said, as I recall, they would prefer 4 months. I had many conversations with General Walsh on this matter, because I am deeply interested in having a strong Reserve. I believe if this bill is defeated we can go back and pass a bill to help get a good Reserve, instead of injuring the Reserve.

As to this 6-months training in the bill you are not training a man to be a finished soldier, you are merely training him to enter into a Reserve organization and continue his training. I have even seen some pretty creditable soldiers turned out in 1 month of training. The 3 months of training would not wreck anyone's life. I am not saying we have a perfect Reserve. We can improve it a good deal. That is what I want to do. But I do not want legislation that will prevent the Guard from reaching its quota. I am just as interested in the other branches of the Reserves as I am of the National Guard. The members of the Organized Reserve are just as capable as are the members of the Guard. The difference is that one of them has the State backing. The guard has done a good job, and the other units of the Organized Reserve would do a good job. I want to see them have the same rights as the guard has.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. When this program was first presented to some of us I wondered particularly about the equality of obligation that would be involved in this Reserve service. In other words, it has always been my idea that if we have some sort of training Reserve program along with Selective Service there should not be too much discrimination against the man who comes in for the 2, 3, or 4 years. Does the gentleman feel that if you further reduce the time that the man coming into the service must serve and otherwise lessen the obligations that now exist against him, he would still have that equality of obligation that I think we certainly would all want in these troublesome times when we have to do so many things we do not like to do?

Mr. BRAY. Are you aware that at the present time a person can enlist in the National Guard at 18 years of age and he will not be called into service unless his unit is called out? That is the law today. This bill does not provide anything that we do not have today except that you are making the man serve 6 months' time before he can even be a member of the National Guard, which he would be able to do today without that training. Few people are aware that that is the law today, and has been for a long time.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I am sure the gentleman, from his experience in the military service, will recognize the fact that a man who goes into the National Guard, as he does today, without any prior basic training, is not a good man and that does interfere with the National Guard program. That is one reason why when the National Guard is called to active duty, they have to go through this great amount of training.

Mr. BRAY. I am very familiar with that situation. I was not in the Guard before the war, but I did take command of a unit of the National Guard just before World War II started. I am not trying to say that their training is perfect, but I am trying to say that the same training that you gave a basic before he entered the unit, ready for combat in World War II, certainly should be sufficient training to put a man into a unit of the National Guard or the Organized Reserve.

Mr. BROWNSON. I am curious about this matter. On page 16 of the report, we find the statement that during the entire period of more than 2 years that the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 has been in effect, the Ready Reserve has exceeded the statutory ceiling of 1,500,000, and it gives us the Ready Reserve as 2,500,000 at the present time. If this Ready Reserve has constantly exceeded its statutory ceiling—is the problem getting more Reserves in at the bottom or doing something to train the Reserves in the program now?

Mr. BRAY. At the present time the name Ready Reserve means nothing. What we would like to do is to make the Ready Reserve mean something. If you

pass this law, you will be passing a bill that will deter people from enlisting in it. I have talked to, I believe, 12 battery and company commanders of the National Guard and asked them what their enlistments would be if the enlistees were forced to have a 6 months' training period before they could enlist. Every one of them, without exception, said it would absolutely ruin enlistments in the Guard.

In conclusion, I would like to state that the issue in this bill is not whether we want a capable Reserve of sufficient strength. All of us desire that. The question is whether this bill before the House give us a capable Reserve such as we desire. I have tried to point out that instead of bringing new youth into the Reserve, that this bill will discourage enlistments in the Reserve, for while today they can enlist without prior military training, if this bill becomes law, the youth who desire to enter the Guard or any other Reserve unit, must first complete 6 month's military training, which is far more than the Army has at the present time, or ever has had, in preliminary training before entering a regular unit. This 6 month's service which is required before a person can enter a Reserve unit, cannot help but deter enlistments. The National Guard has met every quota assigned to it, but will not be able to do so if this bill becomes law.

If the youth are to be deterred from entering the Reserve units, where will we obtain the strong Reserve that the proponents of this bill say we need? The only source from which we can obtain these reservists is from those who have already served 2, 3, or 4 years. This is unfair and against the general desire of the American people. It places an undue hardship upon these ex-servicemen, and it is extremely doubtful that these involuntary veterans will be of any value to the Reserve program. On the contrary, they may be injurious to such a program.

As I stated earlier, I expect the proponents of this bill, if it becomes a law, to return to us next year, or the one after, stating that this bill has failed to get a Reserve. I certainly believe it will fail, and that they will ask Congress to give them more and greater control over the youth of America. No one wants a strong America more than I, but I believe that all the strength of America is not in battleships, bombers, tanks and rifles. The greatest strength in America is in the hearts and souls of a free people, and their great spiritual and economic strength, and anything that tends to destroy the freedom and dignity of man and replaces it with regimentation, destroys the real strength of America. In providing an adequate defense we must never create a Frankenstein of regimentation and militarism which will destroy us. We can have a strong defense in America without resorting to this.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. In this letter, which we received from the Republican whip this morning, in paragraph 3, he says:

Universal military training is intended to mean what it says—universal; that is, to take all young men at the age of 18 and so on.

And then he says:

This bill imposes a ceiling of 250,000.

Is it true that if all of these young Americans who are physically and mentally qualified, and who do not belong to that 250,000, can be exempt?

Mr. BRAY. I do not care to comment on the whip's statement.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am talking about the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(Mr. TEAGUE of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support H. R. 5297 because I believe it to be a step in the right direction, even though that step is a somewhat timid one. The fact is that we must do something, however small, to strengthen our Reserves to remedy its greatest weakness—the absence of trained enlisted personnel. Here are some of the facts of the issues. Russian communism wants the world. She will stop at nothing to gain the prize. Our Nation is the only nation strong enough to stop her.

The only issue here today is, How can we remain militarily strong without spending ourselves into economic collapse? One aspect of this problem may be simply stated: How do we build strong Reserves and how do we do it quickly without delay? What can we learn from our mistakes of the past?

Between World War II and Korea about 4½ million young men came of military age. About 1,100,000 saw service through being inducted or enlisted. Nearly 3½ million did not. Some of these, about 900,000, would have been 4-F under present standards. The balance were fit in every way for military service and yet were required neither to train nor to serve. So when Korea came and we had to mobilize rapidly, we had no source of trained manpower to tap—no men who could be used quickly except the veterans of World War II who still had a Reserve obligation even though it was not realized by a great many of them.

About 975,000 Reserves were recalled for Korea—over two-thirds of them being recalled in the first year. Between 600,000 and 700,000 of these, or about 70 percent, were veterans of World War II. A recent report by the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee on the status of the Reserve indicates that probably more than half of all these recalled reservists were inactive reservists in a nonpay status. These veteran reservists when they were recalled to duty were fathers, essential workers, scientists, technicians, college students, farmers, apprentices, and just plain men earning a living. They were recalled to service regardless of any of the above situations which would have deferred them from initial induction while men younger than they who had never served their country before and who were fathers, essential workers, scientists, technicians, college

students, farmers, apprentices, were either exempted or deferred from induction for service on the identical basis.

By the end of the first year of the Korean war, over 700,000 reservists were on active duty. They constituted about 22 percent of our Armed Forces. Five hundred and twenty thousand or 15 percent of the Armed Forces were World War II veterans. More reservists were called during the first year of the Korean war than we inducted through the Selective Service System. The Korean war began in June of 1950. By the end of September, about 250,000 reservists had been recalled.

Contrast this with the draft. In July no one was inducted. In August about 1,500 were inducted. In September 50,000 were inducted. In the months following September, the rate leveled off to about 50,000 but these men could not be used for at least 4 months after their induction. This was through no fault of the Selective Service System. They could have drafted many more but the untrained men must be trained before they can fight. The 1,500 inducted in August could not have possibly seen action in Korea before February of 1951—7 to 8 months after the war began.

The first and most horrible year of the Korean war was fought by Regulars but were brought up to strength by the veteran reservists—some of whom were in Korea in a matter of weeks after their recall. Where do we stand today? In almost exactly the same position we were in before Korea.

While we had at the beginning of this fiscal year over 2½ million in the Reserve, approximately 2,250,000 of them being in a so-called Ready Reserve status, more than 78 percent of this Reserve is composed of veterans of World War II, Korea, or both. The percent of veterans in the Reserve grows daily as more and more men who served in Korea conclude their tours of service and move into Ready Reserve status for 6 more years. Of these over 2½ million reservists, only about 750,000 are in a drill-pay status.

The requirements of the national Reserve plan are 2,950,000. It should be pointed out that the veteran Reserves of this figure are largely those who enlisted or were inducted for the Korean emergency and thus were given by the Congress an overall 8-year service Reserve obligation. Of the reservists who are active today, the great bulk are nonveterans and inadequately trained to be truly ready. The Army and Air National Guard permit nonveterans to enlist in their units and a large portion of their strength is in this group. The National Guard does an excellent job but as they themselves assert would be much better with pretrained personnel. The Navy, Marine Corps, and just recently the Air Force permit nonveterans to enlist in the Reserve provided they agree to be active in units with the provision they may enlist in that particular service in the event they receive a draft call.

The result is that about half the active ready reservists are nonveterans who have received no basic pretraining and receive in their Reserve units only 150 to

200 hours per year. The remaining numbers are veterans—the largest number of them being officers and noncommissioned officers. Therefore, the active enlisted Reserves are almost totally non-veterans and trained only briefly.

Ever since the end of World War II it has been the same old Reserve story. First, there was no organized input of trained enlisted men into the Reserves. The only trained men entering the Active Reserves were officers and noncommissioned officers who had served their country in wartime. There were few enlisted men for these officers to command except in the National Guard. In the National Guard, what enlisted men there were, were largely untrained so that these reservists were faced with the dismal routine of giving basic training over and over to the enlisted recruits. Thus, there was little real incentive for veterans to join the Reserve facing endless meetings of giving basic training over and over.

The second cause of the weak Reserve, and to me the most important one, has been that those in military authority have taken little or no interest in the problems of the Reserves. This has been true throughout most of our history. I received my Reserve commission back in 1933 and kept my Reserve commission and kept up my Reserve work—not because of any encouragement or any help from the Regular service but in spite of them.

Problems concerning the Reserve have always been shunted to the bottom of the pile of things to do on the desk of our military leaders. Too few of our military men who have been charged with our Reserve affairs have actually cared whether or not we build a Reserve. Some have actually tried to keep us from doing it. Too many of our civilian secretaries charged with the Reserve responsibility have either devoted their time to other matters or have been ineffective spokesmen for the reservists. I believe that it can be proven that the Regular services have over and over attempted to prevent our having a strong Reserve. It makes little difference what kind of a law we pass here in Congress unless the people handling this program want it to work, it will not work.

We have a Reserve Forces Policy Board which was created by this Congress to advise the Secretary of Defense on Reserve affairs. It would be interesting to know whether or not the Secretary of Defense has ever accepted a recommendation of this Board. From what I can find out, they have too often been considered as an advisory board whose advice was not wanted. Being adviser to the Secretary of Defense they have no real independence. Too often their views have been filtered of all their substance by the military and civilian authorities which serve as a buffer between them and the Secretary. They were relegated to the back room in 1953–54 when Mr. John Hanna was the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel and have been there nearly ever since.

One of the greatest rays of hope I have received along these lines has been the interest shown in the Reserve affairs by

the new Assistant Secretary of Defense, Mr. Carter Burgiss, because it does not matter what we legislate here it will be a failure unless men with initiative and imagination administer it vigorously. It is probably true that our Reserve would still be forgotten even now, we would have no bill before this Congress today, and the Department of Defense would never have initiated a study of the Reserves, if a wholly independent group acting independently at the direction of the President had not been directed to make a study of the Reserve affairs in 1953. This group was the National Security Training Commission who due to their independence were able to report directly to the President as a result of which he ordered the Department of Defense to take action to develop the National Reserve plan. This plan is actually very simple. It proposes to remedy the one weakness of the Reserve upon which the Congress had failed to legislate. It provides an avenue for supplying trained enlisted men into the Reserve. That is the core and the heart of this bill.

My only misgivings about it are that the bill fails to provide that in the event the yearly quotas of volunteers for this program are not met, induction shall not be used. This was requested by the President. The committee failed to grant it. It seems strange, indeed, to me that we should provide induction to meet the needs of the Regular military service and should be too timid to provide induction to meet the needs of the Reserve. We have certainly had no qualms about enlisting men for 2, 3, 4, and 5 years of service or inducting men for 2 years of service and placing all of them on an 8-year obligation whether or not they wanted it.

The trouble with the present system is that a great many of those who have seen service for 2 years or more do not care to be active in Reserve affairs so long as they know that so many hundreds of thousands of others have done nothing and are being required to do nothing. One reason we have no well-trained enlisted men in our Reserve is because a man who has seen 2 years of service if he is any good is a corporal or sergeant after his 2 years' service. If he is still a private or private first class he should not be in the Reserve anyway.

The Air Force and the Navy apparently desire Reserves composed entirely of officers and noncommissioned officers, with no enlisted men, that is, if they actually desire Reserve at all, which I doubt. This is the same problem which I talked about earlier in saying that this program must have sympathetic administration once it is passed. This bill seeks to remedy one of the glaring inequities of the Korean recall of Reserves. It permits combat veterans and others who have seen prior service to be screened to the Standby Reserve. Then in the event of a national emergency declared by the Congress, Standby Reserves will be called to active duty only through the machinery of the selective service system. Many of the inequities of the Korean emergency will thus be avoided. In that

emergency inactive reservists who would have been deferrable under selective service were called to active duty while younger nonveterans who were in the identical categories were either exempt or deferred from the draft.

Although it is not provided in this bill, I, for one, would like to receive an annual report from a wholly independent group regarding the progress of the entire Reserve program. I would like this group to be one whose first interest is in the Reserve forces and not the Regular Establishment. I would like to see an independent group with authority to at least nudge the Armed Forces in the right direction in carrying out the intent of this bill and the Armed Forces Reserve Act. True, I think that the present Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel is interested in this, but he has many problems other than those relating to the Reserves. Reserve affairs are a full-time job for any man. Also, we should remember that unfortunately Mr. Carter Burgiss will not always be in his present job. His predecessor, in my opinion, was no friend of the Reserve. The man who follows him might be of the same caliber.

Mr. Chairman, I hear it said that this is a UMT bill. It is extremely difficult for me to follow this logic. It is not UMT. In the first place, no induction of any kind or any type can be found anywhere in this bill. That bill on induction was voted on last February—the extension of the draft. At that time, with only four dissenting votes, this House voted to continue selective service for 4 more years. There were no cries of UMT at that time; yet, under the provisions of that bill we could conceivably induct every young man in the United States under the age of 26 for 2 years of service if necessary to meet our military requirements. There were no cries of UMT then. I am still not clear as to why it would not be just as logical in order to meet our military requirements for the Reserve forces to allow induction for the training program just as we do for the Regular services.

I would point out also that under this bill deferments continue as under the present system. UMT would allow no deferments. This bill limits the number of men going into the training program to 250,000 a year. UMT would include everybody.

This plan is designed to meet the military security requirements of the Reserve—not to train everyone for the sake of training. This bill is to expire in 4 years. UMT was conceived as permanent legislation.

Lastly, this program is so far from being universal that those who call it such should brush up on their arithmetic. Even if all possible avenues for fulfilling the military obligation are taken into account, the program is far from universal. We have over 1½ million men in class 1-A today. This does not include the 1 million men who became fathers during the Korean war who are exempt from military service under present regulations. We have between nine hundred thousand and a million physically

fit men coming of age each year. Only about one-half of these are required for military service each year either through volunteering or being inducted. If the full quota of 250,000 men each year is enlisted into the military training program, hundreds and hundreds of thousands, yes, millions of physically fit young men will not have seen service or training or reserve obligation by the time this bill expires in 1959.

Mr. Chairman, the Nation's security, fairness, in equity demand that we pass this bill. We should never let happen again in our country what happened when all our World War II veterans were called back in for the Korean war. The postponement of this or any other measure for our defense cannot postpone the disaster to which unpreparedness may lead us. Many opponents of this measure say to us to let those who have served and fought once or twice go out and fight again when the next crisis arises. They say that no one really cares about the matter of equity and fairness in this program. The argument is raised that the Nation's security comes first and that equity can be forgotten.

No one can deny that the Nation's security comes first. But I most emphatically deny that the basic American principles of equity and fairness can be forgotten. If inequity and unfairness can be avoided at the same time we can serve the cause of national security, inequity and unfairness should be avoided. To say otherwise is doing cynical thinking which can endanger our very security itself, for inequity and unfairness lead to poor morale and the core of all security is the high morale of the men who serve.

If we take no action here, it means that in the future inequities will be heaped upon those who have already suffered much in the past. It means that we refuse to build a combat Ready Reserve composed of young men who have not seen prior service. Thus in the event of a future emergency, we must call back reserves who have seen service not only in Korea but perhaps in World War II as well. It means in effect that we are telling the veterans of this Nation that we desire to compound inequities on them rather than ask that some who have never served before, who might never serve in the future, take their fair share of the burden of defending this Nation's heritage of liberty and freedom.

Mr. Chairman, this is no time for false optimism. A failure to pass this bill is to legislate unpreparedness for this country. If we lose our present struggle against communism, it will not be through any overwhelming strength from the part of the Soviet Union. It will be because we have failed to use the strength, the moral and the physical strength, which we possess.

Mr. Chairman, I hope we pass this bill and get on with building a strong Reserve.

Mr. Chairman, in closing I would like to say that the reservist is a needed individual in the defense scheme of our country. He is the best friend that the Department of Defense has because he

will support any worthwhile legislation or any congressional budget within reason for the improvement of national defense. In peace he will give up his recreation and spare time to carry on his military training. In war he will liquidate his business and professional career to serve in the Armed Forces. He only asks for the right to train and serve in the highest capacity in which he is capable—to be recognized and treated as an equal part in the service of his country. A civilian soldier in peace or in war is a valuable part of our Nation's security forces.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the pending bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

NIKE

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Chairman, yesterday afternoon the Army's NIKE site at Lorton, Va., was on display for the Members of Congress. I was one of the few able to attend. This visit brought to my attention the importance and value of the role the Army has in preparing to defend our country against air attack and the magnitude of the task which is now being accomplished throughout the United States.

Since most of my colleagues were unable to attend, I feel it is my duty and privilege to briefly inform you of what I saw and heard yesterday afternoon at an operational NIKE guided-missile site, which is ready and prepared on a few minutes' notice to defend our Nation's Capital against enemy bombers.

As we drove down Shirley Highway and on the winding roads near Lorton, I congratulated myself on having taken advantage of the opportunity to spend such a beautiful day in the outdoors. Suddenly we were at the control area of the NIKE battery. It was a surprise to find that we were so close before I had noticed it. The long, low concrete-block buildings are painted light green, with a dark green trim, and blend so successfully with the spring landscape that it is very difficult to pick them out at a distance.

Since we do not have time this afternoon for a full description of all that took place, I will only touch upon what to me were the most important features.

The first of these is the fact that the Army is a highly important member of the team on which we rely for our protection against air attack. The Army, by means of NIKE, the 90-millimeter and 120-millimeter guns, and Sky-sweeper, is providing defense for our most important cities and installations. The NIKE defenses are constantly ready, day and night, week in and week out, to seek out and destroy enemy bombers while they are still many miles from the vital area being defended.

Because it is impossible to provide an antiaircraft defense for every city and installation worthy of protection, it is necessary to select the areas to be defended after due consideration of a num-

ber of factors. Among these factors are the following:

The population density.

The relative industrial importance.

Geographical location.

Availability of other means of air defense.

Availability of antiaircraft weapons and crews.

I am happy to report that mass production of NIKE and the training program for the troops are progressing very satisfactorily.

The second highlight of the day was the construction at the battery. I mentioned before how the control area buildings blend in with the countryside. Let me assure you that the buildings now being provided our "frontline soldiers"—the antiaircraft batteries—are a far cry from the wartime emergency type of construction to which we all are accustomed. The concrete block type of building now being constructed for our antiaircraft personnel are attractive, comfortable, and economical. I can well understand why some communities have, in the past, objected to giving up land for the installation of an antiaircraft battery. The people were afraid that, based on the type of structure which was built during World War II and is still so prevalent at Army posts, the local battery would be an eyesore and seriously affect surrounding property values. Now that I have seen an example of the construction which is being put up throughout the country, I can assure you and your constituents that the NIKE batteries will be a credit to any community.

Another phase of the construction that impressed me was the underground magazines. These massive structures, filled with deadly NIKE missiles, are completely out of sight. By storing the missiles underground, the area required for one battery is reduced from nearly 150 acres to about 50 acres. Here the missiles wait until an enemy is detected, stored at under nearly optimum conditions and without danger to adjoining areas in the event of an explosion. As General Hendrix informed us yesterday:

We want the people to feel and see that the Army is doing everything possible to maintain high standards; that the NIKE site is not dangerous, but as safe as a gas station; as important to security and as much a part of the local community as the police and fire departments; and that the physical appearance of our sites will blend with the adjoining civilian areas.

A third highlight of the day was the NIKE equipment. Anyone who has stood in the control area of a NIKE battery, watching the three radars and associated equipment while the highly trained crew goes through the pre-engagement routine, cannot help but be impressed, not only with the complex equipment, but with the skill and efficiency of the men manning the equipment. To me, the real thrill so far as the equipment was concerned, came in the launching area. Here, when the long slender NIKE's were erected on their launchers—impressing the viewer with both their beauty and lethal efficiency—I could really visualize the true effectiveness and value of this new and

deadly antiaircraft weapon—the only known operational surface-to-air missile in the hands of troops.

We have been hearing for years about this missile system or that one. How effective each will be—when it is perfected. Yesterday I did more than hear about a missile—I saw it, ready to go into action now against any enemy which might attack us.

The last, and possibly most important, highlight of the day was the antiaircraft personnel. As I looked at the men manning the equipment, the battery and battalion officers, and the general commanding the defenses of this and other cities on the east coast, I felt that the trust we and the people of this country have placed in them was well bestowed.

The men in a NIKE battery must be highly trained in order to adequately maintain and operate their equipment. A NIKE specialist who has gone through the long training courses at Fort Bliss is an electronic technician who can readily find a job in civilian industry. I am happy to state that I was assured that recent action by this Congress has improved substantially the economic status and morale of the soldiers, and that it is hoped that more of the specialist personnel will now remain in the Army.

From the young private, only a few months away from home, to the general, veteran of many years' service, I received the same impression—competence in his job, awareness of the importance of his mission, confidence in his weapons, and resolution to do his part to defend his country.

Gentlemen, in closing let me assure you that I wish everyone of you could have been with me yesterday. It is most heartening to turn for a moment from our daily task of deciding what should be done for the Nation's welfare to actually see what has been done as a result of our past actions. We, as well as the Army, should be proud of the NIKE.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, no legislation will come before the Congress this session which deserves more thoughtful consideration than H. R. 5297, the so-called Reserve manpower bill.

My particular concern arises from the many letters received from people in my district expressing their views. These opinions come from citizens whose interest in the welfare and future of this Nation is paramount, and while the conclusions of those who wrote differ, the underlying and common desire of all is to avoid militarism and preserve our peaceful civilian mode of life.

We Members of the House recognize from our correspondence when the hearts and minds of constituents are speaking, as against organized self-interest pressure mail. I know of no mail on controversial legislation of recent years which originated from finer motives of freedom and patriotism. On the one hand, a fear was registered that this program is a step toward Prussianism; on the other, it is considered a step in the other direction.

Here is a case where we have the responsibility of digging out the facts and casting our vote, either for or against

strengthening the Reserve military forces, on the basis of information available to us. Facts and not emotionalism should be the governing factor.

I hold here in my hand a pamphlet issued by the Socialist Labor Party entitled "Stomp UMT. It's a Step To War and Fascism." In its four closely printed pages there is not one reference to the provisions of this bill. There is no analysis or argument—just emotionalism saying militarism will continue to flourish until the workers, enlightened and conscious of their potentially invincible might, consolidate their power in the Socialist Industrial Union, and shielded by their political organization, take over and run the industries of the Nation, for the common good." It sounds like substituting one kind of fascism for another to me. But if any Members have received anticonscription resolutions, it might be because of the suggestion of this Socialist Labor Party literature. I did not get any. The only thing sent me was the pamphlet with a strongly worded letter protesting its contents and distribution.

Now as to the Reserve manpower bill itself, to me it is a step toward disarmament and demilitarization. Certainly there must be great misunderstanding about it.

I can see the argument that a program which is set up on a voluntary basis can be changed to a compulsory plan, more easily than a new compulsory program can be established. However, it would seem to me opponents of militarism would favor a reduction in full military service for many, rather than continue the extent of the draft as it has been and complete disruption of civilian life for so many young men, interrupting their education and preventing the normal process of starting in on careers.

As has been pointed out under this law, a boy who is subject to the draft if he elects, and only if he so elects, may volunteer for the Reserves. If he volunteers, he is then obligated to a 6-month training period. When he completes this 6 months' training he is relieved from further training except in the event of a national emergency when all Reserves would be called. Meanwhile, he has an obligation to attend drills, either go to camp 2 weeks each year or to attend 48 drills a year. He stays in this reserve status for 7½ years. Under the draft law, if the boy preferred not to volunteer under the Reserve program, he would have 2 years in the Service and then would be on reserve status for 6 more years. This law does not change the length of time the boy remains in the Reserves.

The only change is that young men who find it less disrupting to their lives and prefer it, have an opportunity to volunteer and take 6 months' training rather than being drafted for 2 years' service.

So, as I say, this legislation seems to me to be a step away from militarization, and it is most certainly not universal military training. What it is, as I view it, is a modification of Selective Service. I think there is a widespread lack of information on the bill as reported from the Committee on Armed Services and

it is lack of understanding which has caused considerable misapprehension. The world is divided into two armed camps which is tragic and wrong, but as long as the Communists adhere to their objective of world conquest we must be prepared to defend ourselves and strength of potential trained manpower to resist aggression is our best hope of peace.

A study of the bill and a careful examination of the Armed Services report of the hearings on it convince me I am doing right to support this legislation.

This Nation will never be in danger of militarism as long as the congressional representatives of the people follow the recommendations of their consciences, and I, for one, am heeding mine in saying I am supporting this bill.

And in conclusion let me just add, since this is fundamental legislation and highly important as far as our future national policy is concerned, I am thankful partisan politics is not a consideration. I respect the opinions of members on both sides of the aisle who differ from my conclusions. This is not an issue on which one follows a leader, the President, the Secretary of Defense, or anyone else. Today, we follow our own thinking and as the Bible says, we must look to ourselves.

Mr. Chairman, I can honestly say I have looked to myself in this respect and as such urge passage of the bill.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall not use my allotted time to discuss the bill before us in detail either critically or otherwise. I propose at this time to discuss an amendment, which I am going to offer to this bill. The amendment is as follows:

Page 5, line 3, strike out the quotation mark and insert the following:

"(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, any male person 17 years of age or older who has not received notice to report for induction under this act, but who is enrolled in a full-time course of instruction at a high school, college, university, or similar institution, may, by filing a notice with the appropriate local draft board, elect to receive training and service, and serve in a Reserve component, under this paragraph in lieu of performing active duty for training and service in a Reserve component under any other provision of this act or any other law. No person less than 18 years of age may make such election unless he has the written consent of his parents or guardian. After such person has made such election, if he continues to attend such an institution, he shall, on or after the 1st day but before the 11th day of June in each of the next succeeding years in which he is physically able to serve on active duty for training, be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 91 consecutive days during each such year for not more than 4 summers. Such person and his dependents shall be entitled, with respect to all such periods of active duty for training, and necessary travel to and from such duty, to all the pay, allowances, and other benefits to which enlisted members of the uniformed services in pay grade E-1 (and their dependents) are entitled with respect to periods of active duty or authorized travel, as the case may be. If, before completing four annual periods of active duty for train-

ing under this paragraph, such person ceases to attend an educational institution under circumstances (other than by transfer or graduation) which indicate that his enrollment in such institution may reasonably be considered to have been voluntarily terminated, or if his enrollment is terminated (other than by transfer or graduation), his election to receive training and service under this paragraph shall be deemed irrevocably canceled, and he shall thereafter be liable for induction for training and service under the remaining provisions of this act; however, full credit shall be given him toward completion of his required period of active duty for training and service, and service in a Reserve component, for all active duty for training performed by him under this paragraph (4). Where such person graduates from an educational institution and enrolls in another educational institution, or where he transfers from one educational institution to another educational institution, he shall not thereby become liable for induction for training and service under any other provision of this act if he otherwise meets all requirements of this paragraph (4). After such person has been ordered to active duty for training under this paragraph (4) during 4 years, he shall be placed in the Standby Reserves for 1 year. After he has been a member of the Standby Reserves for 1 year, such person shall be released from all liability for training and service under this act and any other law. If any such person is not permitted to serve on active duty for training under this paragraph (4) by reason of a disease or disability of a permanent nature which would afford a basis for deferring him from induction for training and service under this act, he shall thereafter be deferred from training and service under this act, unless he volunteers for induction for such training and service. This paragraph (4) shall not be operative in time of war or during any period of national emergency proclaimed by the Congress."

It has to do, in my opinion, with the preservation of one of the finest educational systems on earth.

I have been a member of the Committee on Education for over 20 years. Prior to that time I was interested in the field of education. I have thoroughly discussed the amendment mentioned with the 30 members of the Committee on Education. No formal action was asked because the matter was before another committee of the House. To me it is perfectly astounding that this, the Congress of the United States, should be assembled here discussing a bill affecting the future educational standards of this great Nation—the opportunity and privilege of boys going to school. I mean, discussing those things that not only affect, but control—and not one single word is said in behalf of the boys, or the future of their educational opportunities, and the military has not exhibited any interest in the field of education, with the exception of insisting, and they can, will, and should provide, such education as in their opinion the young men should have, but carefully avoid even mentioning our traditional methods or institutions. I looked at a television program this morning, in which the Armed Forces educational system was being advertised and promoted—the recruiting offices are full of pamphlets, programs, beautiful expensive booklets—advocating what? That they can properly educate the youth of this land, the citizens of tomorrow.

Turn them all over to us. Listen to this advertisement, a beautiful 8-page booklet—red, white, and blue—with 8 action-colored pictures. I am reading:

The guard offers unlimited educational opportunities. Your son may attend Regular Army or Air Force service or technical schools with pay, or he may take correspondence courses. Through these schools, which offer more than 450 courses, he may improve his education, boost his military specialty, and increase his civilian earning power.

Which in effect is saying, "We can offer more courses than any college in America and can pay you while you are being educated."

Correspondence courses. Yes, but the military shudder when one mentions using our high schools, prep schools, private schools or colleges. They not only recommend these military schools which offer more than 450 courses, where he may improve his education, and boost his military specialty and increase his civilian earning power, but leave the impression that they seek authority to make them use these schools or else.

All this time I have been dumb enough to think that the fine educational system of this country, the public school system, the private school system, the church schools of this land, the colleges, the junior colleges, and the prep schools were to educate our youth and were doing a grand job. But they can make no such claims as the military is making.

And when asked, through the Committee on Education and Labor, of which I am chairman, for a report on the operation of their schools, the activities of their educational program and its cost to the taxpayers, the Department of the Army furnished the following foolish and meaningless reply:

It has not been possible to provide meaningful figures in some reports concerning obligations. Estimates were made, when possible, but the nature of some of the Army educational and training activities is such that even approximate estimates are not possible. At Army service schools, for example, the only available information concerns amounts obligated under "Army training" which cannot be furnished as representing the total cost of operating the schools since they do not include amounts required to furnish standard supplies and equipment issued through normal supply channels, such as travel in connection with the schools or numerous expenses provided for in other cost categories. In this same connection, it should be noted that the pay of personnel participating in Army educational programs is paid from other appropriations, and consequently is not included in obligations shown for education activities. (Reference: H. Doc. No. 428, p. 165, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

The gentleman handling and directing this bill has not opened his mouth about encouraging education or giving the average kid of 17 or 18 years of age one thing in the world that would encourage him to get along with his education. America did not grow great by accident, improvement in living standards was not just handed to us. All the educational institutions in America from the little red schoolhouse to date have certainly been one of the greatest contributors toward making this Nation not only a powerful Nation, but also the greatest producing Nation of everything

from necessities to luxuries on earth, all of which play a large part in the high living standards we now enjoy, and I am now reluctant at this late date to trade off the views of our educational leaders for the views and ambitions of the Pentagon.

I feel this so deeply that I must express my resentment to the highest military officials, whether they be in the Pentagon or wherever they are, that want to control and regulate but not educate. They want to subordinate education, revise it, revamp it, and worse still, direct and control it. I fear this policy and attitude.

No. They do not lend a hand. At the same time they seem to take the attitude that education is not one of the very foundation stones upon which this Nation must defend itself; yes, even survive, unless provided by them at taxpayers' expense—in the most expensive and haphazard way.

I would like for the gentleman or anyone else to challenge that statement.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I do not want to get into a debate with my good friend. However, I would like to ask the gentleman whether or no he believes that every young man has a very definite obligation in the defense of his country?

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say to my distinguished friend, I wish you had not directed that question to me. Both you and I know the answer to that so well, and every person in this House knows the answer to that. I recognized mine. You recognized yours. And I have faith and confidence enough in the youth of this land to say that the generations to follow after you and me will be just as good, yes, I hope better and more cognizant of the responsibility that they have to this country. That is not the issue. Are you trying to force the choice that they must give their all to the country and ignore their preparation for themselves, their families for good citizenship, and what we call a better way of life in America? No, you are not doing that.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I certainly am not, I may say to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Exactly what is the point you are getting at? That we are requiring military service through the draft?

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman from Maryland is a faster thinker on this than I am. The point I am getting to is this: we can stand here and let out these blood-curdling yells about the scientific men Russia is turning out, about those planes that go 850 miles an hour, about those terrible death-dealing scientific machines they have.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. Not now.

We can hear all of that if we please. How did they get them? It was not the soldier who could just do "squads right" or "squads left"; it was the scientific men, the chemists, the physicists, the electrical men, the well-trained men,

those who can think, invent, and understand those gadgets and develop them.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. If the gentleman will yield.

Mr. BARDEN. Just a minute, just a minute.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Just at that point.

Mr. BARDEN. Just a minute. Well, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I hope I have not taxed the gentleman's patience.

Mr. BARDEN. You did not, but you almost did.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I am happy I did not go that far, but my good friend, colleague, and chairman—

Mr. BARDEN. All right.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I want to give the gentleman's background as chairman of the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives. I want to join in your fine tribute to education. I am agreeing with every word you say. I hope that your able committee gets to work, writes some provisions within the views that I expressed on Federal education. I do not want Federal control of education, but within those views write some legislation on education and bring it before this House, then we can carry out some of the gentleman's excellent views.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me say to my friend that we have enough laws in America guaranteeing an education if you will do a little something toward helping the boys realize the opportunities.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I am sure the gentleman—

Mr. BARDEN. Now, you wait a minute; you are going to listen to this whether you like it or not. What good would it do for the Committee on Education and Labor to double the number of school buildings in America and treble the number of school teachers if you are going to be standing there at the door of the high school to take him away and put him in a camp for such a long time that he does not want to go to school any more?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Let me pursue this just a little. Under our military program the school enrollment has doubled, trebled, and increased beyond all bounds until the universities are fairly bulging and not able to take care of enrollments. There is more education now in the United States than there has ever been.

Mr. BARDEN. Listen, my friend, that is not because of the Armed Services Committee, but in spite of it. And let me say another thing, that I hope those schools and colleges will continue to bulge, and I hope the output will be more and more and better and better.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I join you in that.

Mr. BARDEN. All right. Now, what I am trying to point out—under difficulties—is this: I have proposed an amendment, or will propose it when the opportunity presents itself, that when a boy reaches the age of 17, whether he be in high school or college, that he may with the consent of his parents up to 18—and after 18 it does not require con-

sent—volunteer for a reserve program. My amendment does not cut one thing in the world out of the bill. It adds an option, that is all. You have a lot of options in here, but I reserve the right to express by opinion on them later. It gives another option: a boy can serve 91 days in the summer, go back to school in the winter, serve 91 days the next summer, go back to school, whether he wants to be a doctor, whether he wants to be an engineer or whether he wants to be a businessman or whatever he wants to be, and follow that 4 years.

When he has completed those 4 years, he is in the Standby Reserve, whatever that is—I have had several definitions of that term—for 1 year. The Standby Reserve does not require drills or active service except in time of war or emergency declared by Congress.

Now, what have we accomplished? Which is more valuable to America in time of war or peace, an educated boy or an uneducated boy? Which is more valuable to America, certainly in war or in a threat of war, a boy who is freshly trained every year for 4 years or draft him, put him in for 2 years, then let him forget all in 12 months? It is that simple.

There is another fair provision in the amendment. Probably he would go for 3 years, which would be 9 months of active service; then conditions at home, illness, his own condition or something else might arise that would prevent him from finishing up. This amendment provides that he shall have credit for the 9 months that he served. Why shouldn't he? Then he would serve only 15 additional months.

The amendment will provide that he draw a private's pay, about \$80 per month. One of these provisions in the pending bill, I do not know which one it is, provides for \$50. The bill holds out some bait, then puts something on it that would not make it taste good by cutting it down to \$50. The gentleman brought out the officers' pay bill some time ago.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The gentleman did not bring out an officers' pay bill, may I suggest to the gentleman.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman was riding along with it.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The gentleman voted for it and I voted for it. May I say that we did not cut the pay of the trainee at all; we raised it. It was recommended at \$30 and we increased that to \$50.

Mr. BARDEN. Who recommended that?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The Pentagon.

Mr. BARDEN. If we could get a great volume of commonsense and get you to thinking, and cut you loose from the Pentagon, we would get further.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES. I think the gentleman will recall that 4 years ago both of us opposed universal military training.

Mr. BARDEN. With everything there was in me. That was the boldest attempt to militarize this Nation ever made.

Mr. BATES. In both of us. Will the gentleman tell the committee that in the event his amendment passes he will support this bill?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes, I will, if my amendment passes.

Mr. BATES. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BARDEN. I think there is so much possible good in it. Now, I am glad the gentleman did not press me and ask me what what I was going to do if the amendment does not pass. But, I will say this, that I have not heard any valid reason why the amendment should not pass. We are cutting down, as somebody said a while ago, on our scientific men. We are just simply depleting our ranks of scientists. You say there are more men in college now. Why, we have more people. We just have more people. So we cannot go by what has happened in the past.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. As a school man of over 30 years' experience, the gentleman's idea is an idea that has been promulgated on this floor more than once, training in school and with a school program. I am for it 1,000 percent.

Mr. BARDEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Utah. A fine educator—one who has had the responsibility of a college president, and above all a fine delightful gentleman.

Mr. DIXON. I am very much in sympathy with the gentleman's position. Boys at 17 years of age usually have not graduated from high school. If they go into the service for 6 months and come back to school in the middle of the school year, most of our high schools cannot enter them because they do not have a program that begins with the quarter or semester as do the colleges.

Mr. BARDEN. That is right.

Mr. DIXON. If they cannot enter school they will go to work. Then, if they go to work, they are weaned almost entirely away from high school. If they do not get a high-school education, they are not eligible for the many fine positions which are open to them and they are under a great handicap. I am very much in sympathy with the gentleman's position. But in the bill may I ask this question? If the period of enlistment in the bill were changed to read "any high-school graduate who has reached his 17th birthday and under 20 years of age and any non-high-school graduate who is 18½ years of age and who is under 20 may be enlisted to serve on active duty for training," would that not be a simple solution and still protect the boy's right to a high-school education?

Mr. BARDEN. I will say this to the gentleman, there is a tremendous number of students who finish high school considerably before they are 18 years of

age, and I do not have to tell you that if they are drafted into the Army, that is too bad, or too good, one or the other, and I am trying to follow the reasoning of the committee. They set out these various things and say they will take this 6 months or something else is going to happen. These provisions illustrate the objectionable approach which this program makes to military service. It puts a threat over the heads of all of those likewise, and the penalty behind this threat is that the boy will be called up for active service. I think that is emphasizing patriotism in reverse. I hope some day the Army will learn that they have a selling job to do somewhere other than on the television screen and these pamphlets. They can do a selling job in the camps, and a much better selling job than they have been doing, and they will have more volunteers and we will have less trouble. Let's produce more doctors, and make the Army more attractive somewhere else besides on television and pamphlets. It will then not be necessary for more and more force. But, I do want to emphasize that I have been on the floor on this subject many times, and regardless of how long I stay here, every time I have an opportunity I shall attempt to emphasize the absolute necessity of education in our defense setup as well as in our Government and otherwise. We cannot be strong militarily unless we are strong mentally. I think that is fundamental. We must have more scientifically trained men, more men who understand the speed of this age, because we cannot put out as many foot soldiers and depend on mass warfare any longer. You must be able to compete in speed, in science, and anybody who is thinking knows that the next war we have—and God forbid we ever have one, but if such should happen—you know it will not be fought and won with brawn alone; it will be a brain contest of science, of electronics, atomic and kindred weapons. It will be a question of getting the high-speed jet bomber before it delivers its lethal cargo. If we cannot do that then the number of men will amount to little. In my opinion, our survival could very easily depend, as it has at times in the past, upon trained, skilled, and scientific minds.

(Mr. BARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, my task this afternoon is certainly not an easy one, and it is by no means a pleasant one. However obnoxious one's duty may be, it should and must be discharged; and however heavy one's responsibility may be, it cannot be shirked or avoided. Certainly I do not relish my present position of having to go against my own President, the leadership of this House, and many of my best personal friends on both sides of the aisle. Heaven knows, if any four men on this earth could convince me of anything, I think they would be Dwight Eisenhower, Arthur Radford, Carl Vinson, and Joe Martin. But I am not going to live with those gentlemen for-

ever, which is most fortunate for them; and certainly they will not always be with me to grant their wise counsel and fearless direction. But a thing that I have considered bad under previous administrations, whether Roosevelt or Truman, I consider bad under Eisenhower, Smith, Jones, or anyone else.

There is one person I must live with forever, and from whom I can never run away, and that is DEWEY SHORT.

A great man once said:

To act contrary to conscience is neither safe nor upright.

And when he nailed the 95 theses on the cathedral door at Wittenberg, he said:

There I take my stand. I can do naught else. So help me God. Amen.

No, it is not an easy nor a pleasant task that I have. After wrestling with my conscience, and talking to myriad friends, and after receiving at a conservative estimate 3,000 messages, letters and telegrams on this particular bill before us, and after being torn asunder by good, loyal friends, dear and near to me, pulling in opposite directions, it is not an easy decision I have been called upon to make.

Now let us look at this bill. What is the history of it? One does not have to be a Member of Congress, a Philadelphia lawyer or a Ph. D. to know that ever since the close of World War I, there has been a persistent, pugnacious, perennial, relentless, costly campaign to cram down the throats of the American people universal military training or peacetime conscription.

Having served in this body for almost a quarter of a century, having served on the different committees, special as well as regular legislative committees of the House that have considered this and allied problems, I know the tremendous pressure, I know not only the cajolery and the pleas, but even the threats, the use of the taxpayers' money to spread propaganda, to cut the political throat and nail the political hide of anyone who dared to oppose the different programs that have been offered from time to time.

In the Democratic-controlled 82d Congress in 1952 we succeeded in the well of this House by a margin of 74 votes in defeating the UMT bill. This present bill is not UMT, granted. It is limited and restricted and has a termination date. Oh, yes, it terminates on July 1, 1959, if not extended—if not extended. But you get your foot in the door, let the camel get his nose under the tent. You pass this legislation, and it will bring us just a little closer to the water's edge, to thrust upon us a foreign philosophy, an alienism. You will find it very difficult to repeal. It is not where you begin, but where you end that counts; not where you start, but where you stop. It is not UMT, and compulsion was taken out, and wisely so, by the distinguished chairman and members of his subcommittee, who worked so long, faithfully, and hard on this bill, and who improved it enormously, particularly by eliminating the discharge other than honorable. I wish they had accepted the amendment I of-

fered to cut down the length of Reserve service from 8 to 4 years, because these 18-year-old youngsters take their 6 months' training between their 18th and 19th birthdays. I was the only one to vote for my amendment, but at times it is great to be alone. I shall offer my amendment on the floor. Oh, yes, there will be volunteers, but that volunteering, with the draft hanging over their heads, does not give them too much freedom of choice. Of course, they will volunteer for this 6 months at \$50 a month, and the minute they sign up they are hooked for 8 long years, from 18 to 26. You know, and I know, that most of these youngsters before they reach their 26th birthday will be married, perhaps have a child or 2, perhaps have gone into business or entered a profession. Then he is required to take 48 weekly drills a year for 7½ years, and not more than 17 days of training in summer camp, giving up his vacations. I do not know whether his employer is going to be willing to grant him 17 days off each summer for 7½ years. He is going to do that, but if he wants to surrender the 48 drills and the 17 days of camp in the summer for 30 days of concentrated training he can do that. If he does not carry out satisfactorily the provisions of the Reserve bill, then he can be drafted for 45 days. If he does not perform that satisfactorily, even at the end of the 6 months' training or a year or 2 after he can be inducted for 2 full years, 24 months, or he could, in dire emergency, be court-martialed under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. You call that voluntary when they once sign up? Nonsense. There is little freedom in this.

Which branch of the service can he enter? The Air Force says, "No; we don't need him." The Navy says, "We don't expect to use him." The National Guard is not satisfied with it. We were told that 99,000 out of 100,000 supposed to be taken in would go into the Army Reserve. So that is what it is, 99,000 of the 100,000, and the others perhaps would go into the Coast Guard or the Marine Corps. There is not much choice in it. Let us now tell these youngsters the truth.

Then, after this youngster 18 or 19 years old takes his 6 months and he performs satisfactorily his service in the Ready Reserve for the next 2 years, suppose when he reaches the age of 21 or 22 we become involved in a global conflict. What happens to him then? Do you think by that little training he has had he is equipped and ready, and because he is in the Ready Reserve do you think the Reserve is ready—trained in units to go into combat—when our experience is that it has taken the guard almost a year to get ready? And where is this boy actually going to take his 48 weekly drills when he lives 50 or 150 miles from the nearest armory? A group of us last Friday flew out to Colorado Springs and back to Washington on Sunday. As we went over the vast open spaces of western Kansas and eastern Colorado, over that Dust Bowl, I just asked some of my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans both, who were along, "How is that boy down there in that Dust Bowl or wheat

field going to carry out his Reserve service when he lives perhaps 200 miles from Denver or Colorado Springs? And how about his 6 months' training? How are you going to teach him to use the latest and most powerful weapons? You can teach him to use a rifle and do squads right and left and all about sanitation and hygiene and carry out military discipline and orders—all of which is already taught in the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, as well as the ROTC—and I am not so sure that the discipline he gets on our athletic fields and in our gymnasiums at their own expense instead of at the expense of Uncle Sam is not just about as valuable and good. A great Englishman said:

World War I was won on the hockey and cricket fields of Harrow, Eton, Oxford, and Cambridge.

In the case of a boy who takes 6 months' training—when war breaks out 2 or 3 years later—do you know that youngster will have to be called in and physically reconditioned and perhaps have to be taught how to use an entirely new and different set of weapons?

The rapid changes in techniques and methods of modern mechanized warfare renders the training of these men most expensive, and I cannot escape the feeling that it is a waste of manpower, material, and money because ground troops with a rifle, machinegun, tank, or a field gun cannot shoot down a super bomber carrying an atom or a hydrogen bomb. I do not want the American people to be led astray by Maginot line thinking or World War I psychology by putting faith in sheer numbers of men. Heaven knows, we can never match man for man the hordes on the Asiatic Continent. They are expendable; we are not. The cheapest commodity in the Orient is human life. I do not believe that if our ground forces are built up, it will help us too much in these days of the atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb. Suppose we build up our Reserves from 700,000 to 2,900,000, plus 3 million in the active forces making 6 million plus 2 more million in the Standby Reserves. Even if we had a total active force and Reserves in Ready and Standby of 8 to 9 million men, I do not think it would add too much strength in this atomic and hydrogen age. I do not believe that America could get an expeditionary force from this country to Europe today, in a short period of time, even if our active, standing forces were twice as large and our Reserves were three times as large. I do not believe we could get enough ground troops to Europe in time to stop aggression by Soviet Russia on the ground. If we do not stop her with our airpower and naval power, and with superior weapons, we are in one awful fix, because Heaven knows in a global conflict our only chance of victory and our only hope of survival is in the superior power of our weapons and the superior skill of the men who man those weapons. I feel wholeheartedly, as I have during the past 20 years, as does the able and fearless gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], that no nation can be stronger than the intelligence and char-

acter of its people. It is in the American home and in the church and high schools and universities under our system of free education that we have grown to be the richest and most powerful nation on the face of the earth. Nothing in this world is great but man and nothing in man is great but mind.

God did not endow all men with equal talents and ability. Why should we, therefore, compel the genius to walk or train with the sluggard merely to please the sluggard? Put the right man in the right spots. They will be coming back. If a hundred thousand boys under this program do not volunteer, what happens? It is innocuous. We have much ado about nothing. A lot of senseless chatter; an enormous and inexcusable waste. If more than 250,000 want to come in, who is going to select them? Remember, only 100,000, as stated in the original bill, were to be admitted. Oh, the bill is far from perfect. If more than 250,000 young Americans want to take this 6 months' training, rather than be drafted for 2 years—I am going to have a little difficulty when I go back to the Ozarks in explaining to my people why we had the courage, just a few months ago, in this present session of Congress, to vote to conscript their sons for 2 years and send them to serve on foreign soil, but do not have enough guts to vote to conscript for 6 months boys to stay here at home. Who is going to select these boys? This might be an elite guard. Who is going to choose these 250,000 young men? Oh, what a chance to play favoritism and politics. This bill is full of headaches and heartbreaks.

I am not going to quarrel with a single Member of this House about how he votes on this bill, or any other bill. I have never done that. Strong as my convictions are, deep as my feelings are, I am not going to quarrel with you. I will still respect and love you. I just hope and pray that some of my close friends will be as charitable to me. I like to be on the team. I want to go along. I bend over backwards at times, almost choke on my Adam's apple when I vote for the brass and the braid, not only to increase their pay and hospitalization and family care, voting for dependency benefits, PX and commissaries and all the rest of it. I want to be their friend. They are great and good men. But as I have often said, no general ever had a big enough army to command any more than a preacher ever had a congregation big enough to preach to.

Now, you say this is not compulsion. I will tell you what it is. When I was a barefoot boy and a barehead youngster down in the Ozarks in southern Missouri—I live quite near the gentleman who is now in the chair [Mr. TRIMBLE]. We are both ridge runners and hill-billys. In fact, I got lost over in Jim's district and he gets lost in mine. We always manage to find our way out—but when I was a youngster I drove a team of jennies. I know how I got my education too, GRAHAM BARDEN. I got it the hard way, but I got it the free way. I could follow my own inclinations and talents, if God had given me any. The

worst part of this military is that we have too many square pegs in round holes. Misfits. Let each man follow his own conscience and carry out his own will, the equal of every other man, and to go his own way. I believe in freedom because in freedom is our strength.

So I used to go out to these little jennies in the field with a nice big ear of corn in front of me, but I always had a halter or a bridle back of me. These young jackasses would come up to get a bit of that free corn, and when they would come to get something for nothing, then I would put the halter on them. Oh, they have sugar-coated this bill. They have made it palatable. They have watered it down. It is a little innocuous thing. They offer these boys 6 months' training, and they think they are going to escape service. Yes. They will come to get a bite of the ear of corn, but always they will get that halter on them. I would get the halter on those jennies and get them up to the barn and harness them and hitch them up to the wagon, and then I would take the blacksnake and I would whale the everlasting wind out of them. I had them where I wanted them.

And here they come. Greeks bearing gifts. Offering you a sour pickle covered with honey. They have tried to do something with this bill—I will not call this a subterfuge; I will not say they are trying to come in the back door or the side door—but they just want to get the thing started, get the halter on you; oh, just 4 years; 1959.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that no one in this body is so naive as to believe that there will not be a determined effort made to get this bill, if enacted, extended beyond 1959. I dare predict that the Defense Department will be coming back asking that compulsion be added to the bill.

It is also a bit incongruous at the very time the President asks for world disarmament to have this measure brought in to increase our armament, though I doubt the effectiveness of this bill in building up our military strength. How can this administration or this Government reconcile the appointing of Harold Stassen as the Secretary of Peace with the enactment of this questionable bill?

One more point, Mr. Chairman, that must not be overlooked is the enormous cost of this new legislation which will jump from \$700 million to \$1,156,000,000 next year and will approach approximately \$2 billion in 1959. Personally, I think we will not get our money's worth out of these vast expenditures, and God help us if we continue to spend ourselves into bankruptcy. That is what the Soviets have hoped and planned for and if we are not careful we will knock ourselves out by our own proficiency.

The bill should be recommitted and a measure brought in that would not have such serious impact upon the individual lives, the freedom of our people, and the terrific shock on our industrial might and sound domestic economy.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. I do not think there is a Member of the House but what respects the opinion and conclusions of the gentleman from Missouri, and I have stood by the gentleman's side in a determined effort to fight universal military training, compulsory military training, and still so stand and will continue to stand with the gentleman against that. However, having convictions of my own, having voted for the extension of the draft which incorporates the principle of picking out boys and inducting them for 2 years' service with 6 years obligation to the Reserve plus a penalty of \$10,000 and 5 years in jail, in my own mind I cannot stand against something that softens the approach to the problem.

Mr. SHORT. I thank my very dear and good friend for his remarks. Of his honesty and sincerity there can be no doubt. I just do not capitulate quite so easily. I want the world to know that I have and want no better friend than

LES ARENDS.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, by the Declaration of Independence, the adoption of the Constitution, our adherence to its objectives and principles, we are today productively and militarily the most powerful Nation in the world.

Our citizens have more of the good things that men desire than any other people who at any time lived anywhere on this earth.

Freedom, opportunity, prosperity, security for the individual have been ours.

Independence and security as a Nation we have attained.

All these blessings and more—because of the inspiration which gave us the Declaration of Independence, because of the wisdom written into the Constitution, because of our adherence to the tenets therein set forth, because we have followed the advice of Washington and Jefferson, have been ours.

The principal reasons which drove our ancestors to leave their homes, face and conquer the hardships of the hostile world, were the tyranny of a king, their hatred of conscription for military service to fight wars in which they had no personal stake, their lack of opportunity.

Through our adherence to United Nations we have surrendered a part of our national independence, the right of the Congress to declare war, the ability of our people to avoid wars in which they have no vital interest.

Our youth lacks neither the ability, the courage, the independence, the determination, nor the inclination to fight and die for home and country.

Their failure to enlist in the armed services in numbers sufficient to satisfy the demands of the armed services to implement our foreign policy is not because they lack patriotism or courage.

It is due to the fact that they and their fellow citizens are now convinced that those who conceive, formulate, and administer our foreign policy have for-

gotten the causes which made us a Nation, the reasons for our national existence.

In recent years our foreign policy, which calls for burdensome taxation, the unprofitable expenditure of billions of dollars, the sacrificing of thousands of our young men, has been conceived and administered by individuals who refuse to accept the reality that we cannot by force of arms conquer and hold the rest of the world—subject its people to our thought, our way of life.

Assuming their patriotism, their remains the sad, sorrowful fact that, as a result of their thinking, today the revolving world, as it falls away from the last rays of a sun sinking beyond the horizon, in every land and on every sea, brings darkness and night to shadow the land, the water, which hides the grave of a son of an American mother.

Here in the homeland, there is scarcely a square mile in the country, a town or city, where does not dwell a father, a mother, a wife, a son, a daughter, who does not mourn—suffer—because of the loss of one who, called to the defense of his country, fought not under the Stars and Stripes, but under the flag of the United Nations—not to defend or fight in the interest of his own country, but because of a policy which serves the interests of other countries.

In the wars which world politicians, internationalists, and the U. N. have brought us, cooperation forgotten, we have been left to furnish in money, munitions, and manpower, all but a small fraction of the cost.

From those wars, certainly from the last one in Korea, which the politicians prevented us from winning, we, as individuals, as a Nation, have gained nothing of spiritual, material, lasting benefit.

Why the recent and present demands for a continued and enlarged participation in world affairs?

Why, Europe having been made comparatively secure, shift the policy of stripping America of its resources to an aid-for-Asia policy?

Why the ever-continuing, ever-increasing propaganda of fear?

In recent years, we have been governed by fear—a synthetic fear—generated and imposed upon us by those who have little faith in the principles enunciated in the Constitution, in the ability, the courage, the patriotism of our youth, by those who refuse to accept reality—to admit that, great as they may be, our resources, our manpower, our military might are not inexhaustible.

We insist that we love peace; that we are not an aggressive people or nation, but from our shores our Armed Forces go east, go west, until they meet on the other side of the world—while peace, we insist, is our objective.

Our excuse for the establishment and maintenance of more than 900 military installations outside of the continental United States is that we desire to contain communism.

It can no more be successfully either contained or suppressed by force than was Christianity.

If Red China or Russia be the embodiment of communism and a threat to our national existence, if war must come then let our answer be quick and firm. Let it be directed at the source of the opposition, not at its puppets.

If our scientists, our military men, know what they have accomplished; if their statements as to our military might are accurate, then, at the first knowledge of real danger, let our A-bombs, our H-bombs, our guided missiles, our fleet, our submarines, our air force, whatever and all weapons that we may possess, be directed against the military installations of those countries.

Let us not sacrifice our foot soldiers in a futile invasion of either China or Russia. To attempt an invasion of either would mean the loss of our men to their teeming millions.

Before we invade either let us read history's primer.

The legislation before us today and supplementary legislation which will follow will destroy the freedom, the opportunity, which our forefathers came here to attain.

It will give us universal military conscription, return to the youth of today and tomorrow the military servitude which our forefathers came here to escape.

King George III hired the Hessians to fight the colonists. They fought for pay.

We would have our youth fight the battles of other nations, but without pay.

The answer that we cannot avoid war; that, unless we travel half way around the world to fight, to carry on a war, war will be brought to our shores, is answered by the fact that in preceding world wars neither Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Portugal, nor Spain participated. Today no nation will carry war to us.

There is no sound reason why a peace-loving nation, the most powerful military nation in the world, should be so fearful as to impose upon the present and future generations conscription, which requires every mentally and physically qualified young man, when he reaches the age of 18 years and 6 months, to enter and remain under the direction of military men for 2, then an additional 6, perhaps 8, years.

The average conscription service in other countries is less than 24 months. Russia, which we characterize as a nation whose citizens have no civil rights, imposes but 24 to 60 months military service upon its people.

We, the representatives of a free and independent people, so-called, today are asked to force our men—and if present trends continue, will be asked to force our women—into the service of the military for a period of 96 months, or 8 years, or, as some insist, possibly 120 months, or 10 years.

With our productive ability, our military might, the answer to the demand for universal military conscription for a period of at least 8 years is that we insist that the State Department shape its thinking and its policy to fit the Republic and the purposes for which it was established.

That the military cut its demands to the preparation of an adequate, efficient national defense, to the establishment and maintenance of a trained, efficient armed force whose sole objective is the protection of the interests of the United States, the preservation of our national sovereignty, the freedom of our people.

Once convinced that the sole purpose of the State Department and of the armed services is the protection and the preservation of the Republic, the freedom and the opportunities of our people, there will be no need for conscription of any kind.

Until the State Department and the armed services announce and adhere to the purposes set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, I will not by my vote take from the present or future generations the blessings which have come to us because of the love of freedom, the wisdom, of those who established this Nation, which have been so dearly earned and preserved by the efforts and the sacrifices of those who have gone before.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, in calling for a greatly improved reserve program, the Government is taking another important step to reinforce our immediate and long-range security.

I believe the program offered in H. R. 5297 is both realistic and fair. It will help provide this country with a genuine military readiness for the long haul which may lie ahead.

It is part of a related program to bolster our active forces, and to provide us with a capacity to mobilize swiftly and without undue difficulty if war should come to us.

Better than a year of exhaustive study and analysis on Government and related levels went into formulation of the administration's reserve program. Senate committee studies, veterans' association testimony, and other expert analysis had earlier defined a clear need to revise the Reserve program to get a more effective military instrument. The House Armed Services Subcommittee, headed by Mr. Brooks, has now spent better than 2 months in further study and refinement of this measure.

It should, I believe, be considered as one more positive step in the process of evolving a sound and equitable reserve program in this country. Basically, it amounts to a sharpening and tightening of the legal basis for a reserve established by Congress in the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

Like most legislation, it probably will not satisfy the objections of all interested parties. But I am convinced that it offers the best approach to a serious problem, and one which sincerely tries to deal constructively with the interests of all concerned.

Generally speaking, in many instances, H. R. 5297 follows the recommendations of the President as outlined in his January 13 message which listed the requirements for a Reserve as follows:

First. Improve the Reserve structure.

Second. Supply initially trained young men to the Reserve forces without adverse effect on the Active forces.

Third. Assure supply of trained personnel to the National Guard by assignment of obligated reservists.

Fourth. Secure compliance with Reserve training participation requirements.

Fifth. Permit organization in peacetime of State militia.

H. R. 5297 will accomplish each of these principal requirements.

The Reserve forces, composed of a Ready and a Standby Reserve, will be expanded to around 5 million men by 1959. The Ready Reserve will become properly organized and trained. The Standby Reserve will be nonorganized, but will contain trained personnel available in an emergency proclaimed by Congress.

The 6-month program for supplying initially trained young men to the Reserve forces will be volunteer in character, with a minimum and maximum quota of 100,000 and 250,000 annually, set by statute, and the numbers to be trained under these limits will be determined by the President. This program will have minimum effect on the Active forces because manpower pool levels will be protected.

The National Guard will be insured a supply of trained personnel, both through the 6-month program, and, if volunteer methods fail, by assigning reservists leaving active duty to guard units on the request and approval of appropriate authorities.

Compliance with the training program will be secured by stressing the obligation to serve in the common defense of the country, by proper incentive and earnback privileges, and by limited enforcement measures.

When the individual's participation in drills and annual training is deemed insufficient to maintain proficiency, he may be offered 30 days annual training. Reservists who fail to perform duties under either choice may be required, without their consent, to take active duty for training for a total of 45 days annually. This, in the place of discharges "under conditions other than honorable," seemed to the committee a more positive approach to the problem of insured participation.

The organization of State militia in peacetime is permitted by the bill because of a need to underwrite internal security at times when the National Guard of the State is absent on Federal missions. I can see no conflict with the proper area of the guard in this arrangement, and such a militia in each State would unquestionably strengthen our civil defense.

This, in general terms, is the proposed Reserve program. Some details remain to be worked out, but in the main the provisions of H. R. 5297 provide for these results.

I might add a special word about the ROTC program. Special attention is given to this area in the national Reserve plan.

Under the proposed legislation, the ROTC program will be stimulated and

brought into a more realistic unity with the remainder of the defense system. Basically, this has meant solving the problem of a greater ROTC production than our active forces require—short of mobilization. Added to this has been the need to maintain equity of service between ROTC graduates and all other able-bodied young men.

The national Reserve plan will allow qualified ROTC graduates to be assured of their commissions. Those in excess of active force requirements would take 6 months' training and spend the remainder of their military obligation in the Reserve. In addition to stabilizing the question of ROTC commissions and service, I am advised that the Department of Defense is actively promoting measures to upgrade the quality of the entire ROTC program.

ROTC graduates have more than proved their tremendous value to our defense in the past. This vital program shall be used to the full extent of its facilities.

The Reserve program of the administration recognizes the folly of trying to match the massive manpower of the Communist bloc of nations by maintaining equivalent active forces. Such a policy would quickly transform us into a garrison state, in which the loss of individual freedom would be an inevitable result.

We are, instead, placing our emphasis upon an active force of adequate size and power to handle the initial phases of any attack upon us, backed by a quickly mobilizable Reserve of trained manpower, and an ability to strike back with devastating force.

Add to this, the existence of the greatest industrial plant on earth, a constantly increasing technological ability—including the area of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons—and the proven fighting qualities of the American serviceman.

Properly integrated with the sizeable contributions of our allies, these separate factors add up to a formidable combination.

I believe the improved Reserve program now being proposed will do a sound and constructive job, and one which will generate increasing public confidence as it moves along.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with those who are in opposition to this bill. I speak partly because I have two sons who someday in the very near future are going to be affected by this type of legislation. Secondly, because although I was also on active duty for about 5 years, I have been a member of the Reserves for a great many years.

Some of you may remember the broadcast which took place about a week ago in which the people who took part in it reviewed the 10 years since V-E Day. The first group of people who appeared were military men. They prayed and hoped that we would not have an atom war, but they insisted that we be ready for an atom war. The next group of

people, two of the finest cartoonists that came out of the recent war, predicted that we certainly would have a war.

Then, third, there was a little boy, I think he was about 10 years old, who prayed that we might be able to have, and he believed we would have when he grew up, a better world. Someone asked him if he would have to take part in military training. He said he supposed he would.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to think in the terms of that little boy because we owe him the duty of writing the kind of legislation which is adequate and which really does a job for our country. My objections to this bill are twofold. First of all, it has provisions in it which would, in my opinion, give to the military absolutely uncontrolled power over the young people of this country at a time when that power should not be exercised in times of peace. Secondly, it does not provide a decent Reserve for the kind of emergency which we will have to face. It provides merely a Reserve for the Army. It makes no provision for an all-out, well-rounded military Reserve program. It does not even go into the qualifications that the Pentagon will set up to provide the kind of training which will be needed. And, I know that many people here know at this very moment, even under the compulsory program that we helped to vote for, that the Pentagon today is not providing a decent training program for those who are forced and inducted into the Armed Forces.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot help but believe that the Committee on Armed Services can do much better than this bill does; that they can, expressing some of the ideas that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], so well brought out here, make use of the educational facilities of our country; that they can go even further into the industrial units of our country and get them to cooperate in the kind of a Reserve program which will keep our men and our women all the time up to date in a program which will be needed if we have an all-out war.

This program that we are faced with today is simply a kind of a stop-gap program that the Pentagon has forced this committee to take in order to have some improvement over the utter failure that they have provided so far. I cannot help but believe that we live in a serious enough time so that it is the duty of this House to send this bill back to the committee and ask them, in view of all the things which have been said here this afternoon, to again put their wonderful efforts to work and bring out a bill which will provide us with an adequate Reserve and which, at the same time, will not interfere with the youth of our country and put them in the hands of the military 1 day a week in order that the military may sell their program to them.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I do not know whether the gentleman is discussing the security bill and the defense of this country or discussing the con-

venience of individuals. Now, we cannot always conform to the convenience and the pleasure of individuals when we have the national security at stake, and we look at the problem primarily as a way to protect our country, even though some individuals might be seriously inconvenienced. No matter what kind of a bill you draw, there will be flaws in it. I do not care how wise you are or how skillful you are, whatever bill you draw will be a compromise of conflicting views.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Let us get a bill that does not have all the flaws that this bill has in it. I think we can have a better bill. This bill is full of flaws. It does not provide—and I think you will admit this—it does not say a word about the kind of technical training which we talked about the other day when we passed the bill for the appropriations for the armed services.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. There are some provisions in there on that topic that might be improved. I will concede that.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. But I do not concede that the bill is full of flaws; not by any means.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I will be glad tomorrow to point them out 1 by 1.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. The gentleman said that the bill does not provide for what kind of technical training and so on?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. It does not make use of and it provides no incentives for the young people of this country to stay in school and stay in college and work out their proficiencies along the line which will be something that they can take up afterward under civilian control rather than under military control.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I am afraid the gentleman has not read the bill completely.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Yes, I have.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Under the present law we can draft individuals into the military service.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Yes, but you draft only a very small number.

Mr. DEVEREUX. That is true, but it may be the rare bird that you draft into the service. Under this program, a man who has exceptional ability after he finishes his 6-month period will be screened then into the Standby Reserve. He will have no Ready Reserve obligation whatsoever. Therefore, we have an improvement over the present law. We have recognized the individual repeatedly. We have corrected the bill so that we do take care of those people with exceptional skills where we are in short supply.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Why must they have exceptional skill? We need lots of these people. Is there anything which says who is going to decide that this man has the kind of skill which will put him in this Reserve?

Mr. DEVEREUX. Oh, yes.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is the military, is it not?

Mr. DEVEREUX. No, no; it is not. As a matter of fact, when that question was brought up, it was under a board established, and naturally established, by the Secretary of Defense. Seeing the danger in such a procedure as that, I personally offered an amendment to change that and set up a board under the President of the United States because, after all, he must consult with other departments of the Government.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Has the gentleman any assurance that that board will not be made up of military people?

Mr. DEVEREUX. Why, certainly, because, for instance, the head of manpower, or labor—all of those people must of necessity be consulted.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I would be glad to see the language in this bill that says a single word about a civilian being on that board.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes; and experience has demonstrated that it does not make very much difference, perhaps not at all, what the Congress writes into the law. The armed services interpret it the way they want to. And all anyone needs to do to confirm that is to look at the history of the Tydings amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON].

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, as one who has been in the Naval Reserve for over 14 years and who has served more than 8 years on active duty, I regret that I must take the floor to oppose this bill, especially in view of the fact that I have been a long-time advocate of a strong Reserve program.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I know the gentleman is sincere and honest in his conviction. I wish the gentleman as he goes along would offer to the committee an alternative program, assuming that this is not what he wants. Will the gentleman give us his ideas on what we ought to have?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I think, if the gentleman please, it would be a bit presumptuous of me to write a bill for his committee; but I do not think it is presumptuous of me to criticize this bill.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Is it any more presumptuous to say that this bill is not satisfactory than it would be for the gentleman to say, "Here is my plan, I think it is a good one; this is what I would offer?"

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I am not proposing the plan. I am undertaking, as I consider I have the right to do as a Representative, to criticize some specific parts of the gentleman's plan.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I think the gentleman is well within his rights, of course. The committee was sincerely

trying to work out a program that would fit the convenience of the individual and limit the authority given under the bill to the extent they could. I think the committee was very sincere and honest in trying to do that.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I think so; but I regret I have not been here quite long enough to even presume to write such a bill.

I object specifically, if it please the gentleman, to the punitive aspects of the plan. One gentleman took the floor in support of the bill and said he admitted the present punitive aspects of the selective-service law were obnoxious and that those included in the measure are just a bit less obnoxious. He did not say, however, that they are not still obnoxious.

I do not think that these young men are sufficiently developed mentally at the age of 18 to make binding decisions which will affect their lives up through the age of 26. I do not think that every commanding officer in the Reserve is competent or well enough supervised by his superiors to be able to send a boy back into the service for 45 days if merely in the officer's judgment, the boy is not performing satisfactorily. I am told positively that neither the Army nor the Marine Corps plans to make use of the punitive aspect of this legislation; but it is still there.

I am not sure what the Army Reserve is going to do. I have been a bit amused by some of the statements to the effect that the Army Reserve program has been admitted by the committee to be a rather complete failure. I have as yet seen no complete exposition of the reasons for that failure. We only have assurances that they know they have failed so far and only promises that they will not fail any more. I have seen no plan to overcome their deficiencies.

This is not an armed services Reserve bill, this is an Army Reserve bill. If it were so labeled I would be perhaps a little more sympathetic to it. I know it does nothing for the Air Force and nothing for the Naval Reserve. I do not know the Coast Guard problem. It seems to me a bit ridiculous to turn in 181 amphibious ships last week and this week ask for a larger Reserve, because it is going to take more than just a few days, as the chairman of the Appropriations Committee said the other day, to put 181 amphibious vessels back into commission to carry the big Reserve that you are going to build up.

I do not think I can write a better bill, on the basis of my own limited experience, and I acknowledge my limitations, but until I learn more I do not intend to vote for this bill.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HYDE].

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, every Member of the Congress has received many letters, phone calls, and personal visits from people who are worried about the possibilities in the National Reserve plan, as embodied in H. R. 5297, of the creation of a militaristic state. All of us, I am sure, share in that concern. I believe the record should be made clear

in regard to several complaints made against this proposed plan.

First, we are told that we cannot prevent war with a big military establishment. May the record unmistakably show that no one in authority in this Government has any illusions that military might alone will prevent war. We are well aware that war can be prevented only by solving our economic, social, and spiritual problems. It was well stated by General MacArthur, when he spoke in this Chamber, that "wars could be prevented only by a rebirth of the spirit."

Actually, it is primarily because of our failure to carry the message of the spiritual nature of our concept of freedom that we have lost so much ground in our ideological conflict with communism.

It is important to remember, however, that communism uses physical force not merely as a weapon on the battlefield but as a diplomatic and psychological weapon. Unfortunately, in order to neutralize the effect of Communist use of physical force it is necessary to maintain a physical force of comparable power.

Many of our constituents argue that history shows that the establishment of a large military machine has not kept nations out of war. We are well aware of that. But by the same token failure to maintain an adequate defense has not prevented a nation from involvement in war; as witness Korea and other nations, too numerous to mention. Moreover, nations which have been careful to keep an adequate military defense have been able to avoid wars, such as Switzerland and Sweden.

Finally, it is argued that a large military machine may lead us into the role of an aggressor and we may be tempted to use it for selfish purposes as other nations have done.

It must be admitted that this is a risk. Historically, we have a good record. We have led the way in granting independence to peoples who have come under our control. Whether we fall into the error of misusing our military power will depend upon the character and spiritual strength of we, the people, who are the sovereign power of this Nation. If we are to win the ideological war with communism, we cannot fail in this test of our character and spiritual strength.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HYDE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thoroughly agree with what the gentleman has said, that military power and strength of itself will not prevent war, but I think my friend will agree with me that adequate and powerful military strength and power might deter and prevent an aggressor from making war.

Mr. HYDE. It might, but I am afraid the best use that can be made of it is simply a balance against the physical forces of atheistic communism.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HYDE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I also wish to compliment the gentleman on

his very interesting statement. Is it not conceded by almost everyone, both those opposed to the bill and those who are not opposed to it, that we can have the best kind of protection if we have military strength when we bargain. Also, I call your attention to the fact that General MacArthur in the last issue of the Reader's Digest booklet states that the only way to solve the problem of war is to abolish war. I am sure that General MacArthur, when he advocates the abolition of war as the only way to cure the situation we are in, believes that we must maintain a strong military posture, to move in the direction of the abolition of war as a means of settling international disputes.

Mr. HYDE. I thank the gentleman. I think there is no question about it.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how the time stands?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] has 34 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Louisiana has 33 minutes remaining.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. TRIMBLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5297) to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

AMERICA LIVES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SADLAK] is recognized for 10 minutes.

(Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Speaker, the smooth, uneventful American Airlines return flight which I took last Tuesday morning following the acceptance of the Georgetown University John Carroll award at Boston, Monday night, vividly emphasized that America lives.

It is a drive of about 17 miles from my hometown, Rockville, Conn., to Bradley Airport, the fine, new terminal which serves the Hartford, Conn.-Springfield, Mass., area. While some may still be sleeping, there is great activity at 6:30 a. m. on the road I must travel to the airport, since it is a main artery for workers in this section of eastern Connecticut who are employed at the new plant of the Hamilton Standard Propeller Co.

Invariably the workers drive their very own cars, having left their self-owned homes. But the report that I desire to make to the House today concerns the overall picture, the activity that is everywhere viewed from the plane en route to Washington.

Very shortly after we were airborne there appeared to be more than the

usual number of lakes and ponds on either side of the Connecticut River than are indicated on the map of the State. These are tenting being spread over wires under which tobacco plants will be set out in another 2 weeks, and Connecticut shade-grown tobacco, the best cigar wrapper, will be in production again. From the air the white netting simulates water.

In minutes, one sees the tall spire of the Travelers Insurance Co.—its distinguishing beacon light now extinguished since the sun has brilliantly risen and it is 7:15 a. m., albeit daylight saving time. Thin smoke emanating from lofty chimneys atop the Hartford Electric Light Co. plant near the Charter Oak Bridge proclaims the approach to Hartford, the State capital, where the wheels of its diversified industry are humming with activity as attested to by the many workers' autos which surround the buildings. Incidentally, much West Virginia coal is used by the Hartford Electric Light Co. A quickly disappearing white steam shooting from low stacks on the east side of the river confirms that jet engines are being tested at Pratt and Whitney Aircraft.

The route to New York discloses new industrial plants which contribute much to the economy of the local community by creating a need for additional workers, homes, schools, churches, stores. New railroad spurs are being put in place leading to these new plants to insure rapid and efficient handling of interstate commerce.

The first glimpse of New York City is always a most exciting and invigorating sight. While practically circling the city to land at LaGuardia, the viewer notes the consolidation of great wealth which makes an immediate and indelible impression on the mind. The highways, skyways, and byways leading into the city are alive with traffic which resembles a blending of the colors of the rainbow.

After a short stay at LaGuardia, the flight is resumed and this time the plane heads for the George Washington Bridge to cross the Hudson and then to head south for Washington. There comes the opportunity to the passenger to catch a panoramic view of Manhattan Island, its skyscrapers, its avenues, its wharves and piers. The human eye records this never-to-be-forgotten scene that will remain in the recesses of memory and the entire picture recalled vividly with the mere thought and reminder of this morning.

Ships are now moving into and out of New York Harbor past the Statue of Liberty.

Many tugboats are shifting barges and cargo and passenger vessels into loading and unloading piers—everything is alive—it is a new dawn, a new day, a new area, America proceeds to its greater destiny, America lives.

Mr. Speaker, I continued to be overwhelmed with the scenes below of great chemical plants, various other heavy industry, as we proceeded toward Philadelphia and I can recall where a month ago on a similar flight I had seen clusters of trees and small hills. Today they are

gone, the trees have vanished, and the elevation is leveled. Foundations are in place and a large shopping center in various stages of construction is well underway.

In another section, a housing project—individual homes—multicolored roofs, all new, are clearly delineated from the air.

The trains, buses, trucks, smoke from refineries are all symbols and evidence of the continuing prosperity and greatness of America.

The bulldozers, tractors, and other equipment actively engaged in road building along the New Jersey Turnpike reminded me that more of this is needed today and tomorrow to cope with our expanding economy and American automobile ingenuity. Recently, I heard a highway engineer state that 1 month's auto production placed bumper to bumper would stretch for a distance of 90 miles.

There was a repetition of these sights and scenes as we flew over Philadelphia and on to my ultimate destination, Washington.

The longest freight train I had ever seen was crossing the 14th Street Bridge into Washington, D. C., just as the plane came in for the landing at National Airport. The closed sides indicated that the boxcars were filled—a proven barometer of healthy business activity.

My fellow passengers who transferred at La Guardia to planes bound for the Middle and Far West and others who continued their journeys to Florida and Texas in my plane saw a continuation of varied signs which, translated, spell peace and prosperity. Yes, Mr. Speaker, truly America lives.

NATIONAL LOTTERY

(Mr. BOSCH (at the request of Mr. MARTIN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BOSCH. Mr. Speaker, in the 2d session of the 83d Congress, I sent a questionnaire to the voters of the Fifth Congressional District of New York in an effort to determine their views on pending legislation and subjects that might give rise to legislation. I endeavored to reach every household in my district that had a registered voter.

Question No. 38 on this questionnaire was as follows:

Would you favor a national lottery to help defray Government expenses?

Eighty-two percent of my constituents who answered this question were in favor of a lottery.

We are all interested in balancing the budget, and I do feel that we should explore this possibility for obtaining the necessary funds for this purpose. Many countries have found this to be very satisfactory and by using the lottery they have been able to keep their tax rate down.

I am today introducing a resolution which, if passed, would direct you, Mr. Speaker, to appoint a select committee of five Members of the House of Representatives to conduct a full and com-

plete investigation and study to determine the advisability and feasibility of using a governmentally conducted lottery as a means of raising additional revenue for the support of the Government. I hope that my colleagues will see fit to support this resolution.

THE NATION NEEDS AN ADEQUATE RESERVE

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

[Mr. VAN ZANDT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC-FUELED ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS

(Mr. DODD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, the people of my district and State and of the entire New England region are vitally concerned with the speedy development of atomic-fueled electric generating plants commercially competitive with plants which depend on water, gas, and coal as a source of fuel. The people of my district and State also recognize that an expanding economy in New England and in the Nation depends upon the availability of electric energy, from whatever source it may be generated. In New England especially, because of the lack of such fuels as coal, oil, and gas, we are anxious to encourage in every way consistent with the public interest the development of atomic power as a new source of energy. The Congress in 1946 under a Democratic administration and in 1954 under a Republican administration declared that it was the policy of the United States to promote the peacetime development of atomic energy within the framework of our free competitive economy.

In accordance with these basic concepts and considerations I have today introduced a bill, which is designed to remove a technical impediment to the expeditious prosecution of the program for the development of atomic or nuclear powered electric generators. As the Members of this House know, hundreds of millions of dollars must be spent in further experimentation and research before atomic fueled electric generating stations can be made commercially competitive with generating stations which depend on other types of fuels. Primarily because of the large sums which must be spent in research and on pilot plants, groups of electric energy distributors, both public and private, as well as industrial companies have, with the encouragement of the Atomic Energy Commission, formed study groups to explore the commercial feasibility of producing electric energy with atomic power as the source of fuel. Some groups have applied to the Atomic Energy Commission for licenses for the construction and operation of dual-purpose nuclear reactors. As this House also knows, all

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee ordered reported bill to reduce interest rates on disaster loans. Senate committee agreed to begin hearings on price support bill. House committee reported bill to prohibit USDA prediction of apple prices. House debated reserve forces bill. House committee ordered reported bill to increase per diem allowances.

HOUSE

1. RESERVE FORCES. Continued debate on H. R. 5297, to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces (pp. 5552-87).
2. APPLE PRICES. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5188, to prohibit publication by the Government of any prediction with respect to apple prices (H. Rept. 599) (p. 5591).
3. TRAVEL EXPENSE. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported H. R. 6295, to provide an increase in maximum per diem allowances for subsistence and travel expenses (p. D434).
4. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to "amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 (Public Law 598, 83d Cong.) as follows: 'That the third proviso of section 7 (d) of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 is hereby repealed';" (re: formula for apportioning reinsurance); to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5591).

SENATE

5. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Daily Digest states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, "in executive session, adopted, by a vote of 8 to 7, a motion providing that the committee will begin hearings on price support legislation (including H. R. 12, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 with respect to price supports for basic agricultural commodities) as soon as practicable, and that these hearings may be terminated at any time by a majority vote of the committee" (p. D431).

6. DISASTER LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported S. 1755, to reduce interest rates from 5 to 3 percent on disaster loans (p. D431).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

7. BUDGET. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rodino, Jr., urging a Joint Budget Committee of Congress to expedite appropriation bills (pp. A3416-7).
8. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Hull, Jr., inserted a newspaper article commenting on the vital role of the Mississippi Valley in power, reclamation, and agricultural programs (pp. A3417-8).
Rep. Engle inserted newspaper articles commenting on the value of a multi-purpose dam on the Trinity River and criticizing the Administration for consideration of PGE in this project (pp. A3418-21).
Rep. Budge inserted a newspaper article urging that the government construct the Hells Canyon dam under the existing National Reclamation Act rather than under a separate measure (p. A3428).
Rep. McDonough inserted editorials from the Los Angeles Herald-Express and Los Angeles Times denouncing the upper Colorado River project because it would deprive southern California of necessary water (pp. A3430-1).
9. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Coon inserted an editorial from the Portland Oregonian supporting H. R. 5789, which provides for construction of the John Day Dam on the Columbia River (pp. A3423-4).
10. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Extension of remarks by Rep. Edmondson, Okla., supporting the purposes of H. R. 2126 and S. 516, which would extend and expand salt water conversion research (p. A3435).
11. RECORDS; INFORMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. McDonough in support of the Hoover Commission's report on paperwork management (pp. A3436-7).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. HOLIDAY. H. R. 6338, by Rep. Zablocki, declaring Good Friday in each year to be a legal public holiday; to Judiciary Committee (p. 5592).
13. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6339, by Rep. Zelenko, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide that the annuities of certain officers and employees engaged in the enforcement of the criminal laws of the U. S. may be based on not to exceed 40 years of service; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5592).
H. R. 6344, by Rep. Barrett, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to liberalize the retirement benefits of female officers and employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5592).
H. R. 6348, by Rep. Murray, Tenn., to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5592).
14. FORESTRY. H. R. 6347, by Rep. Miller, Calif., to recognize and facilitate the administration of the multiple uses of the national forests and other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5592).



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 84th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 101

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1955

No. 82

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, May 19, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, in whose divine wisdom, righteousness, and love we trust, we beseech Thee to lead us by Thy Spirit in our halting and stumbling quest for the right solution to our many difficult national and international problems.

We humbly confess that, in the tumult and confusion of our time, we do not know where and how to find that solution. Our diplomats and statesmen assemble in conclave and counsel but there seems to be so little of real concord.

Help us to see that perhaps the rancor and misunderstanding, the misconceptions and the failure to find that right and satisfactory solution may be because we talk so much and take so little time for prayer to listen to Thy voice of gentle stillness.

May we continue to be full of hope and courage, and grant that the leaders of all the nations may have in their minds and hearts the spirit of good will and consideration, of sympathetic patience and interpretive understanding as they sincerely strive for peace on earth.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1573. An act to repeal section 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5239) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. CARLSON members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 55-16.

CHRONIC LOW INCOME AND ITS EFFECT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

(Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Government announced this week that the American economy in the first 3 months of 1955 had broken all records in the value of output of goods and services, or gross national product. The figure for the first quarter of this year was at a rate of \$370 billion a year.

This is a slight increase over the previous record rate of \$369 billion a year reached in mid-1953, and a very substantial increase over the levels in effect during the last part of 1953 and through most of 1954 when we had recession.

What it all means is that we have now bounced back to where we were 2 years ago. We are producing goods and services in the same amount—but we are

doing it with fewer people in many manufacturing processes, which is why we still have such large unemployment.

Under normal circumstances—if the expansion previously accomplished in the economy had continued through 1953 and 1954 instead of being interrupted by the recession we went through—our rate of output today would be much, much higher than it is. And there would be more jobs. Therefore, while we have recovered a lot of lost ground, we have not gone forward. So there is no room for smug complacency about our economy.

For we must experience a steady expansion in our whole economy year after year if we are to approach our national goals of full employment.

Under the best of circumstances—even when prosperity is widespread and the economy is expanding in a healthy manner—we have millions of Americans who, for one reason or another, are underemployed or unemployed. The low-income group, which becomes alarmingly large in periods of recession, is too large in this country even under the best of circumstances.

A subcommittee of three of us who serve on the Joint House-Senate Committee on the Economic Report—Senator JOHN SPARKMAN, Democrat, of Alabama, chairman; Senator RALPH FLANDERS, Republican, of Vermont; and I—is now launching a new congressional study of this perennial and persistent problem of the low-income family. Most of the work on this between now and the fall will be of a basic factfinding nature performed by the economics staff of the joint committee; following that, however, we will then undertake a series of hearings to get at the underlying causes of this problem. And the areas of possible corrective action.

Leaving out entirely the occasional individual who does not want to work, we want to find out whether, in individual cases of chronic low income, it is a problem arising primarily out of lack of education, or perhaps out of limited training in skills for which there is a decreasing demand.

Are people who lose their jobs to machines unable to find—or unequipped to hold—other well-paying jobs? Do they need retraining?

How big a factor does age play in the relegation of workers to poor-paying jobs which give them less-than-adequate incomes? How seriously do pension factors enter into that problem?

What about the problem of the disabled worker—a phase of this study which has been a matter of great concern to me in the Congress over many years?

What can people in depressed areas do to help make ends meet when the community's job opportunities shrink or disappear? How mobile is the average worker who loses his job? Can he pick up readily and go elsewhere? Should he?

These are just some of the problems our subcommittee intends to look into. With the increase in automation, the problem becomes increasingly more serious. In the mining areas, we know well about the tragedies of the skilled workers who have spent years learning their craft, only to have the jobs disappear overnight.

No matter how prosperous our country, these individual situations are tragic, indeed. I hope we can do some effective work in this field.

(Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. HAYS of Ohio's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE ON IDENTIFICATION TAGS

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I have today joined with a number of other Members of the House who have introduced bills to allow certain members of the Armed Forces to designate the Eastern Orthodox faith as a religious preference on their identification tags. There are some dozen bills which have been filed in this session of Congress to accomplish the desired purpose of the resolution that directs the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to authorize the inclusion of the Eastern Orthodox religious faith as one of the religious faiths authorized to be designated as a religious preference on identification tags issued to members of the Armed Forces. The capital letters "E. O." shall be used on such tags to indicate the designation of such faith.

Mr. Speaker, a great number of the religious of this faith have written me asking that the Congress take action in this session of Congress on these resolutions. I sincerely trust that the House

Committee on Armed Services will set down hearings on this matter in the very near future. It is my understanding that the Senate Committee on Armed Services is to hold hearings on a similar bill.

BOROUGH OF LEMOYNE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.: 50TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. QUIGLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, this week the Borough of Lemoyne, in eastern Cumberland County, Pa., is celebrating its 50th anniversary. Although the borough, as such, is only 50 years old, the history of the area goes back to French and Indian days. The pageant, which is being staged nightly on the Lemoyne High School Athletic Field, is staged by local talent, and is reigned over by one of Lemoyne's lovely young ladies, Miss Shirley Willis.

Lemoyne is directly across the Susquehanna River from Harrisburg and is the gateway to what is known as the West Shore, a growing and expanding residential and industrial area.

Lemoyne is the location of Fort Washington, which marked the northernmost point of Confederate invasion during the Civil War. In 1863 General Lee's advancing army created panic, and embankments were thrown up along the western and southern sides of the eminence known as Washington Heights. The site is now occupied by houses, but in places the trenches are visible as faint overgrown depressions. Here on June 29, 1863, Confederate cavalry under Col. A. G. Jenkins, while reconnoitering the southwestern approach to the State capital, exchanged shots with Union defenders. Before and during the Gettysburg engagement all of the Harrisburg district was in a fever of apprehension.

This was not the only occasion history touched the area now embraced by Lemoyne. The first white settlement on the west shore was Kelso's Ferry, named for the man who operated the ferry service. Gen. George Washington crossed this ferry en route to Carlisle and stopped to pay his respects on October 4, 1794. The first locomotive to cross the Susquehanna cautiously made its way over the first railroad bridge in 1839. The first station on the old Cumberland Valley Railroad west of Harrisburg was Bridgeport, at the end of the railroad bridge. This settlement, which in 1883 had 5 or 6 dwellings and 1 warehouse is now a part of Lemoyne.

All civic groups in Lemoyne are participating in the week-long celebration. City officials and those organizing the celebration have received messages of greetings and congratulations from Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON and other high Federal and State officials.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues join me in congratulating this alert community and wishing it well.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 65]

Albert	Doyle	Miller, N. Y.
Avery	Eberhart	Morrison
Bolton,	Evens	Mumma
Oliver P.	Flare	O'Konski
Buckley	Gamble	Pillion
Burdick	Gray	Radwan
Burleson	Green, Oreg.	Reed, N. Y.
Canfield	Green, Pa.	Scherer
Christopher	Herlong	Shelley
Corbett	Heseltun	Tollefson
Dingell	Hiestand	Vursell
Dorn, S. C.	King, Calif.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 342 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

NATIONAL RESERVE PLAN

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5297) to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5297, with Mr. TRIMBLE in the chair.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, any program which calls for a lengthy period of military training inevitably brings in its wake feelings of deep distress and concern. Distress, because in our hearts, all of us yearn for peace, and the thought of training calls forth the image of war. Concern, because our culture is eminently directed toward the freedom of the individual, to live his life in the pursuit of happiness according to his own choosing, and any bar to this right creates fear for our way of life. But it is indeed our way of life to which we must address ourselves in consideration of the bill before us. The realities of the age in which we live point to the fact that our way of life is being threatened—and vitally so—by forces indomitable in their strength and purpose—forces anxious to superimpose their tyranny on all parts of the globe, eager to press forward at the first sign of weakness and unpreparedness.

To be prepared against this background, brings with it enormous demands on our patience, understanding and ability. Enormous, because they are so alien to our belief in the general good of man. Enormous, because we could, out of an unwillingness to believe, permit ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of security. We demobilized as quickly as possible after World War II. We believed that everyone wanted peace as much as we did. We then found our-

selves so short of Reserves in the Korean war that our manpower had to come either from World War II veterans or from ill-trained recruits. Through this bill, we can be assured of an active Reserve ready to be called upon should an emergency arise, and ready also to serve as a deterrent to those who question our stamina to maintain our preparedness on a long-term basis.

There has been criticism of the Reserve Force program which is now in operation. The present program has been called feeble, aimless, and poor. The bill before us would provide for a Reserve in which draft-eligible young men who serve 2 years or less in uniform, would be active part-time citizen soldiers in Reserve units. The period a man would have to spend in the Reserves would range up to 7½ years, and all this time, he would be regarded as combat-ready. If he shirked his weekly drills or summer training, he could be put back into uniform for as long as 2 years. This might sound drastic, and indeed it is, but the only way to create an Active Reserve is to make it active.

We must remember that the 900,000 World War II veterans who were called back for Korean war service, had to be called because we had no large Reserve of peacetime trainees ready. In many parts of the country, the present Reserve training program has been looked upon as a joke. Obsolete weapons have been issued, boring meetings held with no concrete program planned, all of which caused many Reserves to drop out in sheer disgust.

Of course, many Reserve units function very well indeed, engaging the reservists in skills and study, useful and productive both in combat and in civilian life as well. For example, the Air Force Reserves in New York include in their program the following courses:

Project management for research and development organizations.

Executive development for administrative and staff duties.

Weather as it affects flight operations.

Intelligence studies, by strategic areas, that have already covered some 30 different parts of the world in as many exercises.

Communications using post-World War II equipment.

Rapid and comprehended reading.

The Reserve program envisaged in this bill is designed to create a national Reserve plan that is productive and vigorous. It is designed to permit our economy to continue to function without complete disruption, yet keep our forces strong enough to be prepared for any emergency or disaster which might face our Nation.

This Reserve plan before us has defects. It has merits. On balance I am for it.

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I thank my distinguished colleague from Louisiana for graciously permitting me to speak out of order for 1 minute.

On last Thursday, May 12, in Singapore an American, Gene Symonds, was beaten to death by the Communists of Singapore. I probably am the last person in this room today who saw Gene Symonds. I was with him for 10 days at the Asian-African Conference in Bandung and at Singapore. When I left Singapore Gene came to the airport to say goodbye to me.

Gene Symonds was born August 18, 1926, in Dayton, Ohio. He had prep school training in Dayton and Lima, Ohio. He served in the Army during World War II, during which time he was on the staff of the Mediterranean edition of the Stars and Stripes. He was the special news editor of the Armed Forces radio station in Gorizia and for a time reported for the Rome Daily American in Italy. He was discharged from the Army in 1946 and went to Ohio State University in Columbus. He joined the United Press staff in Columbus in the fall of 1947. He covered the Ohio State Legislature in Columbus and then transferred to New York where he worked in UP's foreign department. He was alerted for Korean war coverage on the day it started. Five days later he was in Tokyo. He was among the first foreign correspondents to arrive in Korea, where he served as a war correspondent. He became chief correspondent and manager for the Philippines in 1951. He was transferred to Singapore and became United Press manager for southeast Asia last year. He was in Bangkok, Thailand, for southeast Asia Treaty Organization meeting and in Bandung, Indonesia, for recent Asian-African Conference coverage.

Surviving Mr. Symonds are an uncle, Mr. Harold A. Moore, 2524 Rugby Road, Dayton 6, Ohio; half-brothers, Dover and Gary Symonds, Greenleaf Drive, Dayton, Ohio, and a grandmother.

I hope that here today Gene Symonds' death may shock us out of our smug complacency.

I want you to know that Gene and I discussed many things in Bandung and in Singapore; one was that Singapore could go to the Communists any time they made up their minds to take it. It should be a warning to us that we cannot afford to continue officially as a body, or through other official bodies in which we are members, such as the United Nations, to stay on the side of colonialism or racialism.

Colonialism is definitely finished in Asia and Africa. Bandung stepped up the timetable on freedom. People like Gene Symonds and the other 70 American journalists who covered that conference know far more what is happening out there than even our Department of State.

We can stop communism in Singapore, in Asia, and in Africa only through making the idea of democracy work at home and abroad.

Gene Symonds believed in democracy.

(Mr. POWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I often wonder if talking about this bill really produces results. I appreciate very much the time that the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] gave me to comment on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, in August 1946 the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] and I flew right over the tops of the damaged and ruined buildings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Very few people within a year of that holocaust had that experience; an experience which leaves an impression that you never can get out of your mind. At that time it seemed incredible to me that just 2 small bombs could ruin 2 large cities, 1 of them bigger than the capital of my State, and kill and maim and wound hundreds of thousands of people. I realized then that the world had arrived at a very dangerous and destructive period. The atomic age was here, and I need not tell you that since that day down to the present time we have been engaged in an atomic-arms race with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Chairman, along with this race in the development and production of atomic weapons we have had continual pressure from the Soviet Union. They have pressed on every single front in the world where free people can be intimidated and dominated. Bit by bit they have taken more and more territory. The very place—Singapore—that the first gentleman—the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL]—who spoke today mentioned is practically under their control, as some of us found in 1953 when we visited that part of the world. We are naturally groping to find ways to solve this situation. We cannot permit the world to commit suicide by getting into an atomic war.

There are several approaches that might be made to reduce the aggression and tensions generated by the Soviet Union. One approach is through the civilian processes, negotiations, real disarmament with adequate inspections, utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and other similar steps. But in many of these efforts we have been stymied time and time again. I know that our President is groping desperately to find a way to bring about a solution of the tensions that harass the world today. Another approach is to maintain a high posture of military strength, and that, in my opinion, is the most essential of all, particularly today, in the uneasy world of today with its many trouble spots. Dictators respect military power. They cannot stand defeat. They cannot stand to get into a war in which they would lose their possessions and maybe lose their country.

Now, what is the purpose of this bill today?

Why did we draft the bill? The purpose of this bill is to develop a strong military posture. This means that we must have men trained right up to the minute. We will not have time to get ready when the attack comes. We must be ready for any sort of attack, which

could be devastating. Our part of the country in California, your part of the country here, and other parts are equally vulnerable and under the same cloud.

New techniques of warfare are continually cropping up. Since 1949 we have had 107 new techniques used by the Army alone. New weapons, new programs require the learning of new skills to carry out the mission of the Army. More and more training is required to have our men prepared and ready and efficient if the event comes when they are needed to defend the country.

There is another matter to which I wish to call the attention of this committee. This bill follows specifically the recommendations of the President of the United States, one of the most noted authorities on military problems in the entire history of the world.

Mr. Chairman, if you will read page 4 of the report, you will see that our bill follows right straight down the line, what the President recommended with one minor exception, cutting down the 10-year obligation to 8 years. Our committee was practically unanimous in sending the bill to the floor for consideration.

I cannot understand what is going on in the minds of some of my colleagues. In this Chamber 61 percent of the Members here served in war. In the other Chamber the ratio is just about the same. Do you mean to tell me that without having shown us any alternative to the plan that we have, this body is going to turn down the request of the Committee on Armed Services for the enactment of this bill? Are you going to herald to the world that we are not willing to stand up and support our President? That is what we will be doing if we fail to enact this bill. Are you going to tell the hundreds of thousands of men who are now in training, the one and a half million men, that we are going to cut off this training, and that they are not going to be afforded these opportunities to help develop our defense situation to give our people more security.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Do I understand from the gentleman when he says we are going to tell the world that we are not following the leadership of the President, that we are to assume that he has an infinite mind and cannot be wrong?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I do not claim that. But the point is he has recommended certain specific steps which he says will increase our security and I am willing to follow his suggestions. We have heard continual criticism of the military. You cannot build anything just by criticizing.

Mr. Chairman, can you not see what an awkward position we will be in if we turn this bill down? We will be virtually saying to the world, we do not believe in developing our military posture; we do not believe in having our men trained. It will also be an announcement that we are not willing to support the President of the United States.

No reasonable alternative has been offered to date, and I do not expect that

any one will be offered, that will have any real merit from the national defense and security standpoint.

Therefore I recommend that we pass this bill in the interest of the safety and security of our country and our people.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

(Mr. BATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, since I have been 23 years of age, I have been either in the active armed services, or on the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives. I have served as an apprentice seaman and as an officer; as a regular and as a reservist. I think I know something about this problem that we are considering here today.

This is the second time since I have been in the Congress that a bill of this general nature has been presented for consideration. Yet the measures are vastly different. The bill formerly offered was entitled "Universal Military Training" and in essence it was that for all practical purposes, although its aim was to establish a strong Reserve. On that occasion, those of you who are still here will recall, the atmosphere was charged with strong feelings and two philosophies emerged. There were those who were unalterably opposed to universal military training, and those who violently supported it.

While preferences and philosophies might have their place, my thinking was not in consonance with either group. There are those who believe that military service is good for young men and, therefore, they should serve. Regardless of what merits military service might possess, certainly our authority and responsibility under the Constitution was not granted as a consequence of such reasoning. Yet my thinking is far apart from those who believe even the draft is unnecessary.

It is my belief that we should have men in the Armed Forces and their components only in such numbers and such categories as are necessary for the military security of the Nation. I believe we must accept, during these perilous times, the establishment of a large armed force in being, or the alternative of a smaller force in being supplemented by a strong effective Reserve.

There must be much done, I must admit, before this measure here can be called a blueprint for security. If and when it becomes law, much must be done in the administration of the Reserve forces to make it really effective. I am not sure that any bill which can be presented to this Congress would have overwhelming acceptance. The problem is complex. It deals with the lives of our young men and the views and approaches to it are varied; but I believe it is only through the empirical method, through the test of experience, that a suitable program will ever evolve.

Many changes have already been made by the subcommittee and by the full committee. Let us not make it ineffective by a lot of amendments. Let us not whittle down Teddy Roosevelt's "big

stick" to a mere splinter. If this bill is recommitted, this will be the end of it. I believe that even in its formative stages this bill is far superior to the universal military training bill we considered 4 years ago and which I opposed. I would oppose that same bill if it were here today. I believe the Members should understand the differences between that bill and the one we presently consider.

The old bill called for universal military training and was to be used by all of the Armed Forces. The measure before us today will provide a 6 months' training period and candidates so inducted will be strictly volunteers. The Navy and the Air Force do not expect to participate in this part of the program.

Under the UMT bill those who were compelled to participate in the program took their training and returned home without any enforced obligation to participate in additional drills. It is my judgment, and the real reason I opposed that bill is that because of its very nature it would have placed the security of our country in a paper reserve.

Under the measure before us today, the volunteers who enter the short training period also agree to attend drills for 7½ years. Certainly nothing could be more in the American tradition than this type of voluntary program. It is not universal military training. The gentleman from Missouri said it is not a universal military training program, and the gentleman would recognize universal military training no matter how it was colored or in what corner it might be covered up.

Under the old bill, even if it was required to attend drills the armories throughout the country were inadequate both in numbers and in equipment to house and train the seven or eight million men who were to be in the Reserve program.

Under the new measure, the number in the Ready Reserve program will be limited to 2,900,000.

I think it is especially important and necessary to note in our discussion today that in the last 4 years, armories costing approximately a quarter of a billion dollars have been built, and an authorization in an equal amount has just passed the House of Representatives.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it not fair to say that if this bill presently under consideration is enacted into law, any young man coming into military age thereafter faces a far easier picture than he faces right now under existing law?

Mr. BATES. I do not think there is any question about it. It gives the young man an alternative. It is easier on him. The young men can do more planning than they can do under present legislation.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Will the gentleman not agree with me that if this legislation is not enacted, an additional drive

will be made to increase the appropriation for the armed services in the Regular Establishment that might very well meet with success?

Mr. BATES. That is the very purpose of this bill. Here today we must make our choice—either maintaining a large, expensive armed force where young men will be brought into the service and sent to the four corners of the world, which will be more expensive, or, which is my hope, if this legislation passes, that we can have a smaller armed force in being, and supplement it by a strong and effective Reserve.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES. I yield.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Will the gentleman tell us whether this is in any way going to change the status of the draftees, that is the men who are drafted for 2 years? My understanding is that at present when a draftee is through serving his 2 years, he goes into the Inactive Reserves, but that under this legislation, he will go into the Active Reserve; is that correct?

Mr. BATES. That is correct in practice. I will be glad to go into that a little more thoroughly.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Will the gentleman not agree with me that that is going to make quite a difference?

Mr. BATES. Let me answer the gentlewoman a little more specifically. Under present legislation, the statement which the gentlewoman makes is not technically correct. Today they still have that obligation of 8 years even though it is not enforced. I am going to cover that point in just a moment.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BATES. The question of the gentlewoman from New York comes at just the particular time that I was going to bring it out. At this point in my consideration, the problem became more weighty. Has not an individual who has completed 4 years on active duty done his part under present world conditions? Has not he done his share? The answer seems to me to be in the affirmative. Yet, I want to establish a strong and effective Reserve, and how can we possibly do that if we are going to set aside the men who are so well trained and who are so necessary for training and for leadership.

We must ask ourselves this question. Do we really want an effective Reserve? If we do, then the unhappy choice must be made. I certainly regret that the draft is necessary, but support that legislation because the national security demands it.

We must ask ourselves one more question. If, God forbid, war breaks out in the future and we meditate on our action here today, is there one of us who would say "I am glad I voted against the Reserve bill?" I think not. None of us wants to have our country undermanned and our boys improperly trained or recall Korean veterans first. We do have an alternative—the establishment of a large, expensive armed force in being. The choice is yours to make. I will support this legislation.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, as I stated yesterday, I am not going to quarrel with any Member of this House as to how he votes on this particular measure. I am going to continue to respect and love everyone in this body. I do want to say, however, that regardless of what happens to this bill, we will never have an effective, potent Reserve until the men in the Pentagon make up their mind that they really want one. The volunteer Reserve system has been sadly neglected. Between the end of World War II and the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, we spent almost \$1 billion a year on the armed Reserves. We are spending today \$700 million a year on the armed Reserves, but with the exception of the Navy they amount to very little. Unless the men who are going to have charge of this program do far better in the future than they have in the past, God pity not only the Reserves but all of the American people.

In 1948, when General Evans, the head of the Reserve Officers' Association, appeared before our Committee on Armed Services, I said to him:

My contention, General, is that if the Army had done its duty and supported the guard and the Reserves, and had made a sincere, earnest, and determined effort to build them up, we would not have this UMT (at that time), or we would not have the present bill before us today.

General EVANS. I agree with you completely.

Representative SHORT. There would be no need for a draft, UMT, or anything else.

General EVANS. I agree with you entirely.

Then in 1951 when A. B. McMullen, executive director of the Air Reserve Association, appeared before our committee he stated:

Had the will-to-do existed in the Military Establishment both prior to and subsequent to June 25, 1950, this country could have a strong, well-organized, well-trained Reserve force under existing laws.

We all know that Congress has not been stingy. We have voted not only the authority but also the funds for the military to build up a highly trained and well-equipped Reserve force in this country.

Then, if I may quote from the Washington Daily News editorial of March 29, this year:

Let's face it. For years, the Reserve training program has been a joke in many parts of the country.

And let's further face it.

Those long-faced generals who have been begging Congress for bigger Reserve forces are the same military leaders who, in the last 10 years, have made a mess out of the Reserve program they already had.

Three years ago, Mr. Chairman, I stated that rich as America is we are not wealthy enough to afford the luxury of UMT and the Reserve program at the same time we had the draft in effect.

I want to quote in closing from a speech made by the President of the United States, then General Eisenhower, candidate, at Baltimore, Md., September 25, 1952:

It seems clear that so long as we are forced to employ the draft, because of ac-

tual combat requirements, we cannot at the same time establish any form of training for our young men. To attempt this would create more difficulty and injustice than now exists.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to our very distinguished and well-beloved minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 15 minutes.

(Mr. MARTIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, my good friend from Missouri deplors the past failure to build up the Reserves. I agree with him. But might I say we are not going to build up the Reserves unless we pass this legislation and give encouragement and provide the means to do it.

I might say that the President of the United States also realizes the necessity of building up the Reserves. Only recently I heard him say that if he gets this legislation, which is dear to his heart, he will make certain the Pentagon goes about the job of building up these Reserves, because they are essential to our country.

This legislation before us is a vital part of the Eisenhower program for peace; it is the price we must pay for liberty and security.

Let us face the facts.

Either America is strong or it is weak. The age we live in, the weapons which may be hurled against us, leave no middle ground upon which we can rest our security with halfway measures. We must be one or the other. It is up to us to choose, today.

I am not an advocate of all-out militarism; my record speaks for that. No man who loves this country as I do could be. I do, however, support with all my conviction the proposal embodied in the military Reserve bill.

As simply as I can, let me say that we need this protection as a nation.

We need it for the freedom and security of other nations as well, now relying on us for the muscles of defense in an era of international uncertainty.

This Congress, this administration—the American people—are not responsible for the situation as it exists today. Communist aggression has forced upon us a real appraisal of our future.

We are asking that the youth of America bear its share of the burden, as it always has in the past, and as it will in the years ahead.

Now, however, we have an opportunity to make each young man's share more equitable; more reasonable and at the same time it will make our country more secure.

A vast standing army is not the answer. In the long pull ahead our economy could not stand the strain.

The answer lies in a trained Reserve, trained in the use of the weapons they may be called upon to carry in the common defense.

The question has been asked if this National Reserve Plan is universal military training. The answer is that it is

not. Nor is it any kind of a subterfuge by which UMT can be brought in under some other name or title.

I have always opposed UMT and still do.

The Congress, by separate legislative action, would have to adopt entirely new legislation specifically calling for universal military training to bring such a system into being.

UMT is a permanent military program, while the legislation before us today is strictly a temporary program requiring renewal action by Congress within the next 4 years. We need the legislation to insure our safety in a troublesome period.

UMT would induct every young man when he reaches the age of 18. In contrast, the pending legislation is not universal because it imposes a ceiling of 250,000 in the 6 months' voluntary program. Every boy who is inducted in this classification must do so of his own accord. No one is forced to join.

The value of the strong Reserve force is that in modern warfare the danger comes from overhead attacks. It would be extremely protective for a well-trained Reserve force to be in your own neighborhood if there should be an unexpected attack. As long as we are faced with a possible attack from the Soviets, we dare not neglect our defenses. We dare not risk our freedom.

There is no one more qualified to advocate military legislation than President Eisenhower. He says the Reserve bill before us today will best do the job of keeping us strong without providing for a big standing army. He certainly should know. He is charged with the awful responsibility of keeping us safe from Soviet aggression.

No one wants a young man's career interrupted in a time of peace, least of all the youngster himself. But the choice is not our own or his. The choice rested in the hands of the Communists leaders, who at the close of World War II set forth once again upon the road of conquest and destruction.

They could have walked with us down the pathways of peace. They have not done so.

The threat to our security will not vanish overnight if we approve the military reserve bill. It will not vanish overnight if communism suddenly turns on the spigot of cooperation and seemingly peaceful intent.

The threat to our security will only disappear when we are stronger than we have ever been in the history of this Nation. For we are faced now and will be in the foreseeable future with the most formidable aggression-bent dictatorship in history, one with tentacles reaching into many nations.

American history is replete with instances of volunteers rising to oppose external threats to our freedom. So, too, can our young men of today volunteer under this plan, with a minimum dislocation in their careers and with a maximum of individual protection at their disposal if in the future they are ever ordered to the colors.

In recent years our defenses have been modernized, strengthened, redesigned, and reoriented to the capabilities and in-

tent of those who seek to harm us. All accept our military reserve program as necessary in the overall, long-haul planning as the strategy and tactics of an atomic cannon or an H-bomb squadron.

Communism understands and fears strength. It uses every weapon at its disposal short of war to halt freemen from becoming strong. We need only recall recent events when every diplomatic, propaganda, and subversive device known to Communist aggressors was tried in an effort to halt the rearming of Western Germany and, even earlier, the formation of alliances to add to our strength. Such is the threat we face.

Let us face it unburdened with the lingering thought that we may not have done enough for our own security. Let us face it in the traditional American way—an equality of duty to God and country, in the common good and in the heritage of a free people.

Dare we take chances with the security of the Nation? Shall we vote the military Reserves which President Eisenhower, the General Staff, and the military experts say are necessary? I hope so.

Let me tell you a story of the past. When the Eighth Army was desperately seeking to fight its way to the Korean coast, there was only one division available for relief in this country and this could not be dispatched for the fear it would be needed elsewhere. More than 60 days would be needed before another division could be raised.

What a deplorable condition. What a tragic situation. We must never let that happen again.

I do not believe the young men want this. They are just as intensely patriotic as those who fought, sacrificed, and died to build up this great American dream. I do not believe the country wants this situation either.

A strong America, strong in its fighting forces and strong in its Reserves, is the best guaranty of peace.

We all speak boldly out of our defense from communism and its threat. Let us show with our votes that we believe in putting America in a position that it can successfully resist these forces which threaten us. Let us uphold President Eisenhower in his noble efforts to stop the onward march of communism. Let us keep America strong and free.

The President of the United States and the Secretary of State will soon enter a big power conference from which we hope the peace of the world will be solidified. The free world, as opposed to the Communist orbit, is today in the strongest position it has enjoyed in many years. In Europe, we have recently achieved outstanding diplomatic triumphs. West Germany has taken its place in NATO. Austria has been freed. We shall be negotiating from strength; communism from the weakness of its position.

Let us not now weaken the hands of our leaders, who are working for peace, by defeating this bill. Make no mistake about it—we will be weakening our position if we do defeat it.

Mr. Chairman, as I have said, we will shortly have a meeting of the Big Four. Are we going to send our representatives

to this great confidence with the vote of an American Congress to the effect they will not support adequate reserves? I hope not, and I do not think so. These men should go to that conference and talk from strength, a strong America, a mighty America, a country which fears no nation on earth. If we do that, there will be no war. A free America must be a strong America. Only the strong can be free, and we must keep strong. We submit this legislation at the request of President Eisenhower, the General Staff, and all those who are charged with our national defense. As Members of this House, we can have the satisfaction, by supporting this bill, of contributing to the safety of America. My friends, we have a great choice today, and I beg of you to make that choice for America. I beg of you to make that choice for those whom you have entrusted with the responsibility of guiding this country. If we do, we need not fear the future. We shall go forward and meet the great challenges that have been given to the people of America and lead this free world along the pathway of peace to finer and better days.

Mr. Chairman, I ask you, my friends, to support this legislation.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK].

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to follow my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], who is the leader of the Republican Party, in the remarks that I am about to make. I am not going to undertake any oratorical journey, if I were capable of such a journey, but I am going to speak to my colleagues from the heart, as I feel about the present situation and the present bill in connection with the world situation warrants.

Mr. Chairman, my mind goes back to 3 months before Pearl Harbor, when I was down here in the well pleading for the passage of a bill calling for the extension of the Selective Service Act which passed this House by a vote of 202 to 201.

Three months later Pearl Harbor happened. I have often thought what would have been on the conscience of those who voted against that bill if it had been defeated, instead of having been passed by one vote.

I remember the talks I had with the late immortal Franklin D. Roosevelt on many occasions in connection with the passage of that bill; how important it was to our country. So I hope we will not have another such exhibition today.

Only a few weeks ago, in Bandung, a conference took place. What amazed me was the fact that representatives of small countries gathered there—Mr. Romulo from the Philippines, and others from other small countries—who challenged the big boss from Red China right to his face. When I read about that, through my mind went the history of countless of generations of men and women who wanted to be free under God and under law; their feelings crystallized

by the famous saying of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death," and famous sayings of other men in the past who were fighting for liberty under God and under law.

Through my mind runs the memory of great speeches made in this Chamber in the past by men, human beings, subject to hopes, subject to influences, who lifted themselves above those things where the national interest of the country was involved. In the national interest of our country there is no middle aisle. There is no Republican or Democrat or Independent. We are all Americans.

There are a few other views I want to express. Is there any evidence that the Soviet Union has changed its intent of world revolution and world domination? No. Despite the soft talk that is going on, is there anyone here who is deceived, who does not believe that it is based purely upon expediency? Is there anyone who feels that they have changed their original intent of world revolution and world domination? Remember, when we are dealing with the Communists and their leaders, we are dealing with persons who are possessed of the minds of world killers.

Let us remember that we are subject to the law of self-preservation, and they are subject to it. Remember, we cannot deal with them on a spiritual plane, because they deny God and they are fighting Him, and they are fighting all of those of us on earth who believe in Him and His word, and who apply it to our everyday life.

We cannot deal with them on an idealistic level, because they have no ideals. But there is one level on which we can deal with them, and that is on the level of the law of self-preservation; because even the Communists cannot deny that the law of self-preservation applies to them and their country as it does to you and to me and our country, and to the other peoples and their countries.

It is only under a policy of strength that those who represent our country and the other free countries of the world can negotiate with those who represent the Soviet Union and the dominated countries; not the peoples, but those in control of those dominated countries.

Another observation: The most dangerous period in a democracy is when danger is imminent. Danger is certainly imminent today. No one can deny that. That is when we have got to have fortitude. Under peaceful conditions, corruption and crime may come, bad as they are, but the people can take care of that at the ballot box. Under peaceful conditions we can blunder along and struggle through. But not when danger is imminent. When war is on we have got to back our Government. We have to win. The law of self-preservation compels it, if nothing else.

But there is that period in between peace and actual war when danger is imminent that is the most dangerous period in a democracy, because public opinion operates violently and often-times erroneously.

Mr. Chairman, if I am going to err, in any vote that I cast in this crisis, I am

going to err on the side of strength rather than on the side of weakness. I know if there is another sneak attack we are not going to make it. I am not going to argue whether we should or not, but the democracies do not make such an attack. We know if there is such an attack it will come from the potential enemy we know exists.

A great man in New York, Cardinal Spellman, said in an address before the American Legion a year or so ago, and I am going to engage in a little plagiarism of what he said, because I think he made one of the most pointed observations I have read. It is that it is far better in the world of today—and I am interpreting what he said and using some of his words—it is far better to have too much military strength and not need it than to have too little military strength and need it.

This bill is not strong enough for me but I am supporting it because it represents the best that could come out of the committee. It represents compromises, which are healthy in a democracy, and I recognize that fact. But from my own individual angle it is not strong enough for me.

This bill is the best that could come out of the committee. It is a fair bill. It is a bill that distributes equitably the sacrifices in the interest of our country. Certainly the present system is inequitable, under which a man is drafted or served in Korea or World War II and then put into the Reserve. This bill is an equitable one. There is no compulsion involved. Probably indirectly there is some, but you have to have some, to some extent, in order to have a ready reserve that will be trained and capable of use if necessary.

Mr. Chairman, each and every one of us is charged directly with responsibility. We are elected as the Representatives of the people of our districts, and we represent our districts, our States, and our Nation. We are charged with a grave responsibility. I recognize the thoughts that run through your mind because they run through my mind.

I submit that we should lift ourselves above the human emotions, the human thoughts, and consider the world situation, its impact, what it means, whether or not the leaders of the Kremlin are sincere, and you know they are not. They are only engaging in a form of cooing and loving because expediency dictates it. We cannot eliminate that thought and suspicion from our minds, having in mind the world situation and their desire for world revolution and world domination.

It seems to me clear that each and every one of us, living up to the responsibilities and following the great heritage we have in this body from those who served in it in the past, should with courage vote for this bill, because it represents strength in the world of today, when we and other free peoples and free countries certainly need strength.

I hope my colleagues will recognize the paramount problem in the situation that confronts us, steel our minds against the human emotions, and simply steel

our minds in one direction, what in the light of the conditions today is for the national interest of our country.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. May I say to my colleague that whenever I am in doubt on a bill of this kind that has to do with our national defense, if perchance my memory gets hazy or my thinking becomes unrealistic or unsound then I refer to a news clipping that I always carry in my pocket right here in my wallet, and which I want to read to you. It is a quotation from Lenin, the so-called Russian bible. Yes, if ever I have any doubts about the tune they are playing in Moscow—and just what they really intend to do, this never fails to clear the air and my thinking. Lenin says:

We are living not merely in a state, but in a system of states; and it is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue for a long period side by side with imperialist states. Ultimately one or the other must conquer. * * * Meanwhile, a number of terrible clashes between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois (democratic) states is inevitable.

That is a blueprint of their plans and their dreams of world conquest. In order to stop them from taking over the free world and ourselves we must remain strong. This bill is not perfect but I feel it a duty to my country to support it.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is correct; and they will never change. They might, for reasons of expedience, do this or that. But only the other day, I asked Secretary of State Dulles if he has any evidence of any change on the part of the Soviet leaders as to their intent for world revolution and world domination. He said, "No."

Mr. Chairman, let us rise to the responsibility which is ours. Let us pass this bill today.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time to the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

(Mr. VINSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, there is little I can say after you have just listened to two very strong and forceful statements by the gentleman from Massachusetts, the minority leader, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the majority leader. I want to publicly commend them for the forcible manner in which they have made the issue clear and the unanswerable argument that they have set forth as to why this bill should be enacted into law. I want to say, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] said, this is one of the most important bills this administration is going to send to the Congress during this year. We just cannot afford to have this bill recommitted or to have his bill defeated.

Now what is the objective of this bill? I might say whenever we enact any law,

we have an objective, otherwise we would not seek to write it on the statute books. The objective of this bill, and it is interwoven with other laws, is to have within the next 4 years 2,900,000 Ready Reservists. We have extended the draft law for a period of 4 years. I want you to bear in mind how this dovetails with that law. This bill is for a period of 4 years. It is the hope of this administration that in the next 4 years, by bringing in the new class of Reservists referred to, we can have 2,900,000 Ready Reservists when the draft law expires. Of course, we all recognize the fact that it is absolutely necessary in wartime to have a draft, but no one wants a draft in peacetime. How are you going to get rid of the draft? There is only one way in the world to get rid of the draft, and that is to have somebody to take the place of the draftee. Who is going to take the place? There is nobody to take the place, no one to take the place unless you have Reservists. That is one of the objectives of this bill—to have a Reserve force built up within a 4-year period so that when the draft expires there will not be as compelling a reason to maintain the draft as there would be if you do not have a Reserve.

What is another objective of this bill? We all know it is against the policy of this Government from time immemorial to have large standing armies in peacetime. We do not want to see the day ever come in this great Republic when we will be beggars at barracks' doors. It costs something to maintain an Army. It costs \$5,000 a year to keep a man on active duty, and a few days ago we passed an appropriation bill providing at the end of fiscal year 1956 1,027,000 men in the active forces.

In normal times and in peace times that is a large number of men under arms in America, perhaps the largest number ever in the history of the Nation in peacetime.

What is another objective of this bill? One of the objectives of this bill is that it will not be necessary, when you have a virile, large Reserve of 2,900,000 men, to keep as large a standing force as you have today. What would be the effect of that? All you have to do is just follow out the plans that are running through the mind of this administration. What is the effect of that?

You save \$4,000 on every man. The result would be a reduction of the enormous expenditure for national defense which today costs 65 cents of every dollar spent by the Government. In other words, you begin to go down the highway toward a balanced budget.

It is my hope, if you pass this bill today and it is not emasculated by amendments, that it will enable this administration to embark on a sound program, a program which will put them in position where they might not have to come back here for an extension of the draft unless conditions are abnormal.

It will place them in position where they will have a sufficient Reserve so they can reduce the strength of the standing Army.

It will place them in a position where they can effect a great savings in the

appropriations for the Department of national Defense.

Is not that worth while? It cannot happen, of course, if you do not have a Reserve. If you do not have a Reserve as provided for in this bill, what do you do? You must continue to extend the draft, you must continually maintain a large standing army, because we are all committed to the proposition that we are going to remain strong, just as the distinguished minority leader pointed out. We learned our lesson from experience, the lesson of what it means to be weak; we are not going to get weak again.

We have an alternative method here today. We can stay strong; we can stay strong through a proper Reserve.

If you do not permit us to maintain a Reserve to remain strong, we are forced to do but one other thing: Keep a large standing force that is costing \$5,000 a year per man, and keep the draft law on the statute books.

As I have told you, it costs only \$1,000 a year for a reservist. In the appropriation bill we passed the other day was an item of \$700 million for reservists. We have 700,000 men in the Reserve Force. On the other hand, to keep a man in the regular service under arms all the time costs \$5,000 a year.

A great deal was said by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Missouri, in regard to opening up this new program.

What does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] propose to you? He says he is opposed to this bill.

Whenever I present an indictment I feel it is incumbent upon me to also present a remedy. Even my friend from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], who I think is just as wrong in his proposed amendment as he possibly can be, recognizes the fact that when he is criticizing a bill he must offer some alternative. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS], and my good friend from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT], and a few others, all in opposition to this measure, do not propose anything. What do they propose as an alternative? Not a thing.

Let us see what happens if you would follow their line of logic. Who is subject to service in the Reserves today? It is the boy who served in World War II and it is the boy who served on the bleak hills out in Korea. They are your reservists. There are some 700,000 of them scattered throughout the length and breadth of the Nation. They have by your very vote an obligation of a total military service of 8 years. If you do not pass this bill, if you follow the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS], and the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT], and their position, who would you call in case of a national emergency? You would call, first, those boys who have already fought 2 or 3 years on the field of battle and who still have a statutory obligation in the Ready Reserve. Let us be fair. Is that the proper thing to do?

What do we propose here? We propose to put in a new class who have never faced combat, and that is all the bill

does. We say that we want a new class. Today's Ready reservists are the same boys who have been shot at before and they have served their country bravely and heroically.

It is the law that we voted here imposing a Reserve obligation for 8 years. And, if the boys should be called tomorrow in a national emergency, who would respond? It would be the boy who served in Korea and it would be the boy who served in World War II, because that is your Reserve. Now, I say, do not call those boys any more until at least we get a new class in here.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. As the gentleman from Missouri knows, he has no closer friend than I, but there is one matter that I would like to clear up, while there are present here Members who heard the statement read just a little while ago. The gentleman from Missouri referred to a statement made in the campaign in 1952 by the then candidate, General Eisenhower. In that campaign Mr. Eisenhower referred to the fact that with the selective service going as it was then going, why, it would be difficult to integrate a universal military training program. Now, the gentleman from Georgia, I am sure, understands what he meant by that.

But, let us get at the real facts. At that time the shooting was on in Korea. We were drafting 50,000 to 60,000 men a month, almost all the available men. Now, what is the situation today? The draft is down to 10,000 a month. So, all we are trying to do—and I am glad the gentleman pointed it out—is to integrate a volunteer Reserve program in which men will discharge their obligation to their country along with a selective-service program that we still have to have because of the size of the Regular Establishment.

Mr. VINSON. The statement conveyed to my mind that the President would have to use the draft as long as he did not have a Reserve, and if there was a large Reserve force, it might not be necessary except in case of war to maintain a draft.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VINSON. Yes.

Mr. HALLECK. I know that many of us have argued—and I think with great force—that as long as you have a selective-service system and a state of war exists, and under that selective-service system, subject to necessary deferments which we provided, you are taking substantially every able-bodied young man. Then to give a man an opportunity to go into the Reserve for limited training and service would be discrimination against the man who had to serve for the longer period. But, again I want to point out that the shooting has stopped in Korea and we are in a transition from war to peace, and that is what we are dealing with now.

Mr. VINSON. Now, Mr. Chairman, of course, I do not want to hurt anyone's feelings, and under no conditions would

I hurt the feelings of my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Missouri. But, the sum and substance of what would happen if you continue the present policy under existing law is simply that you must continue to call back to active duty those that have already served. Now, I do not think that is fair. I do not think any additional obligation should be put upon them until we have a new class, and this bill is merely trying to bring in a new class under the 6-month provision. Now, if you do not do that, the result of your failure to do it, is to continue to call back, in case of national emergency, those that have already served their country in time of war.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is the very thing that every one of our subcommittee insisted that those men be taken out of the bill. We are not going to have anybody in this program who received an honorable discharge in another war, unless he volunteers to serve in a Reserve unit.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Would that go for volunteers in the Reserve as well as those who were in the Reserve by compulsion?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I want to say this, that this bill carries out the recommendations that we made in committee, and in that we sharply criticized the military for the manner in which they had called back those men with prior combat service.

Mr. VINSON. We all know that nobody can be called except the man who has previously served. There is no doubt about that in the minds of any single man on the floor of the House. He is the only reservist we have. Then if we have an emergency, we do not have anyone except him to call. Whom do you call? You call the fellow who served in World War II and you call the fellow who served in Korea.

We are trying to offer this opportunity to the Congress so that ultimately, when we have a proper Reserve force, we can reduce our large standing forces and may be able to do away with the draft. This, in turn, will lessen the expenditures for the support of the armed services by the difference between \$5,000 per capita and \$1,000 per capita.

Also, as was pointed out by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], we want to bring in a new class and not put this Ready Reserve obligation entirely upon the soldiers of that brave and patriotic group who served in World War II and in Korea.

I certainly trust that after the Members have had an opportunity to think about this, and after having listened to

all the statements that have been made, the House will support this program, will back up this administration in its desire to create a strong, worthwhile Reserve force.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired, and the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "National Reserve Plan."

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. MURRAY of Illinois asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, although I am a newcomer to this honorable House and cannot hope to have the deep wisdom that comes of long years in its service, I do hope that you Members will consider the material I am going to present.

I believe this bill is probably the most important and the most controversial bill that we will vote upon in this session. I also believe, with all of my heart, that in matters of national defense there is no half-and-half sentiment in the American people. They want an adequate national defense—period. The question is: What defense is adequate? I know the depth of sincerity of the Members, and I, for one, will never question the sincerity of any Member who may vote against this bill.

For my part, I shall vote for it.

I come from Chicago, the Nation's second largest city, and the first city on the airline over the Polar Cap.

If there were to be an atomic attack on the United States, Chicago is in the forefront of the air route. Take my own congressional district, for example—Chicago's great Midway Airport is located there. So is the Ford Aircraft Engine Plant. All of the arterial railroads to the great Midwest and West pass through or at the edge of my district. Adjacent of my district are the great steel plants which comprise one of the largest manufacturing areas in the world; the great University of Chicago; the Argonne atomic laboratories.

An atomic attack on Chicago would not only constitute an attack upon our second largest city, it would be a blow to destroy one of our greatest manufacturing centers and to sever the great East and West by knocking out the vital lines of communication, all of which for the most part pass through Chicago.

With this thought in mind, I have asked the Nation's top atomic scientists, one of our greatest military generals, and civilian atomic authorities for their opinion on this bill—persons whose opinions on this most important legislation I feel would be entirely objective.

Their answers—well-reasoned, deeply sincere—would produce the most prayerful thought in even a person given to frivolity. Their answers have opened up areas of thought that will, I am sure, occupy the Members, and certainly will keep me thinking harder and harder for years to come.

To great men such as General Bradley and former Atomic Energy Chair-

man Gordon Dean, and others whom I shall mention, I directed four very fundamental questions:

First. Does the developing of atomic science make universal military training imperative or not?

Second. Would universal military training be of benefit in meeting an atomic attack?

Third. Does atomic hydrogen development, in your opinion, lend any additional substance to arguments made for universal military training? and

Fourth. How would universal military training help in meeting atomic attack, if, in your opinion, it would help?

I do not regard the present bill as universal military training; I think it is the best possible substitute for UMT, and I congratulate the committee for its excellent work on this bill.

Before making up my mind on this bill, I sought the opinions of the following men: Gen. Omar Bradley; Dr. Vannevar Bush, who was our wartime chief of scientific research and development, a world-renowned scientist; Hon. Gordon Dean, former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission when the H-bomb was perfected and tested; Dr. Harold Urey, Nobel prize winner and atomic scientist, University of Chicago; Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, atomic scientist, now associated with the Nuclear Science Service; and Hon. William W. Waymack, of Iowa, one of our first Atomic Energy Commissioners.

I believe that, through these men, one would obtain the wisest military and civilian judgments.

General Bradley, certainly one of our most brilliant and distinguished military leaders, replied to my inquiries as follows:

Referring to your telegram of May 11, answer to question No. 1: In my opinion, the development of atomic weapons together with the steadily improving methods of delivering them makes universal military training even more desirable. Question No. 2: An atomic or hydrogen attack on our cities will wreak destruction and disorder creating an emergency demand for trained and informed people best filled by those possessing military training.

OMAR BRADLEY.

Dr. Bush stated that we also need sufficient men in uniform, but he was foremost in emphasizing the need, regardless of any military manpower policy, of training a sufficient number of atomic scientists, physicists, chemists, and others among our young college students each year. Knowing the enormous problems of maintaining an adequate and growing scientific personnel, and understanding perhaps better than any other one man, the importance of trained scientists to a defense program, Dr. Bush understandably puts the major emphasis on science.

But, please note this: He does not minimize the need for trained manpower in uniform.

Here is his opinion:

The difficulty in answering your question lies in the definition of universal military training. If I assume this to mean putting every boy through standard training, thus cramping the progress of scientific research in this country, I would answer that neither atomic matters nor any other matters render

universal military training imperative. On the other hand, if I assume it to mean that every young man of scientific talents and promise would be utilized fully, in uniform or out, in matters where he would expedite scientific progress and advance himself professionally, the answers would be quite different. Under these circumstances, universal military training would not impede our efforts to defend ourselves, in an atomic war or any other kind of war. Among many other essentials for our security we must not injure our scientific progress as long as we are in competition with Russia, whether the subject is atomic science or other methods of waging war. We also need sufficient men in uniform, and trained men to call on in emergency. But this is not to say that universal military training is imperative and atomic science does not make it so.

V. BUSH.

Dr. Urey has this to say:

United States should maintain sufficient strength in nonatomic weapons to resist aggression in such places as Korea, Indochina, and Formosa without using atomic weapons. We should not be in a position where such developments may force us to use atomic weapons or be completely impotent. Defensive military forces are very important. My technical knowledge on military matters is not sufficient to answer your questions authoritatively. However, I believe that development of atomic weapons has not changed problem of UMT essentially. Atomic attack would lead to great internal disorder. Reluctantly, I think UMT may be desirable. Have shown this telegram to five colleagues who agree substantially.

HAROLD C. UREY.

Former Atomic Energy Chairman Gordon Dean and Dr. Lapp, both men of recognized outstanding ability and competence in the atomic field, place primary emphasis on a highly trained, competent civilian defense corps. In connection with their letters, I should like to point out that the Chicago Sun-Times early this year published a tremendously enlightening series of articles on atomic warfare, written by a distinguished reporter, Mr. Carl Larsen. The basic theme of these articles, which Mr. Larsen arrived at after months of the most painstaking study and interviews, was that civilian defense is laggard, unemphasized, lacks money, organization, drive, and direction. It is the real step-child of national security. Mr. Larsen proved that there is lacking a real civil defense against atomic attack. The Sun-Times did a great public service in publishing his reports. They coincide, in great part, with the conclusions of Mr. Dean and Dr. Lapp.

Here is what Chairman Dean has to say:

Reference is made to your wire of yesterday asking four questions and requesting my answers:

1. Does the developing of atomic science make universal military training imperative or not?

Frankly, I see very little relationship between universal military training and the development of atomic science. If anything, there is perhaps a negative one. Many extremely competent chemists, physicists, and metallurgists are today being drafted into the armed services. They frequently receive no deferment because of their skills—skills badly needed in the building of a strong atomic energy industry in this country. A recent announcement by the War Manpower Commission indicates that no special consideration will be given to highly trained

young scientists. As you know, we are falling behind the Russians in the training of engineers and scientists.

2. Would universal military training be of benefit in meeting an atomic attack?

Frankly, I see no connection between universal military training and our capacity to meet an attack. The elements most necessary for resisting an attack or preventing one are:

(a) Highly trained intelligence officers abroad who can give us warning of an impending attack.

(b) Trained technical men on picket ships, aerial reconnaissance planes, and at radar stations.

(c) Pilots of all-weather interceptors.

(d) Antiaircraft units.

(e) Trained civilian defense workers who can bring some order out of the chaos, in the event we are hit.

3. Does atomic hydrogen development, in your opinion lend any additional substance to arguments made for universal military training?

I think these developments, emphasizing, as they do, the very severe effects of atomic attack, argue for much more emphasis on trained civilians at home who can mitigate the disaster. I see no evidence that universal military training helps the situation.

4. How would universal military training help in meeting atomic attack, if, in your opinion, it would help?

I believe I have covered this in the answers to the previous questions.

Respectfully,

GORDON DEAN.

Dr. Lapp makes the following observations:

In response to your telegram of yesterday, may I say that I have not read the new UMT bill and base my remarks upon a general understanding of universal military training.

It would seem to me that all four questions which you ask boil down to a single query: "What is the relation of UMT to national defense involving the threat of nuclear attack?" My opinion is that UMT is not critical to nuclear defense, although, of course, it does bear upon the overall defense posture. My impression is that there are many things more vital to atomic preparedness than UMT.

My basic philosophy is that UMT goes hand in hand with old concepts of mobilization after attack. This, it seems to me, is a dated concept. Should an attack come, we would not be granted the luxury of mobilization, but would rather have to fight out of inventory. Moreover, my feeling is that the very magnitude of the destruction which is now packed into a single weapon is so great that even a small-scale attack upon our continent would achieve such vast injury that we would have to concentrate our energies upon the fundamental issue of human survival at home. Under these conditions, I conceive of soldiers fighting on foreign soil as being off the main line of our principal problem, which would be survival at home.

The issues involved in what I have tried to say are admittedly highly complex. Yet it appears to me that our real dilemma should war come to our shores will be basically civilian in nature, not military. I strongly believe that the continued failure to provide an adequate home-defense program constitutes a very severe liability in our national security.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH E. LAPP.

William W. Waymack, one of the first members of the Atomic Energy Commission, in his telegram pointed out the distaste that all of us have concerning anything like universal military training, but pointed out our dislike for any type

of conscription must give way to the hard realities of the world in which we live. Mr. Waymack stated:

I have not been immersed in these things for several years, do not pose as an authority, and can only give as requested my honest opinions as of now: First, I am convinced that all the complex new weaponry, which represents an accelerating and irreversible trend, makes more highly trained military manpower essential. Developments of atomic science are, of course, a major part of this. I have been forced rather painfully to the judgment that some form of universal training is the surest and fairest method.

Second. The degree to which UMT would be of benefit in meeting an atomic attack depends on the nature, the place, and other conditions. In theory, though heaven only knows whether we can achieve it in practice, trained manpower not part of Military Establishment could deal with consequences of long-range bombing for mass destruction in continental United States. The possibility, not too fantastic, of hostile landings in such an attack, if only of spies and saboteurs to profit by the demoralization, reinforces to some extent the argument for instantly available trained military units. If we think of meeting an atomic attack in terms of tactical use of atomic weapons against our defenses anywhere on earth, then trained military manpower is, of course, vital.

Third. I do not think the hydrogen development adds much to the case for UMT that had not already been added by fission weapons.

Fourth. How would UMT help in meeting atomic attack? My personal answer is partly given in comments above. The rest of it boils down to the question as to how we can best, surely and fairly, provide adequate, highly trained military manpower available whenever needed. These forces must, in the world's present state, be ready, not just a potential. We are not likely again to have time to mobilize while other nations hold the line. Some form of UMT must be considered. I think, not in a vacuum but in direct comparison with specific other methods that may be advocated, such as selective Service. Selective Service saw us through in the Korean conflict, but, in my judgment, it was full of regrettable inequities.

Finally, in response to your request for "any other points," I shall say that any free society can well be concerned about the long-run risks involved in UMT as a permanent institution, or about the permanent maintenance of huge Armed Forces and trained Reserves, however raised. These risks, foreseen and as far as possible guarded against, I think we have to take. I repeat, that as of now, I think our traditional and proper national distaste for anything resembling UMT should give way to the hard realities. I would personally favor preserving, in relevant legislation, the principle of no permanence. Though the crystal ball is certainly opaque as to how long temporary will be, congressional reconsideration from time to time, implicit in our system anyhow, would well be recognized explicitly, I think as legislative intent.

W. W. WAYMACK.

Neither Chairman Dean, Dr. Bush, or Dr. Lapp touch directly upon a point that was brought out in Dr. Urey's telegram, namely that atomic attack would lead to great internal disorder, and that for that reason—which Dr. Urey implied rather than stated directly—a widely trained citizenry would be essential. As a veteran, I know that the essentials of military training and organization would be vital in case of atomic attack; the more widely this training were spread among our civilian population, the more quickly and adequately we could meet

the conditions of attack. Dr. Bush also makes the point, I should like to emphasize, that "we also need trained men to call on in emergency."

These opinions, while not unanimous, and while some emphasize one point and one another, all weigh up to a compelling conclusion. We must have an adequately trained citizenry in our Reserves.

We cannot wait until we are attacked, for survival in the atomic age depends upon preparedness in advance of an attack.

If we are prepared in advance, the attack is less apt to materialize.

If we are unprepared, the attack is more apt to materialize.

Under such conditions and such a burden of military and atomic advice, to my mind, there is only one decision left.

That is to vote for the present bill.

That I shall do.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I very seldom speak in the House on bills that do not come from the Committee on Appropriations. But I have had experience serving upon the Navy subcommittee in the old days and on the Army subcommittee in the old days and in the Defense Department committee currently where I have had a very considerable opportunity to study the situation that the United States is up against. I come to this conclusion. Unless the United States adopts this bill, we are going to be set adrift. We are going to have to maintain a tremendous standing army, and we are going to have a tremendous defense bill to pay. Frankly, I believe we can have just as good defense with this bill and the reserve that it will create as we could if we had a larger standing army. I believe that because I believe they can be integrated into the Army in a very short period, if they have the kind of training provided for in this bill. It is a different bill from that which was recommitted a couple of years ago, because it had a special-privilege clause set up in it. It is a bill that is designed to meet the situation that exists today, and I hope the House of Representatives will use its good judgment and vote for the bill and not permit any amendments that are designed to wreck it or prevent the bill from being effective.

If it is effective, unquestionably in the days to come we are going to be able to get along with a smaller standing army and be able to get along with less expense, and we need to get along with less expense, because we have so many things that we really need to do for national defense, such as maintaining our ammunition, and our munitions in order and building up our airplanes. This is going to cost a whale of a lot of money, and unless we are prepared to meet that without running behind, the liberties and the successes of our people are seriously endangered.

I cannot see how voting for this bill should be any embarrassment to anyone. For my own part, I was one of the 203 who voted for the extension of the draft just before World War II, and no one ever questioned me about it. I have always voted for what I believed to be in the interest of national defense. To my

mind this is in the interest of national defense, and it is also in the interest of an intelligent, forward-looking economical approach to the problem we have to face.

I hope the membership will support this bill wholeheartedly, that we can have a solution to our military situation.

(Mr. MURRAY of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, during the debate on this legislation, many fearful specters have been called up, including the dismal vision of this country—through passage of this bill—embarking on a goosestep march toward military dictatorship.

But among these specters facing us today, there can be no veiling thick enough to hide nor cloud large enough to cover the simple, concrete fact that in this world, at the absolute bidding of 6 or 7 despots, there are millions of armed men and that these armed men are threatening today to commit aggression against the free world.

I am as opposed as anyone in this Chamber to any legislation that compels any American citizen to do anything other than to respect the legitimate rights and freedoms of his fellows. But I also am convinced that during this period of tension, we in Congress cannot afford to ignore the existence of our enemies abroad or their strength of arms and size of their standing armies.

The program that will be brought into being under this legislation is, I believe, the best answer available to the situation now confronting us.

If this measure were compulsive in the sense of requiring all of our youth to serve long months in the Regular Army, I would probably be against it even with the current threats from abroad. Fortunately, it is not compulsive. This bill gives us a democratic answer to a situation that some military extremists believe can only be met by a larger standing army.

Some of my mail in opposition to this measure has cited the rise of military cliques in nations having compulsory military training. The same letters have cited the temptation a large army creates for war. But we must always remember that a defenseless nation also presents an overwhelming temptation to war to the warlike.

We do not want that to happen here and I think this legislation is designed to prevent that happening here.

In the first place, the entire program is voluntary at the outset. A youth has his choice of taking this program requiring 6 months' training and 7 months of Reserve obligation or he can take his chances—about 1 in 8—of being drafted for 2 years into active service.

I am not fearful of a Reserve force, subject to the nominal training requirements this legislation sets up, becoming the political weapon of a military clique or a self-propelled weapon of aggression. On the contrary, by this method we utilize the vast manpower reserves of our civilian population, a population that—

except for short training periods—is engaged in civilian activities, raising families, buying homes, preparing for the future.

A Reserve made up of men engaged in civilian activities is not fertile ground in which to plant the seeds of militarism. Such a Reserve force is not likely to be talked into waging an unnecessary war.

If one 6-month period of training under the military, plus another 7 months scattered over a 7-year period can make an American the subject of the military and a willing victim for the most warlike among them, then I have sadly overestimated the independence of our citizenry.

This legislation is a good American answer to a situation that, through no fault of ours, has required us to maintain a military strength we hope and pray to our Heavenly Father, we may never be called upon to use.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, somebody said that if you stay around here long enough you can observe quite a variety of things. We are witnessing a good example of that right now. Last week, without quibbling, the House passed a \$30 billion appropriation for the armed services. That is a lot of money, but the spending of it—and much more—is imperative in order to prepare ourselves for the grave and real dangers that confront us and the free world today.

Yet, while a week ago we proudly approved \$30 billion for national defense, this week we hear all manner of quibbling over a bill which we are assured is the very minimum in the way of necessary Reserve training legislation. Like the \$30 billion, this, too, is to make America stronger and better able to wage a quick, effective, and decisive war, if one should be forced upon us. The great American Legion says this bill is a minimum requirement. The Veterans of Foreign Wars assures us this measure constitutes a minimum, if we are to have a real Army Reserve program, and not just a paper Reserve as we now have.

Mr. Chairman, surely we have learned some lessons in recent years in regard to preparedness, and that vital time element that is involved.

In World War I, 14 months passed before the first United States division was put into action.

In World War II, 8 months elapsed before the Marines invaded Guadalcanal, and it was 11 months after Pearl Harbor before our troops landed in North Africa.

In Korea, because of shortage of available troops, it was some months before we were able to fight, except for delaying actions. The delay that time was almost disastrous.

In the past, circumstances gave us time to prepare, to train and to equip. But gradually that time allowance has been reduced, and as Assistant Secretary of Defense Burgess has said, where we reckoned lead time by months in those wars, in the future we may have to think in terms of weeks, days, and even hours.

Mr. Chairman, let us recall for a moment our shortsightedness after World

War II—and we all share the blame for it. We disarmed in the face of the mounting Communist threat. We discontinued the draft. Peacetime training, in which some of us believed, was condemned from the pulpits, the house-tops, and from the well of this House. So, when the fire broke out in Korea we found ourselves with nearly 2 million young men, with no military training whatever, who had come of military age following World War II. In the dark hour of the emergency, as our troops were being pushed ever closer to that little ring around Pusan, General MacArthur called desperately for more men, more trained men. There was no time to train green recruits. Days and even hours meant everything. Nearly a million veterans of World War II were called to duty, almost overnight.

Tears were shed here yesterday because of the inconvenience that would result if a comparatively small group of young men should be subjected, under the terms of the pending bill, to the hardships and inconvenience of a little peacetime training. Somebody thought it might possibly interfere with a month or two of their schooling. Somebody else thought it might possibly upset their plans because they as reservists could in an emergency be called to active duty after they are married and settled down and perhaps engaged in business.

But it would seem much more appropriate for these harbingers of inconvenience to a few in the future to take time out to say a few words about the hardships to hundreds of thousands in the past—perhaps caused directly because of the failure of the Congress in the past to do precisely the thing that we are requested to do here today.

Those men—most of them—who went away to fight in the Korean war left wives and children and homes and businesses behind them. Although they had fought in one war for their country, they were called upon to go away to fight in another one—leaving behind them some 2 million young men of military age who could not be made ready for the emergency because there was not enough time to train them. Do you want to perpetuate that sort of condition?

The question before us today is simple. Do you really want an effective Army Reserve program? There is nothing drastic about this bill we are considering. It implements the present program, and gives young men several alternatives in their Reserve training. It fills a very essential need if we are to have a real and not a paper Army Reserve.

Mr. Chairman, if our freedom is challenged today to the extent that last week we were justified in voting, in one fell swoop, \$30 billion of the taxpayers' hard-earned money to help protect America and the free world, surely that challenge is serious enough this week to justify this legislation. The strength and security of this country are involved in the vote that is cast here today.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISHER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. And the mistakes that were made at that time

should not be charged against the people in charge of this program today. It is claimed that the people today will not do a good job, but they are talking about mistakes made in the past.

Mr. FISHER. The gentleman is precisely correct.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to our good friend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], and I have also listened to our very good friend the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]. I have also listened to other speakers on this proposed legislation with a great deal of interest. This legislation has given me great concern and I presume every Member of the House is greatly concerned as to what position he should take on this measure. Everybody is asking one another, "How are you going to vote?" So there is a bit of concern and skepticism in the minds of the Members as to what position they should take on this proposed legislation.

Now, I might say that there are times when I have to part with my good friend from Missouri, whom I admire greatly, a man of outstanding and unusual ability; also, I think that my chairman will agree with me that I do not always concur with him, either. I have listened to many hours and days of debate and discussion of this proposed legislation in committee and on the floor of the House, and it is my opinion that the committee has turned in a very fine performance with a very difficult problem. We all agree that this legislation is going to require some refinement, but under the circumstances I think it is the best possible legislation that could be brought to the Members of this House as a basis to initiate the much-needed Reserve program.

Let me say to the Members of the House that I think we should be practical realists. We have left our guards down on a number of occasions on our defense programs, and at times found ourselves in great difficulty with the result that American youths, who usually know nothing whatsoever about these situations, are plunged into a cataclysm of war without being properly trained. After World War I we listened to the pacifists, and we sank our battleships and we destroyed our fortifications and we put our trust in treaties with people that we thought were as rightminded as ourselves. What happened? We paved the way for the dictators and the tyrants of Europe that followed, the Trotskys, the Lenins, the Stalins, the Hitlers, the Himmlers, the Goerings, the Heinrichs, the Mussolinis, and the Tojos. We sat complacently by while they built up great military strength in Europe and Asia, and we were catapulted into World War II totally unprepared. So, what happened then? America went all out

building planes and tanks and ships and guns, training the youth of America to develop a mechanized military strength to meet the demands to save the world from the tyranny of the dictatorships of Europe. So I thought after that that we would exhibit some good, sound commonsense; that we had learned the hard way, the practical, realistic lessons of war. But no. The Members on the floor of this House demanded that we skeletonize our Army, that we skeletonize our Navy, that we skeletonize our Air Force; bring the boys back home; get them out of the service. And we did.

I remember going over to the Congressional Library to listen to General Marshall, when he was trying to explain that we had 13 to 15 million men going ahead and that it was quite a difficult task to make an about-face, stop this war mechanism in its tracks, and bring the boys back home, and asking that they be patient and give consideration to the difficult problems that confronted them. But the Members were hearing from back home and the drive was on to get the men out of the service.

The Russians were sitting on the sidelines watching the position we would take and watched us demobilize our Army, Navy, and Air Corps. And we did. We skeletonized our Army, our Navy, and our Air Force and immediately the Russians got tough with us.

Then, back in 1949, we cut back a \$17 billion defense program to \$14 billion. Then a new Secretary came in and he cut it back a couple of billion more from \$14 billion. And when we got through we had a skeletonized Army, Navy, and Air Force and in no position to make any kind of a defense. Again, we had not learned the practical and realistic lessons of war.

The Communist dictators were rampant and watching us on the sidelines. They realized that we again would go down the line of demobilization and that they would catch us unprepared. Once again we skeletonized our defenses. And what happened? The Communists started to harass us and to haunt us, around the vast perimeters of the world. Then suddenly, with no warning, there was an outbreak of war in Korea. We were caught with our guard down again, totally unprepared in manpower and equipment.

So again we rushed into a program of building up a great national defense strength. We shipped our boys to Korea, with but little basic training. We had but few troops in the Far East. We had nothing but a few obsolete tanks and bazookas in Japan. And those boys were sent in to fight a highly developed mechanized enemy. You know the results.

They nearly drove us back into the sea at Pusan, the most humiliating incident in the military history of this great Nation of ours.

Now again the Communists are sitting on the sidelines watching patiently and we are again hearing talk about a peaceful and stabilized world. We all want a peaceful and stabilized world. But let me say to the Members of the House that I want our Nation to have the greatest military strength that this country

has ever known to meet any and all demands that may be made upon us any time, any place in the world, so if an emergency should arise or if we are catapulted into another war we will be set to meet it.

So in the Committee on Armed Services we have been trying to come up with some kind of a program to build up our Reserve corps. Do you think it is fair that we should build up our Reserves from World War II and Korean war veterans and then, if we are suddenly found in another emergency, to again call back these same combat veterans to do the fighting? That does not make sense. They played their part in World War II and Korea and played it well.

We are now trying to develop a program to build up the Reserves, to give us strength, so that these boys will not again have to be taken away from their places of business, their professions; their very lives and families disrupted. We can do it with this bill.

I do not say it is a perfect bill. But I do say it is a basis upon which we can work to build up our national strength and build up our Reserve corps.

Certainly these training programs build fine Americans. They teach boys discipline, love of country, devotion to duty, and those fundamentals and ideals and principles of our Government. And we can do it with the kind of a program proposed in this legislation.

So today let us look at this whole program from the standpoint of what it means to America, what it means to the people of the world, what it means to returning a war-torn world to stability and peace. I am satisfied that if we vote for this program, we will have the basis upon which to build a great Reserve corps and give great strength to our national defense program.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I just went back to my seat, and somebody said, "How are you going to vote on the bill?" So permit me to make myself clear, I am supporting the bill. I thought I had already made myself clear. I thank the gentleman for giving me this time.

Mr. PRICE. I thank the gentleman for that interruption. So that I will not have the same experience, I will say at the outset that I am going to support this bill, and I sincerely hope that the great majority of the Members of this House will support it.

As the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] said a moment ago, I can see nothing in this legislation that would embarrass anyone or cause anyone not to give his support to this legislation.

The Reserve program which is embodied in H. R. 5297, otherwise referred to as the national Reserve plan, is an

essential ingredient in our national defense.

I believe there are two basic facts in the present world situation which make stronger Reserves for the United States an absolute necessity. These are:

First. We need far larger forces to deter potential aggressors than it is possible for us to maintain on a permanent basis without seriously crippling our economy.

Second. We need a trained Reserve, organized and ready, that can react swiftly in event of an enemy attack. Under the hard conditions of modern warfare time is no longer on our side in equipping and training military forces. Distance and ocean barriers are no protection.

We are faced with potential enemies who can afford to support enormous concentrations of military personnel by the simple expedient of forcing subhuman standards of living upon the ordinary citizen.

Three months ago the Chinese Reds ordered a sweeping overhaul of their armed forces, and instituted a compulsory active and Reserve training program for every man from his 18th to his 40th birthday. In Soviet Russia every emphasis continues to be given to the heavy industrial production upon which military machines depend. Nobody today seriously discounts the Russian capacity to wage intercontinental war with nuclear weapons.

Thus the Communist powers of the world stand today—armed to the teeth and determined to grow ever stronger in military capacity. From their position of massive armed might they support their worldwide program of infiltration and subversion, espionage, pressure, and outright intimidation of peoples in free countries.

Their leaders may change and their slogan may vary from time to time, but they have never given any true evidence of a change in their basically hostile outlook.

The people of the United States represent the greatest single deterrent to a total engulfment of freedom by the Communist bloc of nations. Our problem is to find an adequate means of coping with the hostility of these potential foes without either regimenting our people or bankrupting our national economy.

In this connection let us bear in mind the President's serious warning that the cold war may last for another 50 years—always barring the possibility of a hot war, or the miracle of a change in attitude by the Communist dictators.

Now, how are we going to maintain a suitable strength on such a long-term basis, without serious injury to our economy and the living standard which it supports, unless we rely upon trained Reserves? Obviously, a powerful Reserve has now become mandatory.

We are spending billions of dollars today upon the maintenance of our defenses. We unquestionably have high quality and sound training in our Active Forces. For an additional ultimate expenditure of approximately \$1 billion a year we can have a well-organized and

properly trained military Reserve to back up our Regular Forces.

Nobody would suggest that this is a negligible sum of money. But when we reflect upon the tremendous costs of a war, and when we further reflect upon the well-nigh unbelievable destructive power of nuclear weapons, then it seems to me that we shall be penny wise and pound foolish if we do not give ourselves the protection which a Ready Reserve will provide. I do not believe that any kind of monetary argument can be used in opposition to this Reserve plan.

H. R. 5297 authorizes a flexible program which strikes a proper balance between the demands of our national security and the capacity of a healthy and expanding economy to support it. Furthermore, in providing definite plans for the efficient utilization of manpower it provides our military forces and the industrial structure of the country with a better working partnership.

There are a number of provisions in the National Reserve plan which are primarily concerned with equitable and intelligent manpower utilization. These include:

First. Continuance of present student and occupational deferments and exemptions.

Second. Institution of a screening process continually in operation in peacetime.

Third. The selective recall of standby reservists in the event of mobilization.

Fourth. Statutory prohibition on involuntary Reserve training participation by men who were on active service prior to July 27, 1953—the Korean truce date.

Fifth. The provision, under Presidential authorization, for the selection of persons with critical skills engaged in defense-supporting industries and research who may be allowed to fulfill their military obligation by 6 months training and a 7½-year Reserve obligation.

Taken in the aggregate, these provisions define the numbers of men who might be called in an emergency, as well as assuring that injustices of the past will be avoided.

Screening criteria are designed to assure that reservists in the Ready Reserve are really available for recall, and that Ready reservists who have critical skills and are in excess of the military requirements for those skills may be screened and transferred to the Standby Reserve. The Standby Reserve is subject to recall only in an emergency declared by the Congress.

The screening process, therefore, is expected to work toward a fair allocation of skilled and technical personnel between the military and civilian economy.

Provision for selective recall of the Standby Reserve in the event of a mobilization is a further insurance that men will not again be indiscriminately returned to service. The National Reserve plan provides a rather radical departure from the present process of recall by installing this "buffer" provision to ascertain that personnel in great demand for a community or economy requirement are not abruptly taken from such positions.

On the recommendation of the Office of Defense Mobilization, this recall method will be under the administration of the Selective Service System. Existing appeal rights will be maintained.

In the past when war has unavoidably come to us, we have been fortunate in having a grace period of as high as 2 years in coming to our full peak of mobilized manpower and industrial production. Today we have neither time nor space advantages, and we would be totally involved in a war from its outset.

The National Reserve plan provides means whereby we can do much of our military-industrial planning in advance of any conceivable conflict. It allows us to do so, not in anticipation of a war, but in a good common sense attitude of being prepared.

We require manpower policies which will give our industrial planners some clear idea of the numbers of men who would be called to service immediately, and those who would be called later. We need policies which allow employers to know definitely and absolutely which of their key men would be taken, and which would be retained in their jobs.

The new Reserve program provides for these needs. In return, employers have a clear and mandatory obligation to cooperate fully with the Reserve program, and to encourage those men who take part in it.

The National Reserve plan will work in harmony with other industrial mobilization policies which are currently being studied. It would bring an element of stability into the mobilization picture which has been sadly absent in the past.

I know of no military authority in the country who would claim that in the event of war we will have no need for a smoothly functioning mobilization program, in which the total resources of our manpower and industrial might could be brought swiftly to bear. On the contrary, all of our military experts have pointed to the essentiality of having such a program.

The national Reserve plan will go a long way toward providing us with exactly such a program. We must have timely protection such as this if we are to face the future with any degree of confidence whatsoever.

When the Department of Defense presented the national Reserve plan to the subcommittee of which I am a member, the plan contained several features to which I was opposed.

These were:

First. A 10-year military obligation for personnel entering the 6-month training program.

Second. The discharge under conditions less than honorable for reservists who fail to participate in reserve training programs.

Third. No limit as to the size of the Ready Reserves, and no restriction on the numbers to be ordered by the President during a presidentially proclaimed emergency.

In addition, there were several features not covered in the plan which I considered essential. These are—

First. There was no assurance that all ROTC graduates would be commissioned.

Second. There was no assurance that the National Guard would be provided with personnel to maintain the guard at its approved strength.

Third. There was no limits as to the minimum or maximum number to be enlisted in the 6-month training program.

All of the above features—both those to which I was opposed and those which were not properly taken care of have been resolved by your committee and are amply provided for in the bill now being considered.

I endorse this bill and recommend its full support to you. I assure you that it provides the legislation which the President requested in his special message of January 13.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I have mentioned this before to the gentleman who is speaking. Yesterday someone brought to the attention of the House a statement that the Naval Reserve Association was not supporting this measure. They were highly incensed, and sent me this telegram and asked me to read it in the RECORD this morning. It is as follows:

Naval Reserve Association quoted as against H. R. 5297. NRA was against original administration bill H. R. 2667 because of compulsory features. NRA is in favor of H. R. 5297 and urges its passage.

CLAYTON BURWELL.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman just said, or at least I understood him to say, that he did not know of any reason why anyone should oppose the bill.

Mr. PRICE. I did not say it exactly that way. I said I could not see, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] said, how anyone could be embarrassed in giving his full support to this legislation.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman for the correction. If the members of the Armed Services Committee will give some of us an opportunity, we will try to tell you why some of us cannot support it.

Mr. PRICE. I thank the gentleman. That is what makes this a great country. We all express our own opinions here in the well of the House.

I may as well say at the outset that when this legislation was first proposed and came down to our committee I had some misgivings about it. I made some noise in opposition to the plan originally. But I sat day in and day out, weeks and weeks, on this legislation, and I know that this is a Reserve plan written by Congress itself, by a congressional committee. It is true that the original proposal came down from the military, from the Pentagon, but I know of no other piece of legislation that has been gone over more thoroughly by a congressional committee than this Reserve plan. I think we have a plan here that the great majority of the Members of this House can conscientiously support, and I am

convinced they will do so, because I know we are all interested in national security. I know we want a Reserve plan that will work. I think this plan will work.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The chairman of the Committee on Armed Services said that this was only for 4 years. Does the gentleman believe that after 4 years we could do away with the draft law and this emergency law, too?

Mr. PRICE. Of course, I am not a prophet, but I will say this, that another Congress when that time comes will be in a position to make that decision. It is not permanent legislation, it is legislation with a time limit, with an expiration date, that can be reconsidered at an appropriate time. I would not want to speak for the Congress 4 years from now because I, like many others, may not be here at that time.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Since there is a termination date in the legislation of 1959, I believe, would it be wise to make a termination date say of 4 years, perhaps, in the time that they are in the Reserve to correspond with the termination date in the legislation?

Mr. PRICE. Not for the completion of the Reserve obligation, otherwise you would not have much of a plan to develop a Reserve. The idea of the Reserve is to produce a back-up force for your military organization. One of the main ideas of this plan is to help us to reduce the standing military force.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to my distinguished colleague on the committee.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Does not the gentleman remember that the gentleman from Maryland in the subcommittee moved that we write our own bill, and we have done that very thing?

Mr. PRICE. That is exactly what we did.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that we, as a subcommittee had the assistance of the spokesman for all of the reserves of the country as they sat around the table and assisted writing this bill?

Mr. PRICE. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have all listened with more than considerable interest for almost 2 days to the arguments which have been propounded by many of my colleagues who are obviously working to build up the proper frame of mind to give this measure a better chance to pass. It is the old story wherein psychology is used in an effort to scare us into acquiescence. To follow the thinking which has been advanced by some of the proponents of this measure would no doubt cause many of us to leave the

Congress in a state of fright. It is the same argument which has been repeated time and time again when this type measure is before the Congress. We are told that we are on the brink of war; we are told that we may be annihilated immediately if some form of universal military training bill is not passed. An attempt is made to cause those who are not stampeded into this line of thought to feel as if the hour of doom is about to strike and they are responsible because of their reticence to go along with the military.

Take a look at Germany. She imposed universal military training on her citizens with the thought that she would become invincible but today she is non-existent as a military power. What nation under the sun which has practiced universal military training has been able to continue in existence as a military power? They have all gone the same way. We are told that we are missing the point, and while my time is short, I do hope to be able to get over a few basic fundamentals in what I have to say. There is a lot of talk about the fairness of universal military training. To me this is grossly unfair. What fairness is there in the idea of picking a young boy before he has time to receive the full guidance or training of his parents at home, taking him from his mother's knee and the parental counsel of his father, and placing him in a military organization? You may say this is not universal military training but it certainly leaves the door wide open for military training. Who can dispute that the time to build character in our youth is from 14 to 19 years of age? Who can dispute that the best place to build character is at home under the guidance, the care, the love, and the interest of a mother and father? One of our Nation's foremost problems today lies in the large proportions of juvenile delinquency that exists and that is a fact we deplore but here today not one word has been said about the spiritual factor of this measure. Not one word is said which would enable the fathers and mothers of these boys and girls to teach them to worship God in the way they saw fit. We come to the cause of why we have won our wars. Some say that it is because of preparedness but we must not lose sight of a factor which is equally as powerful. May I say on this floor today that the most powerful force in the whole world and something we are inclined to omit too much of the time is the power of prayer and humility before God Almighty.

Yes, we have won our wars but countless thousands of fathers and mothers have spent nights in prayer for their sons who were engaged in war on foreign battlefields. None can deny that this has had its effect. Let us not say we are doing one thing and do something else. Let us not give the impression that what is proposed is for only a few years. Let it be clearly understood at the outset that what is proposed is for a period of 8 long years and not just a short time.

Mr. Chairman, it is my sincere hope that we here today will not be swayed by the words of those who clatter the swords. Without a doubt the military

want this bill, and the people who are getting ready for war want this bill; yes, Mr. Chairman, it is imperative that we get ready for something else, too. We must be ready to give the youth of our Nation a chance for their fathers and mothers to prepare them mentally, morally, and spiritually, for by so doing our Nation will surely be a stronger, better place in which to live.

(Mr. LONG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I seek recognition as a member of the committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has been recognized; he does not need to offer a preferential motion.

OUR YOUNG MEN ARE NOT COWARDS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, in my judgment—and that is all anyone can express—the present bill, with somewhat similar legislation previously enacted, with legislation which will certainly follow, will more grievously affect the lives of more people than any legislation which has been enacted in the last 20 years. This bill and legislation designed to accomplish the same purpose will order and rule the lives of our young women and young men, affect the ability of our future citizens to pay the taxes which must be levied and collected if we are to have a national defense, if the Armed Forces are to continue to exist. A man in the armed services is not primarily a taxpayer.

Certainly, a young man whose plans for a future existence are rendered impossible of accomplishment by forced military service will never be able to contribute as generously through tax dollars as he would if left free to plan and order his own future. A man in the armed services is a liability rather than an asset if considered solely from the position of the tax collector.

I have heard the statement made that this bill does not impose universal military training. That I know, but I know that it is but the beginning. When we have this law and what is sure to come after it, it will mean UMT, and I want no part of it.

Why is the bill here? In my judgment, it is here because of our present and past foreign policy. We are trying to do something we just cannot do: extend our activities all over the world, throughout the world, to teach other people by one means or another what they shall think, what they shall do. How they shall live. What they shall eat and wear. In what type of houses they shall dwell. What form of government they shall have. That task, whether we seek to accomplish it by education, by peaceful persuasion, or whether we attempt to do it by force, is beyond our ability to accomplish. We have, as we have had ever since the beginning of the New Deal, an unsound, unworkable foreign policy.

It is my understanding that the Navy does not ask for this bill. The Marines do not ask for it. But the Army wants it. If my information is correct, men and women in sufficient number volunteer for the Navy and for the Marines. But they want no part of the Army. I wonder if it ever occurred to those who control the activities and the procedures of the Army that there might be something wrong with their system? Perhaps a little quiet, thoughtful self-examination by some of the so-called Army brass might be helpful in solving some of their problems.

This bill carries with it the implication that the young men—and I might add the young women, because if Anna Rosenberg had her way they would be in the armed services as well as the young men—that the present generation lacks in courage or ability to fight battles which are necessary for the preservation of home and country. I challenge that thought, idea, or statement. Firmly convinced am I that no matter what happens succeeding generations will carry on and that under the good Lord this country will not be wiped off the face of the earth—the world left without a Nation where there is freedom, where there is progress, where there is opportunity. If we will give our young people something that is dear to their hearts, that affects their welfare—to fight for, if we have an issue where this country is endangered, where the safety of the Republic or the welfare of our people is at stake. I am thoroughly convinced we have plenty of volunteers. What then is the trouble? In my judgment the trouble lies in the fact that we have a foreign policy in which a majority of our people do not believe. It is a foreign policy which they do not think is necessary to either preserve the independence of the citizen, his liberty, his opportunities or the security of the Republic. This is the greatest country in the world, so we are told by those who should know.

But we have a foreign policy which not only seems designed to aid every other people, every other nation, in every possible way, regardless of the wants, the thinking, or the desires of those upon whom we would impose our generosity, our will, a policy which if continued will in the end—and this no one questions—strip us of our national resources, destroy our manpower, undermine the allegiance of our people to our Nation, destroy their faith in the soundness of judgment and the patriotism of those they elect to office.

We have all seen the young people come here during the last few weeks—young men, young women, boys, and girls, thousands of them. They have been here day after day. I wonder what they think of us when we by legislation of this type just wipe out all the freedoms, all of the liberties, all of the opportunities for which our revolutionary forefathers fought, impose upon these young people the same sort of military servitude which their ancestors came here to escape.

I wonder what they think when we take out of their lives the 8 most formative years.

Do they wish to go to school, to college, to take special training? "Wait," says the Army—"wait 8 long years until we are through with you."

Has nature had its way with them? Do they want to get married? "Wait," says the Army.

Do they want homes? "Never mind," says the Army—"wait until we are through with you."

Do they wish to have a family, children, boys, and girls, with an opportunity to be educated to carry on, to keep in existence this great and glorious Republic? "Oh, wait," says the Army.

John, or Bill, or Henry, or Mike may be required to fight on foreign soil not for the preservation of the Union but to implement a foreign policy established by United Nations. And "Oh, yes," says the Army, "perhaps Roger, David, or Phil, while fighting abroad—not under the Stars and Stripes but under the United Nations—may pick up a wife, a Jap, a Chink, and bring her home."

Well, perhaps the originators of our foreign policy have a thought for the girl who has been left behind—maybe she can get a refugee or a displaced person to marry and father children.

By legislation of this type we just slam shut the door of opportunity to all of the young folks of today and tomorrow. We give back to this country the system of military training, of military conscription, which the Pilgrim Fathers and all those who came to this country seeking freedom and opportunity fought so long, so successfully to escape.

I want no part of any such program.

What we need is a foreign policy tailored to our ability to successfully maintain—a policy which will protect the interests of our country, of our people.

To such a policy the traditional American way of national defense can successfully be fitted without destroying either freedom of the individual or impairing the security of the Nation.

Rather than attempt to shape and fit a military policy to an unsound foreign policy, let us start at the fountainhead and give to this country a foreign policy tailored to our ability, to the preservation of the interests of our Nation and its people.

The statesmen of every other nation keep the welfare of their own country and their own people always in mind. I know of no reason why we should not do likewise.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H. R. 5297, a bill which, in my opinion, will provide the Nation with an adequate Reserve. It appears that to qualify for the purpose of discussing this bill one should mention his military background. With this in mind, I should like to point out that on April 29, 1955, I finished 38 years as a member of the United States Naval Reserve. I now command a brigade of Naval Reserves; 60 divisions, 3,000 men. I attend drills regularly, and tonight if any of

you want to visit our unit, if you will come down to the auditorium on Constitution Avenue you will see one of the units in action. Therefore, I feel qualified to talk about the Reserves.

After World War I I joined the Reserves. I recall when the Congress took away from us our drill pay in 1925. I recall when World War II broke out. Those of us who were in the Reserves quit our jobs. I resigned my seat in the Congress and took up my commission as an officer aboard a destroyer in the North Atlantic. A lot of us oldtimers in the Reserves have worried about the future of the Reserves and, in my opinion, we are in favor of this legislation almost unanimously.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. There has been a good deal of discussion about the weaknesses and the evils of the Reserve system. In spite of that fact, and the merits of the contention that all has not been as well as it should have been for the Reserves, does not the gentleman think that the Reserves, for better or for worse, contributed a very vital and almost necessary role in the defense of the country in the last two wars?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. You are absolutely right. With reference to the 7th Fleet in the far Pacific, 95 percent of the personnel were Reserve officers and enlisted men. In Korea the Marine Corps called up practically every Reserve they had in their air and land Reserve units. In addition, the Army, Navy, and Air Force did likewise. In addition, let us not forget the National Guard divisions that served in Korea because they were all Reserves.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Am I correct in saying that the gentleman was talking about the Naval Reserve?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman means my membership?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Yes.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Yes.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Am I correct in saying that this bill does not have anything to do with the Naval Reserve?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. It has a lot to do with the Naval Reserve.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Does the Navy take part?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The Navy participates. All branches of the armed services participate, and the hearings will substantiate that fact.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I think I can show the gentleman that that is not so. The word "Navy" is not mentioned once in this bill.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. May I call to the attention of the gentleman a letter dated May 18 from Admiral Carney, Chief of Naval Operations, addressed to me, re-

ceived this morning. Will the gentleman permit me to read what it says?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Yes.

Mr. VINSON. The letter reads in part as follows:

I support this bill not only as Chief of Naval Operations, but also from my position as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and believe that it strengthens the Navy's position with respect to its Reserves and will also improve the overall national military posture. * * * The provisions of the bill, H. R. 5297, include measures which we do not now possess which will improve further the quality of the Navy's Reserve forces.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. That is correct. The spokesmen for the Navy and also the Air Force appeared before the committee and they said they hoped to get the necessary number of enlisted men through their program that they have in effect and is in effect at the present time, and if they were not successful, then they would call upon the 6-month trainees to fill vacancies in their Reserve units.

Mr. Chairman, many of us on the Committee on Armed Services remember what took place during the Korean war, and it was my privilege to serve on a subcommittee that released this report titled "Recall and Release of Reservists."

Let me read to you just a few of the paragraphs:

To accomplish an immediate expansion, as contrasted with a phased enlargement, it was necessary to involuntarily order to active duty members and units of the Reserve components and the National Guard.

Let me continue to read:

As a result of this administrative failure on the part of the Armed Forces the Nation has been treated to the spectacle of serious inequities being perpetrated daily throughout the country. Inactive reservists who were grandfathers with grown children were involuntarily called to duty while nonveteran youngsters remained at home * * *. Enlisted men with multiple dependents, 1 with 10 children, were involuntarily ordered to duty while single men remained behind because of their membership in an organized unit. Reservists were picked out of college and ordered to report for active duty in a matter of days while their draft-protected nonveteran schoolmates continued to safely lounge on the campus.

Continuing to read, the report says:

Inactive reservists who were employed in essential industries were not allowed cancellation of orders. Homes were broken, businesses lost, and, because of service negligence, we have the unpleasant picture of some reservists being left behind who should have been called first, some being called first who should have been called last, many being called who, because of the national interest, should never have been called, and still others attempting to volunteer for active duty and not being accepted.

Mr. Chairman, these Reserves that I have been reading about had been separated from the Armed Forces following World War II and they were recalled for active duty in the Korean war when those who had never performed any military service should have been used.

Mr. Chairman, let us look at the picture today. Much has been said about the Reserves of today and especially the Navy and the Marine Corps. In 1952 the Navy, according to budget allowances,

were authorized 194,000 men and they were able to muster 123,000; that is, officers and men. In 1953, according to the budget, they were allowed 179,000 officers and men and they were only able to get 135,000. In June 1954 they were allowed 152,000 officers and men and they only were able to recruit 139,000 officers and men.

Mr. Chairman, let us look at the Army. In 1952 the Army was allowed 205,000 by the budget but were able to muster only 134,000. On June 30, 1954, the Army was allowed 210,000 and they could recruit only 136,000. These figures prove that the Reserve units of the Army and Navy have not been recruited to their authorized strength during the fiscal years of 1952, 1953, and 1954. May I add the same condition applies as far as the Marine Corps and Air Force units are concerned.

Mr. Chairman, of all the men in the Reserves today, 76.1 percent had from 12 to 24 months of active duty, or in other words, nearly three-fourths of all the Reserves today are veterans with 12 or more months of active duty.

To be more specific: 75 percent of the men in the Army Reserve today are former servicemen; the Naval Reserve, 52.3 percent; the Marine Corps Reserve, 89.1 percent; and the Air Force Reserve, 82.8 percent.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That all adds up to this. If we have another grave emergency, we are going to have to take the same men who bore the brunt of battle in World War II and in Korea.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. You are definitely right.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. They will be called up a third time.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Yes; and in the next war there may be some of us old-timers from World War I called to active duty.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think that these men who volunteer for the Reserve ought to be called up? How many of the men included in the figures the gentleman quoted are in the volunteer Reserves?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. They are all Volunteer Reserves.

Mr. GROSS. Why should they not be called up if they volunteer for it?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. That is our problem. Our Reserve is composed of volunteers but not enough of them and we have to depend upon this bill to build up the authorized strength of each unit. The figures I cited prove that you cannot do it by volunteers who are already veterans.

Mr. GROSS. A compulsory Reserve.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. No, not necessarily. Much has been said about there having been no effort made to recruit young men for the Reserves. In Pennsylvania we conducted what was known as Operation Penn Test. It was designed to swell the ranks of the State

Army Reserve and National Guard units, and it is described today as a complete flop by the Pennsylvania Army Reserve commander.

Let me read from an article by Inter-National News Service dated Friday, May 6, 1955.

The article says in part—quoting Gen. Albert Stackpole, of Harrisburg, Pa.:

Penn Test was started by the Defense Department shortly after the Korean war and was aimed at men being released from military service.

Mr. Chairman, reading further from the INS article, let me cite some of the experiences Penn Test faced as young men were interviewed in an effort to recruit them for the National Guard and the Army Reserve.

The INS article says:

When Penn Test was inaugurated in Philadelphia, Gen. Albert Stackpole, who commands a Reserve division reported that Reserve units sent recruiters to homes of prospective members.

"In at least one case," he said, "the team was given the heave-ho off the front porch."

The response to Reserve recruiting has been better in rural areas than in metropolitan centers, according to General Stackpole.

Therefore, an effort was made to recruit boys for the Reserves but they have not responded. Today the Naval Reserve is in fair condition. So is the Marine Reserves. The Air Force Reserve is coming along nicely. But the Army has thousands of commissioned and noncommissioned officers, but they are sadly lacking in enlisted personnel.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I think all of us have very deep feelings about this proposed legislation when it involves the lives and the future of our children. But I think it is no time to let sentiment control our thinking. It is a time to take seriously our obligations imposed upon us to provide for the national defense of this Nation.

I want to make only two comments about this bill. The first is that if we are ever to balance the budget of this Nation we must somehow find a way to reduce spending for national defense. Only on yesterday I helped write a report on an appropriation bill cutting from the budget estimates over \$200 million. But even so, it has no effect on the total budget requested by the administration because the majority of that is in the field of national defense. The only way to cut national defense spending is to provide a strong Reserve, an Active Reserve, a well trained Reserve, one that is ready to be mobilized on a moment's notice. And that is exactly what this bill is designed to do.

So I do not think we can afford to let sentiment enter into this picture at all. The wonderful objective sought by my friend from North Carolina is most laudable. But it is so weak in principle that I absolutely deplore the proposition that he has made here.

The idea of trying to train soldiers on the installment plan is reprehensible to me. You have to train them on a continuous basis and plan the basis to make the soldier a finished product. The idea of sending him out for 3 months to a summer camp and bringing him back and sending him out for 3 months longer, when the military objectives have changed.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. I wonder if the plan in the bill, which provides for the 6 months' training and 1 night a week for 48 weeks, is good enough? It certainly does not comply with the gentleman's remark just made—"you have to train them on a continuous basis."

Mr. PRESTON. There is a big difference between the 3 months and the 6 months.

Mr. BARDEN. Is not this the practical objective, that we seek to make our Nation strong mentally as well as militarily?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, indeed it is, but by your very plan you are going to make it weaker. The idea of trying to train soldiers 3 months at a time and have a strong Reserve is unthinkable to me. I say that as a man who served in World War II and had the responsibility for training soldiers. I know it takes at least 6 months to make a good, well-trained, hardened man. You cannot do it in 3 months.

We might as well face up to our responsibility on this bill. It is a very popular idea to say, "Yes, let them go to school, send them 3 months and bring them back home. Mothers will be happy and fathers will be happy." Of course they will. It is not easy to legislate on this proposition of national defense.

You remember in 1941 when the Selective Service was extended by one vote? Think of what happened. Almost half of this body sat here and quibbled about extending Selective Service in 1941, right before the terrible holocaust broke out. It may well break out again next month, or within 2 weeks. We must rise to our responsibility. We must pass this bill. We must provide for an adequate Reserve and try to reduce the budget that we are laboring under.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is the hope of the representative from the Second District of Illinois that there will be no limitation on the debate of this bill under the 5-minute rule. In this Chamber today a momentous decision is in the process of formation. The minds of many Members with whom I have talked are still open. The manner of the voting is still to be determined. In such a situation, when what is said here is not for the record, but for the real purpose of debate in influencing by reason the nature of the momentous decision we are about to make, every Member should be encouraged to say freely and fully what is on his mind and in his conscience.

On Tuesday the general debate was limited to 4 hours. It was a sincere and

a brilliant debate, participated in by those who fortunately have been in a position closer to the issue. Necessarily time could not be given to those not members of the committee or who had lesser prestige in this body. The debate now has reached the stage under which we are proceeding under the 5-minute rule. Rather than limit the debate at this stage I think it is better that we should prepare to remain here, if necessary, into the late hours of the day and then if Members still desire to be heard we should continue the discussion into the second day.

What we are determining is the pattern of the lives of our children. It will be the pattern for the lives of generations that have not yet come upon the stage of American life. It may be that with our ascendancy to world power it may become necessary to discard an old pattern and to fix a new pattern. But let us not deceive ourselves as to the significance and the substance of what we are doing.

I come from a generation when the stream of a new and rich immigration was fleeing from the compulsory military service of Europe to find in our land the opportunity to participate in the pursuit of happiness in a climate of peaceful intentions. Many of that period came to our shores from Germany. Much as they loved the land of their birth, and the associations with dear friends with whom they had been reared, their desire to live normal lives in a climate of peace led to the severance of old ties and the joining of their lots with our lot.

Germany then was strong. She was engaged in a rivalry with France and with England. The system of compulsory military training and service was fixed upon the Germans under the argument that Germany had potential enemies and that to combat them and their designs it was necessary for the lives of all German youths to be mortgaged to the military service of the nation. From the sidelines, we, in a happier America, looked and wondered. We saw the beginning and the development of a race of armaments and we asked ourselves how could people be so foolish as not to know the logical end.

There is no truer saying than this: "He who lives by the sword shall die by the sword." He who places a chip upon his shoulder will find someone who will try to knock it off. He who is smitten on one cheek and turns the other in the end will find that he has made a friend, the sort of friend that comes only when the avenue to friendship is love.

What came to Germany? What was the price of compulsory military service? What was the end of her race of armaments? One war after another until Germany was in the grave nationally.

Now we are asked to accept that pattern.

No matter what you call it, this is universal military training. We are told that this bill will affect only 200,000 or 250,000 young men, that is all. Yet, our great gifted leaders, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], tell us that unless we pass

this bill, the security of our country is destroyed. They say it is that important. If this is not in fact and by intention only the beginning of what is to follow, how can a measure that provides a Reserve force of a scant 250,000 be of such tremendous importance that the failure of this House to pass it today could mean that the future of our country is insecure as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] told us? No. What we are passing upon today is universal military training. This is opening the door. It is opening the door just as years ago they opened it in Germany.

During the debate on the defense appropriation bill last week, the great chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. CANNON] said:

Heaven help us if we ever have to depend on foot soldiers to win the war * * * the Soviets can overrun Europe and Asia within 30 to 60 days. * * * The war will be determined in the first 10 days or 2 weeks * * * if our cities are bombed, and they are certain to be if war is declared, chaos will follow * * * we could not bury our dead * * * the decisive stage of the war would be over before the Reserves could fire a shot.

The great chairman from Missouri, whose long and distinguished service in this body places him in position of towering prestige, was arguing for air power. He was opposing an amendment to increase the appropriation for more infantrymen, and the gist of his argument was that the war would be over before they get into the fighting.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, the minority leader and the beloved former Speaker [Mr. MARTIN], joined with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] in opposition to the amendment to provide for the strengthening of the Army.

Yet today our former Speaker told us that the security of our country depended upon the authorization for a reserve force of 200,000 or 250,000. Where is the consistency? When we were voting \$31.5 billion to support for 1 year our Armed Forces we were told that we were perfectly safe in reducing the Army personnel. We were told that this was the determination of the President of the United States, that he who was the supreme commander of the most powerful army in history had approved the reduction in Army strength.

But today we are told that everything that stands between our country and annihilation is the creation of a reserve force of some 200,000 men.

Mr. Chairman, I have taken the time of the Committee today because of the depth of my feeling. I do not want the door opened to any path that can lead my country by each succeeding step away from our cherished ways of peace to a new and dangerous pattern.

There is no immediate need. Only recently the House passed an extension of the Draft Act for another 4 years. The passage of this measure, which provides only for a handful of reservists, neither can add nor detract to our measure of security. It may be that by next year circumstances beyond our wish and

contrary to our prayers may force us to the consideration of legislation much more stringent, much more inclusive. Or it may be, with the blessing of Heaven, that when we convene in the 2d session of the 84th Congress the present clouds will have lifted and again we can start back to the old ways of peace and of normal lives. Let us not be hasty. Let us not change the pattern of life for our children and for future generations until there is no alternative.

Never have I heard more eloquent and stirring appeals than those that were made by the gentlemen from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN and Mr. McCORMACK]. It would not be respectful of the caliber of the statesmanship of these great Americans for us to conclude that they were not more concerned in what was intended in the future than what is presented in the present bill.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to second very heartily the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON]. I, too, have had some experience in training troops, Reserves, and other groups.

There is no substitute for at least 6 consecutive months' training, in my opinion, and I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia on that score.

I think also it is desirable to call the attention of the committee to one phase of this matter that has altered the situation as it has confronted our country in the past. As my distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. TABER], said earlier, one of the important elements of national defense is to be able to pay the bill. The economy of the country is directly affected; and, as has been pointed out again and again, we can spend ourselves into defeat just as well as we might be defeated by not being prepared. The purpose of this legislation, as I understand, is to meet a very serious need right at that point.

In the past the Reserves, in spite of criticism, have filled a very important role in our country's defense. I cannot imagine where we might have been in World War II had it not been for Reserves, inadequate though they may have been, compared with what we would have like to have had, but they represented a backlog of trained men, a pool of trained men, and that is about all they have ever represented up to this time because, while we have fine organizations of officers and in some cases NCO's, as of today our Reserve units lack enlisted men.

Because of the speed with which danger can come upon us in this supersonic age we must have more than the Reserve has been able to supply us in the past. It is not sufficient to have a backlog of trained, experienced veterans who can be filled into vacant spaces in existing units and who can be organized into new units. That is all desirable, and it is essential, but there is still one other thing we must have if we are not to have an overwhelmingly large and overcostly standing Army, and that is units that can be put in the field within a relatively short space of time. The only way a unit can

be put in the field is to have it trained as such. Under the provisions of this bill one of the important things it will accomplish is to supply the necessary young men who will be identified with a particular organization to fill the ranks of units, companies, battalions, and divisions, long enough so that unit training can be given and the time in which the unit can take the field in time of need cut down immeasurably.

Anyone can understand that no matter how well trained the individuals may be, the teamwork necessary in modern military activity is such that you just cannot take the proper number of individually trained men and put them successfully in a new unit any more than you can gather up football players over the country, put them on a field and expect them to play as a team without having practiced together. Unit training is extremely important.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWNSON. I think we were told today that we had 2½ million men in the Reserves, yet they are not able to put a unit in the field. I am wondering whether, this being the case, that the men in charge of that program could do any more under this bill.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I think so. At least if the object they are aiming at is not carried out we will have to reassess the program. The program at least provides machinery under which those in charge can, if they will, organize the Reserves on a ready unit basis.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I think the gentleman has hit the point when he said we do not have the machinery, that it is not sufficient just to have large numbers of men in the Reserves for they are not organized and there is no machinery whereby they must attend drills and whereby they must drill in units and that sort of thing. This bill provides for that.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Yes; that is right. Further than that, up until very recently membership in the Reserves was entirely voluntary.

I think there has been a great deal of unnecessary talk about the hardships of the men in the Reserves. They were volunteers and they would not have stayed in the Reserves had they not been patriots. What many of them did not anticipate was being used in so-called brush-fire warfare under which some might be called again and again while others never served.

Those who entered the Reserves expected to serve in an all-out war, but many did not want to be put in the position where they might be called out to fight in these limited wars before those who had made no previous sacrifices served. That was what happened following the Korean emergency, and it did grievous damage to the Reserve program. In a major emergency the reservists expect to take the field regardless of how many times they have been shot at before.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, when I became a Member of this body and when I became a member of the legislature of my own State, I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. I do not think I am supporting the Constitution of the United States when I take the life, the liberty, and the happiness of any individual in it. I do not think we have any right, except in time of war, to go into a man's family and take him out of it for 6 months or 6 years or 8 years as this bill would do. We have on the books today a draft law that can take care of this situation, if necessary. All they have to do is to take a man under the draft and say, "You will do your time, 2 years," then put him in the Reserves.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to one thing. The things that we are talking about today are temporary. Everybody is telling us what Russia is going to do to us. Well, I am not afraid of Russia and I do not believe anybody around here is. I do not think that anyone seriously expects that Russia is going to drop a bomb on us or that we are going to drop a bomb on anybody else. We went through the last war, the Korean war, without using gas that was used in 1917-18.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania was asked by the gentleman from Iowa why it was not all right for these men, these volunteer reservists, to fight. The gentleman from Pennsylvania said that they should, but that they had to put through this measure to compel them to go under this new law that is proposed. If that is not unconstitutional then I do not know what is.

Mr. Chairman, in time of peace every man is entitled to the same thing in this country, and he ought to have it. We have an example in England, for instance, a country that wanted to build an empire and did build one. They had to maintain armies in Egypt, Africa, Europe, Asia, and everywhere else. The people in England had to pay for that and they paid for it right through the nose. England today is a weak country and getting weaker by the day. The reason is they are trying to maintain power in every part of the globe. I do not want my country to be an empire. I am satisfied with the 48 States we have. I am satisfied everybody in here if the time comes and they have to, will stand up and protect their country, whether he is young or old.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, a member of the Committee on Armed Services, talked about this great Reserve system and about making skeleton forces out of the Army. But when the war was over in 1918—I assume he was in that war, I was in it—I was glad to get out of it and so was everyone else. They were sick and tired of it.

These scaremongers, and that is what I call them, talk about the defense of this country. Why, we are in better shape in this country today than we ever were in its history. As long as we are able to appropriate like we did last week

\$31 billion for its defense, we will get all the material in the world to stave off anybody that wants to come and see us.

England is about 25 miles from the continent of Europe, yet nobody has been able to get into England in a thousand years, since William of Normandy. That was around the year 1000. I would like to know how they are going to come 3,500 or 4,000 miles to attack us when they could not do that to little England over in Europe. I refuse to listen to these people who try to scare you to death.

Mr. Chairman, I want to see the family life of the United States maintained and I want the State Department, every State Department, regardless of whether it is Republican or Democrat, to keep their nose out of the affairs of other countries that might lead us into war.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the opponents of this legislation have told us how terrible it is that the young boys cannot plan for their future so long as the possibility of the draft and the Reserve service hangs over their heads. If you will pardon me, my heart refuses to bleed. I was 38 years old when World War II came along. I did not question whether or not the President was right or whether our foreign policy was right. My country was in danger, and I volunteered for service and served 4 years, 2 of them overseas. As the result I lost my business; I lost my home; and I lost my wife. But I did not lose my life like many others did. Before you start feeling sorry for me, may I say that I got a better business, a better home, and a better wife, and above all I have my self respect for having discharged my obligation to my country in time of need. And, I will say something else: my father was in Congress at the time, and I experienced a lot of very unhappy situations in the Army, but not one single time did I ask my daddy to speak to the mean old War Department about the way they were treating his sonny boy.

Now, what I have been hoping for over the years is that we would find some way to spread the military obligation of this Nation equitably among all the boys. It is a beautiful theory that all men will respond to their country's call when needed, but we have found from sad experience that a great many do not. And, I came back from World War II and found that too many of my friends had stayed behind and had the automobiles, the white shirts, and all of those nice things, which were not available for me as an honorably discharged soldier. But I repeat, I had my self respect, and many of them do not.

This bill proposes, as I understand it, to try to spread out the military obligation of our Nation among all of our young men, because too much of the obligation for winning this country and preserving it in the past has fallen on too few, and that is a good reason why we should support the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful that enough of our young men will recognize the wonderful opportunity they have to live in this great country and will volun-

tarily accept their military obligation without being forced into the military or the naval service. But if that is what it takes to insure sufficient manpower for our defense and to preserve this country, then I am for whatever compulsion it may take. And, I do not believe we can afford to let the young people or their parents decide whether we have a proper or an improper foreign policy or whether the President is right or wrong in his military judgment. We must submit to the country an adequate military defense program, and I think this is a part of it. And, if the boys will not voluntarily accept their duty then it is up to us to see that they are required to do so.

Mr. Chairman, for these reasons, I intend to support this bill.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know of any debate that I have followed with more interest than the one in which we are now engaged. I have made up my mind, with some trepidation, that I am going to support this bill as written. I certainly do understand that when I go back home maybe there are going to be some things in this bill that I cannot completely explain to my people, but I should rather undergo trying to make explanations about voting for this bill than to be confronted with having to make an explanation why I did not vote for this bill; that I did not make some kind of provision for the defense of our country, though not in absolute accord with my feelings.

Mr. Chairman, something has been said here about these boys who are 17 and 18 years old wanting to marry, and not being able to do so. The desire to marry is a most laudable ambition. I know they will want to, and we want them to. But I have the idea that if we pass this bill, even in its present form, perhaps we will make it a little more certain that even if they do not get married when they are 17 or 18, the chances are better that they might be living later on and might have a better opportunity of getting married.

In other words, what I am trying to say is this. Something has been said here about our being in peacetime. I do not think we could say that. It is true we are not shooting now. But certainly all of us must admit that we are in a cold war and we are trying to do our dead level best to prevent its becoming a hot war. And the best way on earth to do that is to be strong and to be able to defend ourselves.

I will tell you what kind of a war we are in. We are in a struggle for the minds of men, and the sooner we match up to that responsibility, the better it is going to be.

In the little time that I have to speak, let me say this. We have to put an obligation on our boys, and we cannot avoid that. I wish we could. But I want to remind the people of this country that they also have an obligation, and we Members of Congress have a tremendous obligation. I would not say that war with communism is inevitable. Even if I felt that I would not say that, because

I would not want Russia to be able to say that we said that no matter what they did war was inevitable. But this I do say, that maybe if we had been a little firmer and a little more serious and a little more realistic a few years ago, we could have wiped out communism as easily as you can extinguish the flame of a candle by passing your hand over it. But we would not.

I want to call the attention of the people of America to the fact that we older people have not been making the fight on communism that we ought to make. I heard with dismay last Sunday night that the chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities of this Congress would be picketed at his hotel this week in a State of the United States. That chairman is a great American, and to be picketed because he is trying to ferret out Communists should not be tolerated. I saw 7,000 Communists picket the White House of the United States in behalf of the Rosenbergs. I have seen bad things occur in this country and done in this country by people who ought to know better, that have made my blood run cold. And if these things had not been allowed, maybe we would not be confronted with the necessity of considering the present bill.

One of the saddest things I can think of now is that the United States Supreme Court is seriously considering the question whether or not a person who worked for his Government and was paid by loyal taxpayers' money and was fired on the ground that he was a security risk is entitled to be confronted with his accusers. If we follow that line of thought in this country we cannot win. No Army that you can grow or develop will ever win this fight for us, though we make cannon fodder of all of our children.

As a matter of fact, the Constitution of the United States guarantees the right to be confronted with witnesses only in a criminal case. If we keep up this foolishness that if a man is working for his Government and thereby having a privilege that 165 million people who never ate at the public trough never had, and if you say we cannot get rid of that skunk until he is confronted by witnesses, you might as well surrender now. If a loyal American has to confront that kind of person, knowing he will be sued in court for damages, we will have no right to expect him to furnish information.

What I am saying to you is, Yes, we are in a cold war. We want to keep it from being a hot war, but we have to measure up to our responsibilities, too. We take these boys in. Let us take ourselves in. Let us see if we cannot mold public opinion to where the people will understand that this is a ruthless war that we are engaged in, and that the one who wins this conflict will be the one who gives his heart, his soul, and all that is in him in order that the things that are precious shall be preserved.

Mr. Chairman, I hope all of us will bring our heads to our knees today and resolve that we are going to stand up and be counted, and that we are going to fight communism in the Halls of Congress and in the courts and everywhere we encounter it, because if we do not do that, then we are cowards when we ask

our boys to fight communism on the battlefields and to wage that fight alone.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. In enacting this legislation, it is the conviction of the Congress that the best interests of the national security demand a well-trained and well-disciplined Reserve, and further that honorable service includes fulfillment of service obligation in the Reserve Forces as well as the Active Forces. It is the intent of the Congress to provide sufficient Reserve Forces which, in conjunction with the Active Forces, will be able to preserve the security, and provide for the defense of the United States.

SEC. 3. The Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph (3) of subsection 4 (d) is amended to read as follows:

"(3) Each person who, after the enactment of this amendatory act, is inducted into, or initially enlisted or appointed in, the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps, before his 35th birthday, shall serve on active training and service or active duty for training in the Armed Forces or in training in the National Security Training Corps, and in a reserve component, for a total period of 8 years, unless sooner discharged. Each such person, on release from active training and service or active duty for training in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps, shall, if qualified, be retained in or transferred to a reserve component of the Armed Forces by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section 6 (c) (2) (A). To the maximum extent practicable, the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard shall continue to consist of members of the militia voluntarily enlisting therein. However, when recruitment efforts by the several States procure less than the necessary numbers and quality of volunteer personnel, and upon request or approval of the Governor or other appropriate authority of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, such a person may be transferred to the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section 6 (c) (2) (A) unless sooner discharged or transferred. A person transferred under this paragraph to the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard shall concurrently become a member of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States, as appropriate. Persons having an obligated period of service under this act shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) for satisfactory performance of that service obligation. However, any person while subject to such reserve obligation who in good faith becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion or a student preparing therefore, as defined in sections 6 (g) and 16 (g) of this act, shall, at his request, not be required to serve on active training and service or active duty for training or inactive duty training while in such status. In addition to their obligation to perform the duties provided for in this act, such persons shall be subject to such orders, directives, and regulations relating to their administration (including the rendering of prescribed reports

on personal status) as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard). This subsection does not prevent any person, while in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, from being ordered or called to active duty in such armed force. The appropriate Secretary of a military department, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy) may provide, by regulations which shall be as uniform as practicable, for the release of any person from active training and service or active duty for training in the Armed Forces before serving the period of active training and service or active duty for training for which he was enlisted, appointed, or inducted. The amendment made by this amendatory act does not change or revoke any Reserve obligation imposed on any person under this section before the enactment of this amendatory act."

(2) Section 6 (c) (2) (A) is amended to read as follows:

"Until July 1, 1959, any person herein described may, within quotas fixed by the President with the advice of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, enlist in the Army National Guard of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or the Air National Guard of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or in the Reserve or in any unit of the Reserve of any armed force. Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the U. S. Coast Guard), any person who has not been ordered to report for induction under this act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for training and service in the Armed Forces and in a Reserve component for a total of 8 years; any person who is under the age of 19 years and who has not received notice to report for induction under this act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for training and in a Reserve component for a total of 8 years. Such persons who enlist to serve on active duty for training and service and in a Reserve component for a total of 8 years, shall, within 2 years of such enlistment, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, be ordered to active duty to perform a minimum of 24 consecutive months of active training and service, unless sooner released, except that the commencement of such active training and service may be deferred under the same conditions and for the same period that induction for training and service may be deferred under subsections (d) or (i) (1) of this section. Such persons who enlist to serve on active duty for training and in a Reserve component for a total of 8 years shall, upon enlistment, be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 6 months. The Army National Guard and Air National Guard shall be provided sufficient personnel, under sections 4 (d) (3) and 6 (c) (2) (A) to meet the approved program strengths of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard. Notwithstanding the quotas fixed by the President under this section, a minimum of 100,000 persons net and not more than 250,000 persons net shall be enlisted annually to serve on active duty for training and in a Reserve component for a total of 8 years for the purposes of this subsection. The National Security Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and the President, as Commander-in-Chief, with respect to the welfare of persons while serving on active duty for training for 6 months under this subsection. The National Security Training Commission shall report with respect to the

welfare of such persons annually to the Congress. The advice and reports rendered by the National Security Training Commission pursuant to this section shall be with reference to the welfare of the persons involved and not with respect to the military training required. Upon a specific finding by the President, persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense supporting industries may be allowed to fulfill their military obligation by serving on active duty for training and in a Reserve component for a total of 8 years under the terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person enlisted to serve on active duty for training and in a Reserve component for a total of 8 years shall—

"(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a month for his initial 6 months of active duty for training and for any period of hospitalization incident thereto;

"(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and transportation allowances and title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, he shall be treated as if he were serving in pay grade E-1 (under 4 months);

"(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for reservists by Public Law 108, 81st Congress, approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the purposes of which the term 'active duty for training' as used herein shall be considered to be 'extended naval or military service'), except that he shall not be entitled to the benefits of section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and the automatic indemnity coverage under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall be limited to 30 days after separation or release from the initial 6 months of active duty training; and

"(iv) during his period of obligated service, be deferred from training and service under this act, after completing his initial 6 months of active duty for training, for so long as he serves satisfactorily as a member of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, or a reserve component, but he shall be liable for active duty in accordance with law. However, if after completing his initial 6 months of active duty for training he does not thereafter, during any part of his obligated period of service, serve satisfactorily as a member of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, or a reserve component, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the U. S. Coast Guard), his deferment shall be canceled, and he shall be liable to be inducted into the Armed Force in which he has been trained for a period of training and service of not more than 24 months. In addition to enlistments authorized by this subsection, persons selected for enrollment in an officer training program under section 6 (d) of this title may be enlisted in a reserve component of the Armed Force concerned. For the purposes of this act the words 'active duty for training' mean full-time duty in the active military service of the United States for training purposes; and in respect to members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard means, for the purposes of this act only, the performance of such duty in a Federal status."

(3) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Upon graduation persons who successfully complete the Army or Air Force ROTC course and are qualified shall be commissioned in the Reserve of the appropriate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess of the active forces requirements existing at that time, shall be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 6 months with the service in which commissioned. Upon the

completion of such active duty for training such person shall be returned to inactive duty and assigned to an appropriate reserve component for a period of 7½ years additional service. The Secretary of Defense shall develop standards and regulations to require satisfactory participation by such a person. Failure to meet these standards may result in his commission in the Reserve being revoked."

(4) Section 9 (g) (3) is amended to read as follows:

"Any employee who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the purpose of being inducted into, entering, determining his physical fitness to enter, or performing training duty in the Armed Forces of the United States or while a member of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard. Upon his release from training duty (other than training in the National Security Training Corps) or upon his rejection, such employee shall, if he makes application for reinstatement within 30 days following his release or rejection, be reinstated in his position without reduction in his seniority, status, or pay except as such reduction may be made for all employees similarly situated."

(5) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as follows:

"Any person who performs 6 months of active duty for training pursuant to, and as defined in section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the national Reserve plan shall be entitled, upon application for reemployment within 60 days after (a) release following satisfactory completion of required training or (b) from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 6 months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by section 9 of this title in the case of persons enlisted under the provisions of this title, except that any person so restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this title shall not be discharged from such position without cause, within 6 months after such restoration."

Mr. VINSON (during the reading of the section). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that this section be considered as read and open to amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia that section 3 be considered as read and open to amendments?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 2, line 11, strike out the words "or in the National Security Training Corps."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 2, line 14, strike out the words "or in training in the National Security Training Corps."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 2, lines 18 and 19, strike out the words "or from training in the National Security Training Corps."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 6, line 18, after the word "minimum", insert the word "goal."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 6, line 18, strike out "and" and insert the word "but."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 10, lines 16 and 17, strike out "(other than training in the National Security Training Corps)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARDEN: Page 5, line 3, strike out the quotation mark and insert the following:

"(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, any male person 17 years of age or older who has not received notice to report for induction under this act, but who is enrolled in a full-time course of instruction at a high school, college, university, or similar institution, may, by filing a notice with the appropriate local draft board, elect to receive training and service, and serve in a reserve component, under this paragraph in lieu of performing active duty for training and service in a Reserve component under any other provision of this act or any other law. No person less than 18 years of age may make such election unless he has the written consent of his parents or guardian. After such person has made such election, if he continues to attend such an institution, he shall, on or after the 1st day but before the 11th day of June in each of the next succeeding years in which he is physically able to serve on active duty for training, be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 91 consecutive days during each such year for not more than 4 summers. Such person and his dependents shall be entitled, with respect to all such periods of active duty for training, and necessary travel to and from such duty, to all the pay, allowances, and other benefits to which enlisted members of the uniformed services in pay grade E-1 (and their dependents) are entitled with respect to periods of active duty or authorized travel, as the case may be. If, before completing four annual periods of active duty for training under this paragraph, any such person ceases to attend an educational institution under circumstances (other than by transfer or graduation) which indicate that his enrollment in such institution may reasonably be considered to have been voluntarily terminated, or if his enrollment is terminated (other than by transfer or graduation), his election to receive training and service under this paragraph shall be deemed irrevocably cancelled, and he shall thereafter be liable for induction for training and service under the remaining provisions of this act; however, full credit shall be given him toward completion of his required period of active duty for training and service, and service in a Reserve component, for all active duty for training performed by him under this paragraph (4). Where such person graduates from an educational institution and enrolls in another education institution, or where he transfers from one educational institution to an-

other educational institution, he shall not thereby become liable for induction for training and service under any other provision of this act if he otherwise meets all requirements of this paragraph (4). After such person has been ordered to active duty for training under this paragraph (4) during 4 years, he shall be placed in the Standby Reserve for 1 year. After he has been a member of the Standby Reserve for 1 year, such person shall be released from all liability for training and service under this act and any other law. If any such person is not permitted to serve on active duty for training under this paragraph (4) by reason of a disease or disability of a permanent nature which would afford a basis for deferring him from induction for training and service under this act, he shall thereafter be deferred from training and service under this act, unless he volunteers for induction for such training and service. This paragraph (4) shall not be operative in time of war or during any period of national emergency proclaimed by the Congress."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, yesterday you heard me discuss the amendment just read. I have been impressed with the fact that no attack has been made on this amendment except a few moments ago when the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] paid his respects to the bill by just saying it was horrible to train on the installment plan but that he was a hundred percent for the bill. I have refrained from criticizing the bill. My amendment does not take away one thing from the bill. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] should have at least thought of the fact that the other options contained in the bill are installment training. Why it should be so objectionable to him that we should make an effort to encourage education in this country I am unable to understand. He may have developed a superpoint of view while commanding his troops that he referred to. Well, I have never developed that complex. It is just a little strange though to see such men who not only want more and more privates in the Army but apparently want them uneducated.

Seriously, let me call this to the attention of the membership of the House. The reason we are not suffering a tremendous deficit in the field of education right now is because the Federal Government under the GI bill of rights has been spending over \$2 billion a year educating those boys under that bill, paying every bit of the cost involved. So, when we are dealing with a problem such as this I do not think it is bad judgment, bad financing or bad patriotism to have an additional option in the bill providing for at least a way these boys can go through school uninterrupted. Why should we not encourage them? This is another option.

As I said, I have no criticism to offer now to the bill—but in these options that are set out in the bill, some of them are much more practicable than others. They do not discriminate against anyone—my amendment certainly does not discriminate against anyone. Anybody can see that if he wants to. But bear in mind the 6 months' requirement will interrupt any school year that you can figure out. It looks as if any bill receiving the blessings of the Pentagon and the Armed Services Committee must be designed so as to interfere with them in some way. Over the past years many of them have attended under the fingertip control finger of the military according to the rules and regulations laid down by them and it has been a rather unsatisfactory existence to the parents of those boys as well as to the boys themselves. I guess the average 17- or 18-year-old boy is about as frustrated as we were at that age, and as probably some of us are now. How is the father or the mother going to advise or encourage if we let the situation remain as it is now or will be if this bill passes without my amendment? If we go along and make it impossible in some instances and awfully hard in others for these boys to go through the educational institutions, where are we going to get our scientists? Where are we going to get our experts in electronics? Where are we going to get our doctors?

Let us quit relying on so much force and see if we cannot produce enough doctors in this country to take care of the situation. I cannot resist expressing the wish that our fine officers and soldiers of the Pentagon would content themselves with running our Military Establishment and keep their noses out of the legislative branch of this Government. When you have to wrestle with the military, to educate a son and have to go through it about 10 or 11 years if he attempts to study medicine, then you will find out just how troublesome the military can be, if they have the authority and the opportunity. It is an awfully hard job for the average individual, an awfully tough proposition to present to the boys of America and say, "O. K. Go scramble through if you can."

Well, now, I believe there is a better system. Why is not this practical? If they can be freshly trained under one of these provisions calling for 30 days a year, if that is a trained boy, then what is wrong when we say this boy will take 91 days 1 summer, return to school—it is not funny for them to give up their vacation—return to school, train the next 90 days, return to school, and that goes on for 4 years, and he is freshly trained for 4 years; he is available for 4 years. No, they say, nothing will do but 2 years straight, or some of these proposals here which do not provide as good training as the 3-month period. Let me say this: If the Army cannot do a pretty good case of training in 12 weeks each summer, they better get in touch with the Marine Corps. They do a darn good job in 8 weeks. If you do not believe it, go look them over.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Did I understand the gentleman's amendment properly when I received the impression that the obligation of a college student, if he went in under your plan, would be not in the Ready Reserve but in the Standby Reserve and limited to 1 year?

Mr. BARDEN. Does the gentleman mean after he has trained for 3 months each year for 4 years and graduated?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes.

Mr. BARDEN. During the time he is in the Active Reserve, he is taking his 3 months' training every summer, whether he is in high school, prep school, college, or similar institution.

Mr. HALLECK. We have heard a lot of argument—and I believe it is sound—that we are trying to build a Reserve. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, the obligation of the student upon his graduation to serve in the Reserve would be in the Standby Reserve, not the Ready Reserve, and at the end of that 1 year he would be out of the Reserve, so he would not be under any obligation so far as being called in the service is concerned.

Mr. BARDEN. I am not so fussy about the Standby Reserve. All of us are in the Standby Reserve so far as that is concerned. I am trying to provide for a trained and educated soldier which I think is better for the country in war or peace whether it is better for the Pentagon or not.

Mr. HALLECK. Let me just ask this further question.

Mr. BARDEN. Yes.

Mr. HALLECK. I have every sympathy for one of these boys going through school, and the gentleman's personal problem that he has just recounted is very parallel to mine.

Mr. BARDEN. Well, you know it was not pleasant, either.

Mr. HALLECK. I appreciate that. On the other hand, I cannot understand why, if you make this provision, you do not say to that young man who elects this program to serve in the Ready Reserve for 5, 6, 7, or 8 years or something that I think would make it comparable to the 2, 3, and 4 years active service or to the 7½ years in the Standby Reserve that will be required under this volunteer program.

Mr. BARDEN. First the gentleman talks like we cannot do anything that is not now written in the bill. But I will say this: The gentleman is a very practical legislator. Let me say to the gentleman, there were many people and there are now many in this House that feel that 8 years is too long, because the 22-year-old boy you are dealing with now will be the 30-year-old man then with a family, engaged in essential work, in business, and so forth. Eight years from now the whole proposition will have to be gone into. I am not injecting that in my discussion, but I do think this: If the 8 years were cut down, it would meet this situation. If it is not cut down and this bill is passed, it will not only go to the Senate but it will go to the conferees, and personally I have no objection

in balancing up the Standby Reserve. I am not fussy about that. I just do not want to drag in an additional conflict that is unnecessary. So that is the practical way it will work out. And the gentleman has proposed so many times to this House that we do things just that way, and they work out all right. So I was not just fussing with the Standby Reserve. I did think that there should be at least 1 year, because that would follow the last 3 months' training that they had. The trouble with the present situation is that anything suggested, that was not suggested first by the Pentagon or the Armed Services Committee, is an attempt to either avoid service or helping our enemies. Let us say here they have no monopoly on patriotism or intelligence, or at least that is my conclusion after over 20 years' service in this House.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Will the gentleman explain, how, under the bill proposed by the committee, a college student could perform 48 drills a year if he is not at home but is off somewhere at college? As a practical matter, is not the college student precluded from making the first election as proposed by the committee?

Mr. BARDEN. It will either preclude or make it very difficult for him. I will say this; the 6 months period precludes the first year of college.

Mr. JONAS. Yes.

Mr. BARDEN. And then after that he has a problem on his hands.

Mr. JONAS. The point that I am making is, after he is back in college, how can he attend 48 drills a year at home?

Mr. BARDEN. I do not think he can. But if he did that would only be for about 2 hours for 48 nights. But apparently some are willing to accept 48 2-hour night drills instead of 91 consecutive days and nights in a military camp. If they can just keep the boys out of school.

Mr. Chairman, let me say this. I am not trying to take care of any particular group. I am trying to build a little stronger foundation upon which we must put our national defense if we expect to defend ourselves or survive. We know now that we must have a way by which these men when they finish college can go into the higher educational institutions. Do you realize that it takes 10 years to finish schooling for a doctor? Do you realize that men who are experts in the field of electronics, and other such fields, cannot learn the techniques and get the scientific knowledge that they must have, in a short time, if they are to guide, direct, and channel us through the wicked world we are in? So I say shame on those who cry "discrimination." If and when I get sick, I want one of these 10-year-trained doctors, and when my country gets in trouble I want my country to have the world's best scientist available and a plenty of them.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman's colleague from North Carolina [Mr.

JONAS] asked about the young man who was a member of a Naval Reserve unit and was unable to perform 48 drills per year if he went to college. Of course, if he were a member of the ROTC, that would suffice. But if he were not a member of the ROTC, then he could affiliate himself with a Reserve unit in that community.

Mr. BARDEN. Of course that poses the question. If there was a unit there. I would say that the gentleman is a very fine officer, as well as a fine Member of Congress, but I think if I were to say he is a little bit prejudiced in favor of the Reserve, I would be putting it very mildly. I try to look at it squarely in the face. I think it is a fine organization. I am with the gentleman and will work with him and help to promote it and encourage it in every possible way. But in the final analysis, let me say to the gentleman, he will not have a better prepared man by bothering him for drill every week, whether it is the night before examinations or not. Let us say once a week for 48 weeks in the year. I believe that 90 days of training in a camp, in the summer time under officers 24 hours per day, will produce a better prepared man than 48 individual drills for an hour or so at night. That is just my opinion.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Actually, if the young man going to college found that he could not participate in the ROTC or in a Reserve unit or a National Guard unit close to the college, he could meet his Reserve obligation, Ready Reserve obligation, by going to camp 30 days, not 90 days.

Mr. BARDEN. Does the gentleman think 30 days in a camp is time enough?

Mr. DEVEREUX. Oh, yes.

Mr. BARDEN. Does it pretty well prepare him?

Mr. DEVEREUX. After 6 months of training.

Mr. BARDEN. Then 90 days ought to be fine.

Mr. DEVEREUX. - No, no.

Mr. BARDEN. Well, that is where we part. Again I say all you have to do to start trouble is to say you want to help a boy get an education.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. I do not want to speak with an air of dogmatic finality or absolute authority. But I tried for 4 long years to pound a little philosophy, as the professor of one of our colleges in the State of Kansas, into the heads of over 500 students in my department. I think the gentleman addressing the House is absolutely on sound ground when he says that to take a 3 months period of training between college semesters or from the time college has its commencement in the spring until it convenes in the fall, is far better than taking an hour of weekly drill for 48 weeks out of the year, plus 17 days in a summer camp.

Let me say to the gentleman, Mr. Chairman, let us not worry too much about the problems of these boys who have had their 6 months' training, and

perhaps 2 or 3 years of service in the Guard or in the Reserve. Their problems will be solved if this bill becomes law without the gentleman's amendment by having some hard-boiled top sergeant send them to 2 full years' service in the Army because he does not like the way they part their hair.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina be permitted to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARDEN. I wish to thank the gentleman.

As I said yesterday, I am very much disturbed over the fact that I cannot get any encouragement or any helpful suggestions from a single human being attached to the Pentagon. Everything that is suggested here they will come up with this proposal and that proposal. Have you heard a single man, any single person, say anything for education? And here we are right now stopping the benefits under the GI bill. What is going on around here? If you say 90 days' training to help boys get an education, up go the yells. But if you say 17 days or 30 days and do not mention education all the military and the Pentagon purr like a kitten.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] mentioned money today. He knows that under the GI bill it has been running close to \$3 billion a year. All I am asking is not to put that \$3 billion on the backs of the taxpayers. Let us let the mothers and fathers take care of that. Let the boy save his money in the summer, and pay his way through school. Then we will not have the \$3 billion expense that has been placed on the backs of the taxpayers. It is economical, and somebody should advocate that.

I had a suggestion here by the War Department, written out in a letter from the gentleman from Louisiana and sent to the entire membership of the House, that this program would cost \$2 billion, and it deplores that they have but 2 years. My heavens, if this would cost \$2 billion, what would the other program cost? Here is the letter from the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

MAY 13, 1955.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Recently the Honorable GRAHAM BARDEN wrote you a letter indicating his intention to offer an amendment on the floor to H. R. 5297, the national Reserve plan, when it is considered.

Mr. BARDEN's amendment would permit high school and college students over age 17 to satisfy their military obligation through 4 consecutive 91-day summer training periods, followed by 1 year in the Standby Reserve.

I know that all Members will want to study the proposed amendment, and in order to be of assistance, I am pointing out some of the effects its enactment would produce.

1. The amendment would permit exemption from the 2-year draft of such students. When the 4-year cycle is in full operation, this might amount to as many as 1,800,000 militarily eligible men.

2. The amendment would seriously reduce the source of long-term volunteer enlisted men for the active forces.

3. The amendment would deprive the Armed Forces of their primary sources of young officers as well as medical and dental officers.

4. Since all training would be concentrated in the summer, new facilities would have to be opened and the active forces stripped of training instructors to meet this periodic peak demand.

5. At full operation, the annual cost of the training could be almost \$2 billion, not including the costs of opening required facilities and of moving the active force instructor personnel.

6. The amendment would discriminate in favor of a special class by requiring only 12 months total active duty compared with 24 consecutive months for draftees; 1 year of Standby Reserve duty compared with a maximum of 6 years Ready Reserve duty for draftees; and no obligation to participate as a reservist compared with possible required Reserve participation for draftees.

In my opinion, the amendment would do great harm to both Active and Reserve forces. The Department of Defense shares this view.

Sincerely,

OVERTON BROOKS,

Chairman, Subcommittee No. 1,
House Armed Services Committee.

I now propose to answer everyone of his objections briefly.

Objection No. 1 raised by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] and the Defense Department reads as follows:

The amendment would permit exemption from the 2-year draft of such students. When the 4-year cycle is in full operation, this might amount to as many as 1,800,000 militarily eligible men.

If we assume all of these men will be attending schools, colleges, or universities, and receiving 3 months of active military training each year, if 1,800,000 men every 4 years are being educated and receiving active military training at the same time, the country will have a stronger defense in modern warfare than if these men are not educated. A man with 1 year of military duty and a college education, it seems to me, is of more value to the country, in war or peace, than a man without the college education and 2 years of military training.

Objection No. 2 raised by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] and the Defense Department reads as follows:

The amendment would seriously reduce the source of long-term volunteer enlisted men for the Active Forces.

This implies that if a boy is educated he will not volunteer as an enlisted man. If so, are we to deny them the chance for an education just to swell our military ranks with boys whom we deliberately keep out of school, in the face of a desperate need for highly educated personnel?

Objection No. 3 raised by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] and the Defense Department reads as follows:

The amendment would deprive the Armed Forces of their primary sources of young officers as well as medical and dental officers.

It seems to me that just the opposite would occur.

If more are educated in colleges, we have more available men qualified to be officers. This amendment increases the source in numbers and in qualifications. Let the armed services make it more attractive for young men to become officers, or for doctors and dentists to serve, and we will have an infinitely smaller problem in these areas under this amendment than we have today—or would have under the committee bill.

Objection No. 4 raised by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] and the Defense Department reads as follows:

Since all training would be concentrated in the summer, new facilities would have to be opened and the active forces stripped of training instructors to meet this periodic peak demand.

The program would require just about the same number of facilities and instructor personnel, with or without the amendment. The only problem involved is one of scheduling and assignments. It could, in fact, result in more efficient use of fewer facilities than would otherwise have to be established.

Objection No. 5 raised by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] and the Defense Department reads as follows:

At full operation, the annual cost of the training could be almost \$2 billion, not including the costs of opening required facilities and of moving the active force instructor personnel.

Does this mean they would be trained for nothing under the committee bill? I am sure it does not.

I am also very sure that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] does not mean it would cost an extra \$2 billion to train boys under this program than it would under the committee bill.

This amendment would mean a very substantial saving in money—and would give us men better trained and better educated for the defense of our country in the age of science and electronics we are now entering.

Objection No. 6 raised by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] and the Defense Department reads as follows:

The amendment would discriminate in favor of a special class by requiring only 12 months total active duty compared with 24 consecutive months for draftees; 1 year of Standby Reserve duty compared with a maximum of 6 years Ready Reserve duty for draftees; and no obligation to participate as a reservist compared with possible required Reserve participation for draftees.

The committee contends that this program is not universal military training, yet argues that my amendment would discriminate in favor of a special class. The committee bill provides for special treatment of certain groups, such as persons who prior to the age of 19 enlist in the National Guard or the Reserve, to undergo 6 months of active duty and serve the remainder of an 8-year obligation in Reserve status. The committee bill also provides that upon specific finding by the President, persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense-supporting industries, may fulfill their military obligation by serving 6 months on active duty

and the remainder of an 8-year obligation in Reserve status.

Under my amendment, boys would receive a total of 12 months active training between college terms, which is double the active training that some groups would receive under the provisions of the committee bill. And, under my amendment, in the process of receiving the 12 months of active training the boys would be obtaining 4 years of higher education, which in the long run is of more value to the defense of the country than longer periods of active duty, the value of which diminishes with time.

The committee and the Defense Department apparently place all their stress on the mechanical, physical training of soldiers. Do they think this physical prowess will last indefinitely, or would they concede the greater value as years go by of a fully educated citizen who could do a better job in any scientific war we may have to wage for our defense in the future?

The whole program proposed in my amendment is bound to be cheaper. It cannot help but be cheaper, so far as that is concerned. I am not trying to be penny wise and pound foolish. I am as anxious to defend my Nation as any human being on this earth. I am as convinced as I am that I am living that an educated soldier is more benefit to his country in time of war and he is more benefit to his country in time of peace. Do not tell me that if you take these boys and get them imbued with the idea of being educated, instead of throwing every obstacle in front of them, that they will not go along and recognize their responsibility to this country. Sometimes I think we act as though we thought we would be the last generation of loyal Americans to be born.

Then suppose war did break out after they had had 3 years and maybe 9 months of active training, do you not think their mental ability, their brains, would make them more valuable soldiers in defense of this Nation than they would be if they had been out of school? But no; the gentleman from Georgia says that is abominable. He should stop to think—he might not have been an officer as described by him—who knows, he might not even be a Congressman today if somebody had not helped him along and encouraged him to get an education.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I think the gentleman is making a splendid argument for this voluntary Reserve program. Under this program, if we adopt it—and I certainly hope we do—a young man or boy who wants to go to college can start in the summer, when he gets out of high school, and go on and take his 6 months. Now, you do not have to start in the fall. That used to be the usual thing to start then, but since we have had these wars and the boys going into military service, the boys start in the second semester. So, under this program, we would do exactly the thing for which the gentleman argues. The boy could go to camp

for 6 months, meet his obligation in the Reserve, and be through when he finishes that time.

Mr. BARDEN. You know, if I ever see a proposition that my friend from Indiana cannot explain, I am going to run from it. The gentleman can make his proposition plausible any time. I, as a freshman entering college, had enough trouble entering in September. I do not know what would have happened had I waited until January. You know the system you mention was put in operation for the GI's. You are not saying anything against this, but you say we can do that.

Mr. HALLECK. If the gentleman wants me to comment on his amendment, I will do so.

Mr. BARDEN. I do not want a speech from the gentleman, but I am saying you are just adopting the reasoning of the Pentagon to see if we cannot find some other way of doing the job. That is the answer to that.

Mr. HALLECK. The gentleman has characterized me, and I always appreciate it. I am sure he means it. I am as good a friend of his as I know he is of mine.

Mr. BARDEN. You are one of the best guys that ever came out of the State of Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Then let me say to the gentleman, if he wants me to comment on his amendment, in all of these various programs that we have been hearing about, we have sought to bring about an equality of obligation. I do not think, by reason of the shortness of the gentleman's requirements for service in the Reserve, that his program does spell out any equality of obligation.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me tell the gentleman adding 1 more option to the 3 or 4 in the bill is simply broadening opportunity for equality of obligation, not restricting it. Equality of obligation is here, but you are still going to need some scientific gadgets if you ever get into a war—and then you want some educated scientists, doctors, and so forth, who can come up with the answer. And let us not forget that.

(Mr. BARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to proceed for 10 additional minutes.)

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Barden amendment. I do so with a full knowledge of the details and procedure that we set forth in the bill which has been presented to the Congress. As the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] just said, we tried to give you a bill which equalized the Reserve responsibility as closely as we could. Under the terms of the amendment offered by my colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] certain things would happen and I want to try to bring you, if I may, along the natural procedure which a young man arriving at the

age of 17 would follow under this amendment. Let us take a boy 17 years of age. He is in high school now and is about to graduate. Under the terms of the bill, which has been presented to you, he would be offered an opportunity for 6 months' training plus a Reserve service, and he could make the decision at the time he finished high school or before he went into college. So there would be the least and the smallest disruption in his educational career. Under the Barden amendment, however, here is where that young man would find himself. At a time that he reached the age of 17, he could elect instead of the other options presented by the bill, the option of signing up for training for four periods of training at 91 days each—one each year in midsummer following the end of his school term, I suppose. That would give him the choice at that time: Will I or will I not go under the terms of the Barden amendment?

I think the average young fellow would decide it in this way if he planned to go to college: He would say, "Yes, I like the Barden amendment; I will come in under that; I will train in the summer because I will go to college in the winter and I will train for 4 consecutive summers, then I will go in the Reserve for 1 year and be out of my obligation for military services in the United States Military Establishment after 1 year in the Standby Reserve."

If he is a young man who perhaps is not planning to go to college he is going to resolve it the other way. He is going to say, "I will not accept that because how can I meet the terms and the obligations? I am a poor boy; I am not able to go to college and I cannot arrange every year for 4 consecutive years to go to a 91-day period of training." Therefore, the man who is planning to complete his education by going to college, I think will accept the Barden amendment; but the man who cannot afford to go to college or who is not interested in going to college will refuse to accept it because he cannot meet its terms.

What, then, are you going to have? You are going to have the college men—there are about 220,000 a year entering colleges from high schools. There are 1,250,000 coming out of high schools every year, and out of that 1,250,000 coming out of high school each year, you will have about 220,000 who will say they are going to college and will take training under the Barden amendment to get rid of their military obligation and have none of this training in the Reserves. But the poor boy who does not go to college, either because he lacks ambition or means, will not go under the program because he cannot meet its terms. You then will have class legislation. You will then have in training, under the Barden amendment, men from the colleges and no men who do not go to college.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question on that point?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. On that point, yes.

Mr. KEATING. I am of exactly the same opinion as the gentleman, that this

amendment would create one situation for those who could afford to go to college and take further education and another situation for those who cannot. There will be those two groups.

In addition to what the gentleman has pointed out, it seems to me this would be an unwise selection for those young people who do want to go to college, but who have to work every summer to pay their way through college in the winter.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for another observation on that point?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. For a quick observation.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. One section of this bill provides for ready units as well as Ready Reserves.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The gentleman is right.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Under the Barden amendment there would be no such thing as a ready unit, because unless men keep training they go into the standbys.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Nobody from college would be in the ready units.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes; but I am going to finish my explanation, then I will yield. The gentleman used about 20 minutes.

Mr. BARDEN. But I would like the gentleman's explanation to be right.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further.

The Barden amendment is even worse than that. College men completing the course would have no further obligation for military service beyond 1 year, whereas the poor boys without college education who come in under it are in for a much longer period, so you would have one Reserve of rich boys with college education and another of boys who do not go to college.

But worse than that, of the 220,000 who go to college they would have the election of whether or not they would wish to go into the ROTC which most of the large colleges and many of the smaller colleges have. We have something like 260,000 ROTC men in the colleges of the United States. Under the Barden amendment would those men become part of the ROTC? Or would they be separated from the ROTC. Would the Barden amendment cut into the ROTC?

Here is what you would have in reference to the ROTC. You would have these young men in school, under the Barden amendment, who would finish their obligation while in school. Why should he turn around and go into the ROTC? The ROTC is the organization that furnishes a large percentage of the officers, especially junior officers in our Military Establishment. It is the organization that brings the Military Establishment close to the people of the United States because it is our people who are going in from the colleges to serve in the capacity of leadership in the Military Establishment. But a man in ROTC would not want to continue there because the ROTC requires him

to go to classes every week during his whole 4-year college career, then between the junior and senior years he has, I think it is 60 days, to go to summer camp. After he gets out of college and gets his diploma he is required to go into service for 2 years in the Military Establishment, after which he comes back and enters the Reserves. A man who wants to avoid military service will go to college, under the Barden amendment, then he will be through. A man in the ROTC, which is one of our finest programs in the whole establishment, will simply not continue in ROTC, will not continue his study and 4 years in school, go to summer camp between the junior and senior years, 2 years of training after they get out of college, then go into the Reserves after that. He will not do it and you will not have an ROTC program. You better forget about the ROTC because it will be a thing of the past as far as the Reserves are concerned.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not possible that every young man upon reaching the age of 17 years could go into a program, if the Barden amendment is adopted, and it would completely wreck the other Reserve establishments of the country?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is correct.

Mr. Chairman, there is another feature to this: Under the Barden amendment, the college boys would have the duty of attending a 91-day camp every summer. Are we going to have the same drill training each summer for each student or are you going to progress them through the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior years? I would assume you would make it progressive. Why would you send the college boy to a training camp to learn the same thing summer after summer? It would be ridiculous. Under the Barden amendment, you would have to have a school for each one of the years—1, 2, 3, and 4—that is, freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior.

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANDRUM. Would it not be equally ridiculous to require them to drill once a week for 48 weeks—the same drill?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes. I am glad the gentleman asked that question because it shows he has thought about it. Under the 6 months' program he will receive his basic training. We will not give him drill; we will give him advance training. That is a part of the program. We want him to have technical training, advance Reserve training, not simply "squads east and west." I went through "squads east and west," like the gentleman probably did. You do not want to duplicate that. But when you send the college boys out you will have to have one school each year. You will have to have a school for the Navy boys; you will have to have a school

for the Air Force boys and all the others. So I can see tremendous difficulty in the operation of the Barden amendment.

Furthermore, the instructors under the Barden amendment will have to hold themselves available every summer. You cannot use them the year around, for 9 months of the year they are going to have other duties. Under the Barden amendment, they will work 91 days. Under our program in the bill, the training will be staged regularly throughout the whole year, so you will use them all the year around.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Has the gentleman any information as to the cost of this type of program?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It is hard to figure the cost. You would have to call the officer instructors in especially for 91 days during the summer. You will have to call them in not for 1 class but for 4 classes and perhaps for 4 classes for each service. I do not know how he intends to work that under his amendment. I do know that the cost would be terrific.

We asked for a report on that and we were told that the cost might run up to \$2 billion. I do not know whether that is correct or not, but I can tell you the cost of training them under the Barden amendment is going to be far out of proportion to what the cost is under the bill we submit to you.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BELCHER. Supposing a young man elects to take the Barden amendment. At the end of the second year he has taken two 3-month training periods and then is unable to go to college. What will happen during the next training period?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Under the Barden amendment, he starts all over again. He is not given credit for that.

Mr. BARDEN. Correction, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I will let the gentleman correct that in his own time. Now, that is pretty much the idea set forth under the Barden amendment.

Let me say one thing in conclusion. I am just as much concerned as is the gentleman from North Carolina in the progress of education of our people. I have supported every bit of legislation that would help the colleges, and the Congress has done a great deal to help the colleges. I do not know of any finer course than the ROTC to help the colleges and the universities of the United States. And, if you have seen the applications we have had from colleges that now do not have ROTC, that missed the boat when there was an opportunity to get ROTC, you would know that they value ROTC as one of the finest bits of training that they have in their whole curriculum. I do not want to see anything done, and I do not think the Congress wants to see anything done to hurt the ROTC program in the colleges and the universities throughout the United States.

Again I say in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that under the Barden amendment the college boys are going to avoid their full responsibility; there is going to be no further training, no opportunity to use them in an emergency declared by the Congress or the President of the United States. The men that are going to carry the load and fight the battle are the men that did not have the money to go to college.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on section 3 and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. POWELL. I object, Mr. Chairman.

(Mr. CRUMPACKER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am reluctant to inject myself at this stage of the discussion of the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] but I was unable to obtain recognition earlier. I would like to speak for a moment about the parliamentary situation which we face. I hope that all Members of this House will remember that this House constitutes only one-half of the Congress, as it seems to me that that is extremely important in considering this legislation. As you will recall, several months ago we passed a draft act calling for a 4-year extension of the National Selective Service System. Now, this particular piece of legislation has been resting in the other body ever since that time. No action has been taken. Why not? I would like to have someone explain that to me. It seems rather apparent that they are holding that piece of legislation in the other body until such time as this House acts on the Reserve plan, now before us.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I can reply to the gentleman by pointing out that the Senate and its Armed Services Committee, usually await House action. Many times they take the House hearings in order to hurry the bill to the floor of the Senate for consideration.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I was speaking of the Selective Service Act, not the Reserve Act. The Selective Service Act passed this House months ago. It seems quite apparent that they are holding it over there with the intention of wrapping this pending bill into it, after re-writing the Reserve plan the way the Pentagon wants it and then handing it back to us on a conference report, either to accept the changes that they have made in the Reserve plan or else voting against the whole thing including the extension of the draft. This is a very clever maneuver.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. I am very happy the gentleman from Indiana is bringing out a most significant and important point and I wish Members on the floor would listen to him long enough to know what he is talking about.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Four years ago we had this same parliamentary maneuver demonstrated to us. At that time the national Reserve training plan was wrapped into the extension of the draft. We discussed it at some length on this floor and amended it somewhat. Then it went to the other body. The House amendments were knocked out and eventually we were presented with a conference report in which we had either to accept proposals that had already been rejected on the floor of the House or else vote against the extension of the Draft Act—which most Members recognized as essential.

We are again going to be presented with that same situation. The Committee on Armed Services, I think, has done a good job of amending the bill which was presented by the Pentagon and removing some of the more objectionable features. But let us not delude ourselves into thinking that the language now before us will become the final form of the bill. On the basis of past experience and on the past record, you may depend upon the other body to come up with something much closer to what the Pentagon originally asked for. Then they will tie it into the extension of the Draft Act. Eventually, if you approve this bill today, you will then have to vote either against the extension of the Draft Act or for measures which you would vote against if presented as a separate issue today.

I say to you that if you want to consider this subject separately from the Draft Act, the only way you can do it is to vote for the motion to recommit and keep this measure off the floor until the other body has acted on the extension of the Draft Act, or else you ultimately will be presented with a single package embodying both propositions.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I have not taken any time on this measure up to now. It is not a very pleasant task I find myself faced with, opposing one of my closest friends and a member of my own State delegation on his amendment.

In discussing the matter of defense, I am sure that every Member of this House wants to cast what he feels is a vote for security of our Nation, one that will give this country full security. We have had crocodile tears shed here for the last 24 hours, as usual, on this measure. But I think the one thing that secures the peace of the world today has been much of the legislation that has come out of this great Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

I think the record of our committee will show that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] has contributed perhaps as much to the national defense as any member of the committee.

Mr. DURHAM. I think that today, as the President said yesterday, we are closer to peace than we have been at any time recently. It is not due to any Member of this House, it is due to all Members of the House, including DEWEY SHORT, because he has rendered fine service. He has been serving here now for 20 years or more, and his service has been outstanding in trying to develop the weapons that were necessary to carry out the defense of this country, as well as providing the manpower.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot agree with the amendment offered by my friend from North Carolina because I do not see that it will add anything to our educational system or permit more boys to graduate from high school. Does this House know that in 1944, in the midst of the war, we graduated more high school students than we did in 1950 or 1951? If someone can answer that, that the services have been detrimental to our securing high school graduates, I would like to have it.

Another thing that disturbs me, I do not believe the gentleman from North Carolina can tell me what number he will have at the end of his 4 years of training. I am not sure if he can find any figures to give me the number, whether it is a million and a half or 2 million, he will have at the end of 4 years.

How many will you have at the end of your 4-year program to put in the 1-year Reserve?

We know exactly how many we will have. We limit it to not more than 250,000.

Is that the way to handle national defense?

If you are building a Reserve you have to know your numbers and how you will finance them. We would not know whether to put up \$1 billion or \$2 billion.

The gentleman has not answered my question. The gentleman has had plenty of time to speak on his amendment, and I want to speak to the committee on some of these points.

In 1951 we had 562,000 graduate from high school in this country. In 1953 we had 608,500. In 1954 we had 640,200. In 1950 we had 329,800 graduate from college, in 1951 we had 279,000, in 1952 we had 227,000, in 1953 we had 200,800, and in 1954 we had 187,500.

Now, I wish any educator in this country could tell me why you had more high school graduates in 1954, 640,200, and you had only 187,500 college graduates, whereas in 1950 you had 507,000 high school graduates and came out with 329,800 college graduates.

Someone will say that was due primarily to the GI bill, to which probably a part of it was. Now we are faced with a situation with the enrollment in college and the institutions of higher education in 1954 of 1,602,000.

The main argument the gentleman from North Carolina is making is that this is going to provide higher education,

that is, by taking these boys and putting them in a 91-day training period for 4 years you are going to get more physicists and more chemists at the end of approximately 6, 7, or 8 years than you would get by the other method. Personally, I have not been satisfied with the other method. I do not think we went far enough in trying to solve this problem because our problem in the matter of shortage of scientists is not at the bottom of this barrel, but at the top. Some day this House is going to be realistic and adopt a real manpower program. Until we do that, we are endangering the science and the scientific progress of this country. It is just as plain as that. There is no way in the world to solve it. Today we are deferring boys in college for 4 years. We deferred a large number of the 1,421,000 this year. Think of that. Most of them are deferred for 4 years. They come out of college and then we draft them and put them in the Army for 2 years. How in the world are you going to get a master's degree or doctor's degree with any such program as that? But that is what is happening. We have to approach this thing realistically by going down to the bottom of this barrel and trying to solve it by some formula that will make sense. As I said, I do not fully agree with what we have in the bill, but I think it is better than nothing. At least it is something that we can try. The primary thing which this measure does is to try the best way we know to solve this problem because if you do not build up a Reserve, you will never get out from under this draft as long as this country exists. Because there will always be some sort of emergency. But if you can build up a Reserve which can be done as this chart shows you, as anybody can understand, then if we do get into an emergency, and we have to call them out, they will be capable of defending our country.

Mr. Chairman, I could say much more than I have. I have many more objections to this amendment because I do not think it anywhere near solves the problem in the field of education. I could give you many other reasons why it is objectionable. It is objectionable, too, from the standpoint of trying to write legislation as complicated as this on the floor of the House. This committee has spent months on this measure. It is not perfect by any means and it will not be perfect, but you simply cannot write a manpower formula on the floor of the House. That is something that must be done in committee.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that a young man who did not have the means of going to college would have to shoulder the burden of not only active duty but ready service in the Reserves?

Mr. DURHAM. Here is the situation we are in today. Either we must adopt a measure like this or if, as has been stated on the floor many times, we happen to get into an emergency which can happen and, of course, we hope that it will not—but, if we do get into an emergency, we are going to have to go back

and call up these Reserves who have already seen service. There is no other way to do it under the present system. We either adopt this system or we continue with our old system which will compel the veterans with service to go into service in case of an emergency.

The Barden amendment provides that any person, upon reaching the age of 17—with his parents' consent—or upon reaching the age of 18, by his own consent, if he is enrolled in a high school, college, or university, may file a notice with his draft board whereby he may elect to receive active duty for training for 91 days each summer for four summers. If he makes this election he will not be subject to the draft.

Under the amendment, after making such election, between the 1st and 11th day of June he would be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 91 days. While in this training status he would be in pay grade E-1.

If, before completing his four annual periods of active duty for training, he ceases to attend his educational institution, his election to receive the active duty for training would be canceled and he would then be liable for the draft.

After receiving the summer training for 4 years he would be placed in the Standby Reserve for 1 year and, at the conclusion of that year, he would be released from all liability for training and service.

The amendment would not be operative in time of war or any period of national emergency proclaimed by the Congress.

In my opinion, this is an impossible amendment which could not be accepted by the committee.

The amendment is extremely discriminatory and inequitable inasmuch as this election is only given to persons who are able to attend high school and college. It certainly, in that sense, would be considered to be a "rich man's" amendment. Any person not able to attend college would have to volunteer to serve in the Armed Forces under one of the enlistment programs or would be drafted.

It should be noted that a person making this election spends no time in the Ready Reserve whatsoever because, under the terms of the amendment he goes directly into the Standby Reserve and then only spends 1 year in the Standby Reserve, after which he is released from his military obligation.

It is further discriminatory because, in effect, it lowers this person's military obligation to 5 years, with no time spent in the Ready Reserve whereas draftees and all voluntary enlistees are required to assume an 8-year obligation with time spent in the Ready Reserve where they are required to participate in training. Thus, it places a premium on the man who elects to take summer training only.

In my opinion, there is no doubt that this amendment, if adopted, would ruin the long-term volunteer-enlistment program because, unless a person was enlisting in order to make the service a career, he would be foolish to spend 3 or 4 years on active duty plus a period of required service in the Ready Reserve, and also assume a total 8-year obliga-

tion when he could spend four summers on active duty for training to be followed by no Ready Reserve and only 1 year in the Standby Reserve.

Of course, it would go without saying that such an amendment would if adopted completely kill the ROTC program because, again, it is difficult to imagine a young man spending 4 years in college ROTC, plus 2 years on active duty, plus 6 years in the Reserve components, when he could satisfy his entire military obligation by going to summer camps for 4 years and thereafter spending 1 year in the Standby Reserve.

Such an amendment would have the effect of lowering the input of junior officers into the active service to the point where the only junior officers entering on active duty would be graduates of the service Academies.

It should be noted that, under the amendment, all persons would be trained at one time; that is, they would be called to active duty for training between the 1st and 11th day of June of each year. This would certainly overload training facilities and the result would most likely be that new camps and training stations would have to be opened for the summer to accommodate the trainees and then closed again for the balance of the year.

Furthermore, trainers would have to be diverted from the operating forces only in the summer and then have to be assigned to other duties for the other 9 months of the year.

Under the terms of the amendment, a person is placed in pay grade E-1. There are no provisions that he can be promoted and, consequently, he would stay in that pay grade for the 5 years he would spend in performing active duty for training and serving in the Standby Reserve.

It would seem that attempting to administer the amendment, if enacted, would be extremely difficult because persons would be coming to the same camps with no prior service, some with 1, 2, or 3 previous encampments, and training programs would have to be devised and carried on at the same camps to get different types of training to each such group.

At this time I have not been able to secure information from the departments as to the additional cost which would be entailed in attempting to work out this type of program, but this is being worked on and I expect to have it soon.

In my opinion, the Barden amendment has four major objections.

First, it envisions a program of indeterminate size—there is no limitation contained in the amendment—which would function only in the summer months. This would require facilities and personnel for at least 4 months out of each year—even though the training is for 91 days there would be additional time required for readying the camps and training the personnel who would be used as trainers. This would require a large dislocation of regular forces for this period of time, interrupting other training programs and possibly having a very adverse effect upon combat units. The number of personnel required to conduct such a program might well preclude the

assignment of personnel overseas which would tend to greatly retard the rotation program.

The 6 months' training program contemplated by the national Reserve plan envisions a continuing flow of personnel integrated into regular training establishments and units. There is a maximum of 250,000 trainees permitted annually under the national Reserve plan, but no limitation in the Barden amendment.

The second objection is that the amendment, if adopted, could only add confusion to the whole problem. Young men would then have to decide upon (a) the 6 months' program, (b) the Barden program, (c) induction, (d) volunteering, (e) doing nothing. If all young men under the draft age should adopt the Barden program, then we would have all trainees, some trainers, and relatively no standing force since we have learned from experience that we cannot maintain a volunteer force of more than 1,500,000 men.

The third objection is that the 91 days of training is separated from the next period of training by 9 months. It appears to me that Mr. BARDEN's program is based on the theory that 4 periods of 91 days each is equivalent to 6 months of continuous training. The theory of a minimum basic training period of 6 months is based upon intensive training and indoctrination over a continuous 6 months' period. Anything of a continuous nature for a lesser period will not provide the training necessary to equip men for service in the Reserve and eventually combat assignment, should the occasion arise.

The fourth and major objection to the Barden program is that it overlooks entirely the whole purpose of the national Reserve plan—namely, the establishment of a Ready Reserve ready to fight if called upon. Under Mr. BARDEN's amendment young men who have completed their training would be under no obligation in the Ready Reserve. The purpose of the 6 months' program is to provide a Ready Reserve of individuals who know their responsibility and their obligation.

Under the Barden amendment, in the event of emergency, individuals who would be available for service would be in 1 of 4 categories:

First. Those about to enter their fourth year of summer training.

Second. Those about to enter their third year of summer training.

Third. Those about to enter their second year of summer training.

Fourth. Those about to enter their first year of summer training.

It is possible that there would be practically no Ready Reserve in being.

The situation would be dependent upon when the emergency arose insofar as the time of year is concerned.

In 1944 the number of high school graduates—male—was 576,700.

The number of college graduates includes graduates receiving initial degrees only.

The numbers of college graduates in the earlier years listed above are higher than those coming later because the earlier period included World War II veterans.

The number of men enrolled in colleges and other higher educational institutions in the fall of 1954 is 1,602,000, of whom 1,421,000 were undergraduates according to estimates of the Office of Education.

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of trying to see if we cannot reach some agreement to limit debate on section 3. We have been discussing the Barden amendment for almost an hour and a quarter. Of course, it is not our desire to cut anyone off, but at the same time we must make progress. From the number of gentlemen I see on their feet who want to talk on the Barden amendment, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the Barden amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Georgia inform us whether his objective is to try to act on the amendment and conclude consideration of the bill today?

Mr. VINSON. I am hopeful that when we get through the Barden amendment we will then take up the amendment which the gentleman from California suggested he proposed to offer. There are some amendments at the desk. I hope we may have a rollcall vote on the bill at least by 6 o'clock.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. That may be possible but—

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is, Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has listed the names of those seeking recognition on the amendment. Without objection each gentleman will be recognized for 3 minutes.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] is recognized.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield my 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MILLER].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I object; and I will object to any relinquishing of time by anyone else.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask that I be called later.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] is recognized.

(Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, this proposal before us has been designated as the same lady we have been asked to embrace several times in the last 15 years, only the lady wears a different kimono today.

I do not care for that parallel or simile. I say that this is the same disreputable, obnoxious wench we have been asked to embrace many times in the last 12 years, only that wench has been clothed with silk habiliments, and if she were examined closely you would find that she probably was wearing falsies to make her more glamorous and give her more sex appeal. As for me, I am against embracing that kind of a wench.

Mr. Chairman, 10 years ago, to be exact in June 1945, I proposed in this House something similar to the Barden amendment. This is the language I used at that time:

If the bill provided that a major portion of the training might be given as a part of our high-school and college courses, we would be inclined to support the measure. We believe that much of our military-training program could be and should be given under the supervision of the high schools and colleges with Regular Army instructors assigned for the work.

Like the ROTC.

If this were done, every high-school boy that did not go on to college could finish his full year of training by attending an Army camp for 1 or 2 summer sessions—

Like proposed here—

making it unnecessary for him to lose a full year of school to complete the required military-training program. The boy that goes on to college should have no difficulty in completing the full year's requirement of military training during his college course.

That was a proposal I made 10 years ago. The Barden proposal comes somewhat near that proposal and I think it should be worked out.

I hope that this House will adopt the Barden proposal.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

(Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, to what extent the members of the Armed Services Manpower Subcommittee have considered the personal situations of these boys who will be affected by the pending legislation, I do not know. I do know though, that every time I talk with some member of the Armed Services Committee to suggest that they write in some kind of provision which would prevent service in the Armed Forces from completely interrupting these young men's lives, and ask him why that is not done, I am told that the military will not go along.

I have heard the chairman of the subcommittee ask members speaking in opposition to the bill if they could suggest any alternative to it. As to alternatives, I hold in my hand House Resolution 591, introduced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] which has been before this subcommittee since January

Years	Male high-school graduates	Male college graduates
1950.....	570, 700	329, 800
1951.....	562, 500	279, 000
1952.....	569, 200	227, 000
1953.....	608, 500	200, 800
1954.....	640, 200	187, 500

5, 1955. The Teague bill is at least one reasonable alternative.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I know what the gentleman is driving at and I talked to him about it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The gentleman is correct. He did speak to me about it.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. My recollection is the gentleman said he would not make a point of it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I am not making a point of it, and if the gentleman will let me finish what I want to say, he will see I am not making a point of it. I think it fair, though, to show that this bill has been before the subcommittee since January, which would indicate that the subcommittee had not looked very searchingly for alternatives.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is the point I was getting at. The subcommittee did consider it, and the subcommittee invited the distinguished gentleman from Texas, author of the bill—in fact, I personally invited him—to appear before the committee in support of that bill. He indicated he wanted the committee to consider it. The committee considered the very point in that measure.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I do not know what transpired between the chairman of the subcommittee and the gentleman from Texas, but the record shows that the bill was introduced in January and referred to the gentleman's subcommittee. About 2 weeks ago I found out about it and asked a member of the gentleman's subcommittee—in fact, I asked two members of his subcommittee—if that bill had been considered. They did not even know it had been introduced.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina. I am aware that the amendment may have technical imperfections, but at least it offers an opportunity for our young men to discharge their service obligation without having to interrupt their schooling.

From my limited experience in the service, both in training and as an officer, I found this to be true: It matters little how much time is put in training, but rather how that time is used. As has been pointed out in previous debate, thousands of American boys were sent overseas in the last war with but a few months' training, and in most cases acquitted themselves like veteran soldiers. While I would never want to see untrained soldiers sent into combat, of course, the fact is that a soldier's fitness cannot be measured solely in terms of time spent in training. If they can receive the necessary training by going to camp during summer-school recess, what possible objection could be raised?

We need reserves, and we must have a workable program in order to get and keep them. The Barden amendment approach is at least a step in the right direction.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago my very distinguished and good friend from Missouri, whom I greatly admire, a great American, who has contributed much to our defense program, made some reference to the Army sergeants. At times I think the Members become a bit excited by the exuberance of their own verbosity.

Now let me say a word in the short time allotted on behalf of the Army sergeants. The sergeant works hard for his rank. He puts in long hours. He is charged with many responsibilities. He takes his work seriously. He is highly regarded. He is the man who trains the troops and he is the man who leads the troops, and he is the man who builds up and holds up their morale under combat conditions. He is the man who builds up the esprit de corps. He is always on the alert. So let me say to the Members, he is a highly respected member of the military group, as he is the man charged with getting things done and objectives reached, so I feel that some word should be said on behalf of him. I just want to say that I am mighty proud to have held the rank of sergeant. I never had any further military ambitions after I reached the rank of sergeant. I am mighty proud of the sergeants. They turn in an outstanding performance of which they can be proud. They really need no defense from me; they can take care of themselves.

Now, coming back to the Barden amendment, if you said to a boy, "Now, son, do you want to take 6 months in the service and get this training program over with, or do you want to take 3 months each year for 4 years and stretch it out," the average boy would take the 6 months and that would be the end of it, and he would be glad to have the opportunity. That is the opportunity we are giving him under this bill. Now, adding any amendment such as Barden amendment is just going to confuse the issue, and we will not get the kind of legislation we need to develop this Reserve program, and we certainly need it. So I say to you that, if I had a boy who was coming along, I would say, "Take the 6 months, son, and have your training program over with. The other way it is 3 months a year for 4 years." If we have to take a boy every year and bring him back home each year, you would not know what stage of training he would get to in the first year; what he would get in the second, third, or fourth year. The cost of this kind of program would be prohibitive. I recently visited Fort Bragg where I saw them train the Infantry. They were doing a magnificent training job with the 82d Airborne. They train them well in 6 months and they are real troopers. I am proud of them and of the fine training program at Fort Bragg.

So, Mr. Chairman, as we have spent hours and days and weeks considering and debating this legislation, I think it is sound. It is a basis on which we can build a Reserve program. Let us turn

down this amendment and get on with the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANDRUM].

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Chairman, there are two things in which I have always had a deep and abiding interest, and I am sure in those I am no different than any other Member of this body. One is the education of the youth and the adults of our Nation. The other is the defense of our country. Here we have a plan presented by the proponents of this bill which they tell you, and which says on its face, is a voluntary plan. It is not a piece of compulsion. The boy will volunteer for any part in which he participates.

The Barden amendment does exactly the same thing. It offers him another alternative from which to choose. Now let us think just a moment about the distinction that some are trying to draw between the boy who is not able to go to college—and I was one of those a few years ago—and the boy who is able to go to college. That one who does not go to college has the opportunity, if he wants to, to volunteer and participate in this Reserve plan. If he does not want to, he stays at home until his draft board calls him, or until he volunteers for service. The same thing is true with the boy going to college. But, if he wants to, he can choose the plan offered under the Barden amendment.

I submit that there are probably weaknesses in this amendment as there are weaknesses throughout the legislation we have been discussing in these last 2 days. But they are weaknesses that can be ironed out once we have adopted a basic plan.

We are interested in two main objectives: First, the defense of our country, and second, educating the boys and the girls of this country. If we are not interested in education, then we may as well recognize the fact that we are weakening the defense of this country, because an uneducated soldier or an uneducated leader is not going to be the kind of soldier or the kind of a leader to save this country from destruction in this atomic age.

Give us a program that will permit impressionable youth an opportunity to stay close to their instructors, close to their fathers and mothers, and then mingle a little with the professional military, too; get a little of all of it, and then out of the program we will have as an end result a well-rounded man who will make a strong soldier and a strong leader. Let us have a strong, balanced defense.

As I say, there are weaknesses in the Barden amendment, but they can be ironed out.

(Mr. LANDRUM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX].

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, I do not think it will be necessary for me to take 3 minutes, but I would like to assure

the committee, if the Members will read the bill and study it, they will see that we have recognized the need for educating the people. We have made ample provision to allow people to continue with their education. We want that class of people in our country.

I suggest that the Barden amendment as it has been presented is the worst type of class legislation that we have had on the floor of the House in many, many days. It will not produce the leaders that we need for our services.

I personally shall, and I hope the other Members will, vote against the Barden amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

(Mr. POWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. POWELL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MILLER].

[Mr. MILLER of Maryland addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MILLER of Maryland asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I take this moment to correct something the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] said. He made the flat statement that a boy serving the 3-month period between school terms would not get credit on his service if he stopped and was drafted. That is absolutely incorrect. I called it to his attention. I now read from the amendment, and this is after the boy has quit school and before he has completed his training:

However, full credit shall be given him toward completion of his required period of active duty for training.

This, of course, applies if and when he is drafted later. I just wanted to correct that much.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, as the father of a family in which 4 of the 5 male members are now in the active service of our country, I think I can express somewhat the feelings of the fathers and mothers of this Nation on this legislation that is pending before us.

I have always had a feeling, whenever I have attempted to get their reaction to it, that they would like to see as much of this military training as possible be done in connection with the educational training. Then, too, let me say to you that as a former school administrator and as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, I am interested in seeing to it that no roadblock is thrown in the way of the

young men of this country who want to get an education. It is absolutely necessary in this atomic age that we be highly educated. I remember, and for the benefit of some of our colleagues who were not Members of the House 4 years ago, I was present when we debated the UMT bill. I recall that the Brownson amendment was designed to provide that some of this training would be taken in the high schools and colleges of the country. The Brownson amendment was defeated. And what happened to your bill? It was recommended. Let us keep that in mind. From the beginning, this piece of legislation has borne a Pentagon label. For heaven's sake, that term to the average American family means military dictatorship. Let us put a congressional label on it one time. Let us assert the independence of the Congress and write in some kind of assurance to the fathers and mothers of this country.

(Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I am for the bill and opposed to the Barden amendment. In these 3 minutes I will try to tell you why. I feel that the committee has compromised this bill to start with. I think it has taken out of the bill some of the compulsion that I would like to see in it, and it has left practically no compulsion in the bill. As one who has participated in the training program of the ROTC, in the National Guard, and in the Reserve program, I think I know something about the training that the young men receive in each of those programs. I believe that the Barden amendment, if adopted, would be a gross discrimination against the boy who is not fortunate enough to attend college. If we leave the bill as it is, the objection of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], will be met in that the boy can go to college and be deferred for all of that time and still continue to get the military training, which I believe is necessary for this Nation. I believe in an active, ready military Reserve. I think we must maintain that because that is the only way we can cut down on the huge cost of defense which now amounts to the major portion of our budget. I know that in the past, the Pentagon has not acted as favorably as they could with our National Guard and with our Reserve forces. I am still hopeful that if we pass this bill, we can have greater cooperation. At this point, I would like to impress the fact upon the Members, particularly as the Barden amendment refers to it, that as far as the Standby Reserve is concerned, it does not mean one earthly thing. Every able-bodied man is in the Standby Reserve as long as he is able to walk. So the Standby Reserve does not mean anything. And after you let the boy go through college, as the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] proposes, then we try to say we put him in the

Standby Reserve. It does not mean one iota. With respect to what the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANDRUM] said a minute ago, talking about the poor boy volunteering, he goes on and volunteers—that is true. But his obligation continues and continues to last through this 8-year period whereas the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] takes a boy who can go to college and take that training and then his obligation is over at the end of his college career and we have actually lost the service of the man who is most capable and should be the best trained. Most of our colleges through the ROTC programs do put out good officer material, and I want those boys who have been deferred while receiving their college education kept in the military Ready Reserve, as most of them are anxious to be.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] to close debate.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I oppose the Barden amendment primarily because it is definitely class legislation. The young man who cannot go to college would then be shouldered with the burden of either enlisting in the Regular service or joining a Reserve unit and attending drills as a member of the Ready Reserve.

Under the provisions of H. R. 5297 it will cost the taxpayers of this country about \$2,620 to train a volunteer for 6 months. After he has been trained it will then cost the taxpayers about \$1,000 a year to continue his training in a manner that would continue his efficiency should he be called up for active duty in the event of an emergency.

The Barden amendment is in addition to the 6-month-training program provided for by H. R. 5297. Therefore, there will be an additional expense, estimated to run somewhere between \$1,200,000,000 and \$2 billion a year.

Therefore, if you want to add to the cost of our military and especially the Reserve program, vote for the Barden amendment.

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. VINSON) there were—ayes 77, noes 113.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. BARDEN and Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 109, noes 145.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: Beginning after the period on page 3, line 24, delete through the period on page 4, line 5.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, that simply transposes the

language which was adopted by the committee. It puts it in a different place. It slightly alters the language, but the effect is the same; that is, to grant deferment to ministers of the Gospel, priests, and ministerial students.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I realize the hour is late, and I am as anxious as anyone to conclude the consideration of this bill. Except for asking a few questions, I have not burdened the membership, and I shall not burden you at any great length now.

First of all, let me say with respect to this program when it was first presented as a bipartisan measure at the White House I got the very definite impression that it was all a part of an integrated, carefully worked out manpower program to build a better defense for our country. Now, as far as this voluntary Reserve program is concerned, it is an arrangement by which a limited number of young men, if they want to, can undertake to meet their obligations to their country by signing up for a 6-month training period followed by service in the Reserve for 7½ years. As I say, it is simply an integrated part of the program. There is nothing compulsory about it. It is not UMT by any stretch of the imagination. It sets no pattern and it sets no precedent. It undertakes to create a functioning, effective Reserve that will provide the necessary manpower requirements in the event another great war comes.

Now, as far as I am concerned, I shall not take the responsibility of destroying at the outset a plan to build that kind of Reserve and have another situation where, as in World War II and in the Korean war, we had to call back the boys who had already served their time. I address my remarks particularly to my colleagues on my side of the aisle. I realize that when you get ready to provide for national defense in a troubled time like this there is nothing pleasant about it. We are not a militaristic Nation. We do not like to draft men into the service. We do not like the necessity of an organized Reserve. But unless you are ready to write off the Communist threat—and I am not going to—then the only thing for us to do is to build our own national defense.

Now, how do we go about doing it? The men in the Armed Forces, in the Regular service, are but the cutting edge of the great machine that is America.

We must build for the long pull. No one knows whether war is going to come. I hope it does not, and I do not believe it is going to. But we cannot overlook the possibilities. That means that the cost must be kept down to the point where we can maintain a strong functioning economy at home.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] pointed out great savings that are involved in this program. That should certainly commend it to our attention. We train a soldier; yes, we

teach him to use an implement of war, we condition him physically, we condition him psychologically. That is what it takes to make a soldier. That is what distinguishes him from a civilian. But in this program I think we will more nearly reach the balance that we must maintain between the civilian and the soldier to have a man there ready for duty at any time.

As has been said so many times, we want to build a Reserve that will provide men other than those who have already served their time. And secondly, in the event of a disastrous attack on the cities of this great land of ours, there is the absolute necessity of having organized, trained people, ready to restore order, ready to restore production, ready to help rebuild the cities. We all recognize that possibility. That is involved in this program.

So, in the final analysis, it sets no precedent; It is not a compulsory program; it is not a universal program; it is a voluntary Reserve program integrated with the idea of equality of obligation. And it runs concurrently with the Selective Service which we have already voted, for 4 years. This runs with it, because now we are drafting but approximately 10,000 men a month. It leaves a great pool outside of those who are being drafted.

The President, I can say to you, is sincerely and definitely interested in the passage of this proposed legislation. Compromises galore have already been made. I sincerely hope that we will go on to the enactment of this bill.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes, if I have the time.

Mr. LANHAM. Several times the statement has been made that if we adopt this bill we will not have to recall those who have served previously. Are they not still subject to recall?

Mr. HALLECK. Let me say to the gentleman, of course the minute this is passed you would still need to call the other men. But as this program progresses and goes into effect, goes into operation, we can look to the day, which we hope will be in the not too far distant future, when these boys would be the real Reserve. And to prove my point, already in the other body it is being suggested that the cuts that we made, which would save hundreds of millions of dollars, in the Armed Forces of the country, will be restored in that body if this program is not adopted. A drive will even be made, as I understand, because they are afraid the program will not get into operation soon enough.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] has expired.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. I am not unfriendly to the bill and I am going to support it. But should it not be written into this bill here or in the Senate that the boys in this program should be called before the boys who have already served 5 years are recalled?

Mr. HALLECK. Let me respond to that, because I would like to say to the gentleman from Georgia that I raised that very question at the White House when this program was first outlined. The chairman of the committee and the ranking minority member of the committee undoubtedly will recall it. I think that they should by all means be called first. But, as we pointed out in the debate that we have already had on this bill—and I might say that I raised the question here on the floor—it would be difficult to write precise language, because you might have certain categories or certain types of skills needed which would make it necessary to call someone who was in the Reserve who had already served his time. But certainly it should be abundantly clear from the record—and I said this in the debate—that it is our intention that the men who come into this 6-month program to be a part of the Reserve should be the first ones called in the event of an emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] has again expired.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have had the proposition of strengthening the Reserves before us on many occasions. We have had it in several different programs. Most of them have been opposed on the ground that they went too far. Now we find ourselves opposed because they do not go far enough.

I am anxious to see how those persons will vote who with such great enthusiasm this last week voted to endorse the cut in the standing forces recommended by the President, and made the very strong argument that he was the best informed of all our people on military matters.

This is another portion of the program which he has recommended. This is a portion to strengthen the Reserve and to have a Ready Reserve available.

I agree that those men who have heretofore served in time of combat should be relieved of the danger of a future call or another call. Unless you pass this bill you have no law which will accomplish that, because under this bill those who served prior to the termination of hostilities in Korea in 1953 are to be screened into the Standby Reserve out of the active Reserve or Ready Reserve. Therefore, unless we have this bill, you are going to have those who have heretofore served in combat still subject to call.

The only fear I have as to this bill is that it might lead us to believe that we have more than we have. At the present time it is not necessary that you be called for 2 years. That is the maximum. At the present time it is possible to call every man registered for a period of 6 months, then place him in the Reserve. This bill places legislative approval on such a program and limits the number who can be called, so that rather than

being a granting of power this bill is essentially a curbing of the power already in existence in the executive department and in the armed services. This reduces that power.

It does very frankly do two things affirmatively. It grants two powers that do not now exist. One is the power to assign the person who has completed his active duty for training to a Reserve component. That is one.

Second, it requires him to attend drills of the component to which assigned. These men who are to be assigned under the law which exists today have a Reserve obligation. They are subject to being called. Is it not only just and proper that if we are going to call men to active duty in time of combat we do something to give them an opportunity to be trained?

Yes, they have the right to go into a Reserve component or National Guard unit now, but it is something like going to the dentist or having a checkup: You are not going to do it unless there is somebody giving you a little push to make you go. So that under this you have the opportunity and the compulsion necessary for that training.

I would feel a great deal better today about those men who were recalled during the time of Korea from the Inactive Reserve and sent into combat if I could feel now that those who were grievously hurt or killed if I could know it happened to them not solely because they were not trained. I think we assume a great responsibility when we permit the obligation for call to remain on these men and do nothing to see to it that they are trained. I think we owe them the obligation to provide the machinery by which they will receive some training, and that when we impose the obligation on them to go into the active forces and go into combat we see to it that they have had a minimum of training.

I sincerely hope this bill will be adopted. I have been concerned in the past and I am still concerned that whenever we begin consideration of Reserve legislation we spend more time, more talk about the 10 percent of our boys who go to college, who are financially able to go to college, the ones who have had the better break all along, than we do on the 90 percent who never have that opportunity, who never get to go to college. We have constantly spent more time on the 10 percent than we have on the 90 percent. Fortunately, that amendment has been eliminated from the bill. But to those who supported that amendment, and I respect your position, I say, let us remember that we are talking there about the 10 percent. Let us legislate realistically for the 90 percent, the ones who did not get the better break in life, the 90 percent upon whom the heavy obligation falls in time of war.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I have several amendments at the Clerk's desk, which I ask that the Clerk read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROOSEVELT:

Page 2, line 15, after the word "of", strike out the word "eight" and insert the word "four."

Page 5, line 20, strike out the word "eight" and insert the word "four."

Page 5, line 23, after the word "of", strike out the word "eight" and insert the word "four."

Page 6, line 1, after the word "of", strike out the word "eight" and insert the word "four."

Page 6, line 11, strike out the word "eight" and insert the word "four."

Page 7, line 11, after the word "of", strike out the word "eight" and insert the word "four."

Page 7, line 15, after the word "of", strike out the word "eight" and insert the word "four."

Page 10, line 2, after the word "of", strike out the word "seven" and insert the word "three."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman from California have any objection to the consideration of the amendments en bloc, because the effect of them is to reduce the service from 8 years to 4 years? Is that not what the amendments do?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. That is correct. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendments and ask unanimous consent that they may be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me every speech, which has been made before this House in the last 2 days, has emphasized two things—one the imperfections which exist in this bill, and the volume of the RECORD admits on the part of many members of the committee itself that there are flaws in this bill and the second thing that has been brought out here is that we should all be patriotic enough to realize we need a strong Reserve. I would like to say on behalf of many of my colleagues that we do not yield in our patriotism to anybody. We believe, however, that when you lay down a bill which tries to look into the future for 8 years and when you give the military the control that this bill puts into their hands for 8 years, I think you should think very carefully about it. It seems to me we can turn now immediately and make it concurrent with the life of this bill which is 4 years. Then the inequities which will be created because of the operation of the present law with respect to those who have already been inducted by the Selective Service should be corrected, and the Committee on Armed Services should bring out legislation to conform so that there are no inequities between the various services demanded of young people of our country. But if we have this for 4 years, we can know whether or not the Army is doing a job of training. We can then know whether it is performing the job of creating a Ready Reserve. Let me emphasize at this time about a unit ready to move, and those of you have had experience, I think, know that the opportunity of any unit to stay as a unit in any conflict of the past or of the foreseeable future just does not exist. People will be moved from one unit to another. Therefore, the main thing and the important thing here is the training. I submit to

you that after you have had 6 months training and then you go into a program that requires you to go once a week and for 17 days each year for 7½ years, you are not going to be ready. If I am wrong, I would be glad to be shown that I am wrong 4 years from now. But I would like, if I am lucky enough to get reelected to come back here and have an opportunity at the end of 4 years to pass on this again with the assurance that it would not be possible for the Pentagon to again put the pressure on the Committee on Armed Services to keep the bodies that this legislation gives them for a full 8-year period. Therefore I ask that this committee now consider changing the 8-year period and make it 4 in order that we may make it more realistic all the way around.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

We considered this amendment and others of a similar nature when the bill was before the subcommittee. Subsequently I think we considered very similar amendments in the full committee and voted them down.

In considering the bill we carefully tried to balance one item against another; we tried to work out an equitable situation. It is complicated and it is sometimes confusing to try to understand exactly how a measure works. We do not set up in this bill the obligation of 8 years for service; that is set up by the present law; that has been the law of the land since 1941 with the exception of 2 years and it will probably be the law of the land long after this bill runs off the books and the Congress provides otherwise.

The important thing I think about the amendment which the gentleman has offered is that it vitally affects the Navy. The gentleman has shown a special solicitude for the Navy, and I commend him for his solicitude, but his amendment hurts the Navy as far as the Reserves are concerned.

If you have a copy of the committee report and turn to page 22 you will find a small chart, a copy of the larger chart we had here earlier in the debate on this bill. Under that small chart you will notice column 3. That column 3 was put in for the benefit of the Navy and the Air Force. Under that column 3 a man may be enlisted voluntarily into the Reserves in the Navy or the Air Force and then 2 years after he has enlisted he may be sent to active duty for 2 years. The Navy and the Air Force have found that very effective. They can go into a high school and say to the youngster: "We would like to have you in the Navy. If you will enlist in the Reserves, immediately following graduation from high school we will call you to active duty."

If you adopt the amendment suggested by my esteemed and patriotic friend from California, you are going to knock out that part of the Navy program completely; it will no longer be able to enlist young men into the Reserves with the understanding that they may be called within 2 years to active duty for a period

of 2 years. If you do that while they can be called and trained for 2 years, then after their training they have no obligation whatsoever, so there is no reason to train them for the Naval Reserves, for the amendment offered by the gentleman would close out that obligation.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I think the gentleman misunderstood the amendment. If they enlisted for 2 years they would still have the obligation to remain.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. What I am trying to explain to the gentleman is that under column 3 the Navy enlists someone into the Reserves but they do not train him perhaps for 2 years after they enlist him. Then, having completed a 2-year training period, under the gentleman's amendment they would have served 4 years.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. The gentleman, I think, is talking about people who enlist and serve in the Navy for 4 years. We are talking about the Reserve program.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is exactly the point I am talking about. I am talking about the young man who has just signed up for the Reserve program while he is in high school, then 2 years later is called for 2 years of active duty. He would have been in the Reserve program 4 years, the length of time required by the gentleman's amendment.

Let me tell you another thing I want to talk about before my time expires. In signing up men for 4 years active duty the Navy places strong reliance, heavy reliance upon 3- and 4-year enlistments. If the gentleman wants a time limit of 4 years, then there will be no Reserve obligation to those men who have completed their enlistment of 4 years, and the 3-year enlistees will have only 1 year's obligation. It wipes out that effective type of Reserve.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. WINSTEAD. I want merely to observe that the Navy is the only branch of the armed services that has a really effective Reserve outside of the Air Force. The proposed amendment would certainly interfere with it. They enlist in the Navy Reserve; then they must serve 2 years when the draft call comes under the present law. At the present time, as much credit as we give to the Navy for its Reserves, 60 percent of their boys have never had a day's service.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROOSEVELT) there were—ayes 85, noes 127.

So the amendments were rejected.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Powell:

At the end of line 10, page 3, insert a comma and add "Provided, That said State, Territorial, or District National Guard or Air National Guard does not exclude or segregate against any person on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin."

In line 12, page 5, replace the period with a comma and add "Provided, That said State, Territorial, or District National Guard or Air National Guard or Reserve or Reserve unit does not exclude or segregate against any person on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin."

(Mr. POWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I am loathe to introduce these amendments, but it so happens that, on page 3 of this bill, there has been written in some language, from line 4 through line 12, which compels me to do this. The language is as follows:

However, when recruitment efforts by the several States procure less than the necessary numbers and quality of volunteer personnel, and upon request or approval of the Governor or other appropriate authority of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, such a person may be transferred to the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section—

Now, this means that we are in danger of turning back the clock.

We are serving the best interests of democracy and the free world through an integrated Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard—serving without any incidents, serving with great efficiency.

The issue here in America and throughout the world is the black and the brown and the white and the yellow men marching together on an integrated basis. I was able to say what I did say to the Communists in Bandung because we had an integrated Army and because we have an integrated Capital here in this democracy. I could not have said that if we had a Jim Crow Army or if Washington was a Jim Crow city, which it was until a year ago.

The issue of patriotism has been raised here today by many speakers. That is just what I am talking about. I am asking you, "Is sectionalism more important than national loyalty?"

If this language stays in the bill, without my amendment, it will mean that the governors of States where there are now segregated National Guard units—and there are segregated National Guard units in 21 States—will be able to force into the National Guards of their States Jim Crow and segregated battalions, regiments, companies, or whatever the unit might be. There is no language in this bill that will prevent this from occurring.

Do you want to turn back the timetable of the forward march of democracy?

We have been very slow and laggard in this body. The things that we have done in America have been due to our Supreme Court and to our President, Mr. Eisenhower, and before him Mr. Truman, and before him, Mr. Roosevelt. They are the two branches—the judicial and the executive—that have given the impetus and leadership to the onward surge of democracy. We, the Congress, have been backward. Now here is an

opportunity for us to stand up and take our place in the forward march.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FORRESTER] said that this is a war of ideas. He is so correct. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] said this is a spiritual war. This is so true.

Are we going to turn our backs on the things of the spirit?

Are we going to turn our backs on the ideas of democracy?

I tell you that if you do not accept this amendment, you will be playing directly into the hands of Communist propagandists. I know that it is a hard question for many of you Members who come from certain areas to adopt this amendment. I know it is difficult, but this is the test of patriotism: "Shall sectionalism be more important than national loyalty?" That is the question. I know that some of you cannot vote for this amendment. If so, I ask you to abstain from the vote. But, I do ask here this afternoon that the United States House of Representatives serve notice on Chou En-lai in the East and Khrushchev in the West that this is a democracy, a democracy in which men and women are going to march together, fight together, and never go back to the age of segregation.

I see some of you scratching your head, some of you wiping your eyes. I know it is hard, but that is what democracy is: it is a hard thing. Anything that is worthwhile costs something. Things that come easy are not worth much.

So I ask you this afternoon to reaffirm your faith in the President of the United States and reaffirm your faith in the idea of democracy. While Khrushchev and Chou En-lai are waving the white flags of peace, bloodstained and dirty as they are, may we raise our hearts and prayers and our Stars and Stripes today and say that these United States, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all, shall never perish from the face of the earth and then no idea will be ever able to stand up against us.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and really rise in explanation of the fact that the committee considered the ideas so ably advanced by my colleague from New York and disposed of them, and I think correctly, too. The National Guard is simply the child of the colonial militia. The colonial militia, which was the volunteer militia, was organized before the birth of this Republic, and when we formed the central Government and the Nation, the National Guard still remained in the States, in the 13 colonies, as a State military force.

Since the very birth of this Government, the National Guard has been a State institution, and in all of the legislation that this Congress has enacted since the very foundation of this Republic, we have recognized one thing and that is that the National Guard is a State institution. All through this bill we have made reference to the fact that the States are to have control of the

guard, except during times of national emergency when the guard is federalized. Then, for the emergency, it becomes a Federal institution. Every group representing the guard and every group that appeared before us took the same position, that the guard is a State institution and should remain a State institution.

To my way of thinking, and I think one of the most wholesome things in our national defense, is that we have a system of checks and balances. Sure, we have a very fine national Defense Establishment. But on the other hand, we have got, as a counterpart, a State military establishment which is, in a sense, a check and a balance against the national establishment. And we seek still to maintain the National Guard as a State institution and to give the governor of each State—yes, including the State of New York—full authority to handle the guard, except in times of emergency, as he thinks it should be handled.

With that in mind, the committee wrote nothing into the act other than to give the State the authority to handle the guard as it should be handled.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. POWELL. I agree with everything the gentleman has said except now in this bill they give the governor the power to call into the National Guard whoever he selects from out of the Reserve.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. No; the governor may enlist into the guard, he may permit the enlistment in the guard. If the full quota of the guard is not obtained, the governor may permit the assignment of people into the guard from other organizations. In that event, the governor of the State passes on whether he wishes or does not wish them. I think it is a good law under our Constitution.

I think it is laudable to praise our form of government and our Constitution. It is a great thing. I think one of the most important things in our Constitution is our system of checks and balances that prohibits too much of a centralized military organization in the United States and gives your States—yes, humble sometimes as I think they are, and modest as I think they are in their demands, gives them a State military force which is their own and is not part of the United States of America.

I give that in explanation, against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. POWELL) there were—ayes 126, noes 87.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bow: On page 5, strike out line 3, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"AMENDATORY ACT

"(4) No person who, after the enactment of the National Reserve Plan is inducted into, or initially enlisted or appointed in, the Armed Forces, including reserve components

thereof, shall at any time be assigned for duty at any installation located in a foreign country with which (at such time) the United States has in effect a treaty or international agreement containing provisions permitting such country to exercise in any way jurisdiction over American personnel stationed within its boundaries."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is to place a limitation upon the assignment of men drafted into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act as amended. Similar limitations already exist in the 1951 law. The Congress very wisely wrote into the law that no person could be assigned to any overseas installation until he had completed 4 months of training at a base within the United States. My amendment provides that no person inducted after the date of the amendments to the act, which we are discussing today, may be assigned to any overseas installation until such time as we may be assured that his constitutional rights as an American citizen are fully protected. I trust that time may come soon. I have also introduced today a resolution directing the President to proceed immediately with negotiations to eliminate or modify those sections of international treaties and agreements which today deny American military personnel the protection of the United States while they are stationed abroad.

The limitation I propose in this amendment will automatically be lifted with regard to any foreign country as soon as the President is successful in eliminating, modifying, or abrogating those provisions of international agreements that deny our Armed Forces the full protection of our Constitution.

It is my contention, supported I believe by the overwhelming weight of legal principle and by popular sentiment throughout the United States, that an American soldier drafted into service against his will and sent to a foreign nation without his consent should not be turned over to the authorities of that foreign nation and deprived of his American constitutional rights for infractions of the laws of that foreign nation.

With rare exceptions throughout modern history it has been recognized that the invitation of a host country for a foreign force to enter its territory carries with it immunity of the visiting forces personnel from the jurisdiction of the local courts.

Under this doctrine the courts of many nations have ruled repeatedly that the troops of any nation stationed in any other by consent of the host are under the exclusive jurisdiction of their own military courts.

I will never understand why the United States, to the great disadvantage of American citizens, should have agreed to a reversal of this doctrine.

Yet that is exactly what we have done in article VII of the Status of Forces Agreement with the NATO nations, in the amendments of September 29, 1953, to the Japanese Security Treaty, and in other treaties and executive agreements entered into since World War II.

Under these agreements members of our Armed Forces charged with the vio-

lation of the law of the country in which they are stationed are turned over to the police authorities and the courts of that country for trial. They are not guaranteed the right to have a public trial. There is no guaranty against cruel or unusual punishment before or after trial. There is no prohibition against a demand for excessive bail. In many countries there is no presumption of innocence. There is no guaranty of conviction only on proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. There is no guaranty of right to trial by jury and, of course, no possibility of trial by a jury of one's fellow citizens. There is a possibility of conviction by a mere majority vote. The President of the United States cannot exercise his right to pardon.

These rights and guaranties which are the heritage of every American are denied the men who are sent overseas to defend America.

And to this list, we may add the very real possibility that our American soldier may be tried by a Communist judge or convicted by a jury composed of nationis well known to all who have talked with American troops quartered in their land. The attitude of the citizenry in many nations toward our American personnel is well known to all who have talked with returning servicemen. Our presence in many areas is not greeted with affection, respect, or even friendliness.

Like so many treaties and international agreements in which we are involved, all of the advantage under article VII and similar understandings accrues to others. We have Americans stationed in almost 40 countries around the world. We have few foreign troops stationed within our own country. Forty other nations have gained the power of life and death over tens of thousands of American men.

Our partners in these agreements are taking full advantage of the unusual privileges we have conferred upon them.

Several hundred Americans have been tried by foreign courts. The Defense Department reports to me that as of February 10 there were 58 serving sentences ranging up to 15 years for various alleged infractions of the laws of the nations in which they are stationed.

They have been subject to all sorts of indignities, to unusually long and severe sentences for offenses which we consider minor, and they are held under conditions which we would not tolerate in any penal institution in the United States. The RECORD of July 14 and 15, 1953, when the Senate was debating ratification of the Status of Forces Treaty, is replete with examples. Life in an American jail is no bed of roses. For an American, life in the prisons of Turkey, Yugoslavia, Japan, or France would be a hell on earth.

One of the young Americans now serving a sentence in Japan is my constituent. With two other marines, he was in a Japanese town on a night off and had too much to drink. He commandeered the taxi in which he was riding and drove it around town for several hours, leaving it parked in the street when he returned to the base. He has no recollection of the events of

that night. When the cabdriver accused the marine of taking 1,400 yen, he voluntarily gave the man that amount. There is still no evidence that he actually took the money, other than the cabdriver's allegation. This young American was then released to the Japanese authorities and tried by a Japanese judge. He did not have a jury, as there are no jury trials in Japan. He was sentenced to 3 years at hard labor, and the appeal court upheld the sentence.

I hold no brief for this young man. He violated the law. But he should have been tried and punished by his own fellow citizens under the rules of our own system of military justice. And I daresay the sentence would not have been as severe.

By way of comparison, 2 American soldiers who committed a similar offense recently in Alexandria were sentenced to 90 days.

The case of Private Keefe, who was sentenced to 5 years at solitary confinement by a French court for the same offense of joyriding, is well known to the American people. His own counsel has been denied the right to visit Private Keefe in France.

The tragedy for the relatives of these men is difficult to exaggerate. Mrs. Keefe and her children are left without support. The lad from my own district leaves a widowed mother and sister without support. Their grief at his long confinement in prison in Japan is shared by all their friends in Canton.

Mrs. Robert Vogeler, who knows something about foreign jails as a result of her husband's terrible experience, has been quoted as saying that she would rather have her sons go to jail as draft evaders in America rather than permit them to be stationed abroad while these treaties are in effect.

My amendment would make it unnecessary for any American parent to make this hard choice.

I do not believe that any young man should be deprived of his constitutional rights while serving far from home in defense of those rights. I do not believe we should ask any American to do so. Certainly we should not compel him to place himself in jeopardy against his will and without his consent. This is exactly what we are doing today. I urge upon you the adoption of this amendment to protect the lives and liberties of those who are ready to give their lives in our behalf.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, so far as I know, the minority members of our committee will accept this amendment. I do not know how the chairman may feel about it.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, of course, the language of the amendment would prohibit the use of drafted men in many countries throughout the world—Japan, for instance. We have a treaty with Japan. I did not agree with that treaty. The gentleman did not. Nevertheless, we have a treaty and, of course, you understand we have treaties with other countries. If we would have occupying troops, it means that we would not be able to use the draftees in those countries at all, but

that the draftees will remain at home and only the enlisted men and the volunteer men would be the ones to be sent overseas under the amendment. Of course, there is nothing that we can do about rescinding a treaty.

The House of Representatives does not have control of the treaty-making power. I do not like the provisions of the treaties that have been accepted by the Senate, nonetheless, they are the fundamental and paramount law of the land and I do not think that this stipulation in the bill would make any difference.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. PRESTON. Is it not also true that it would prevent this country's sending any troops into any NATO country?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is substantially correct. Under such a provision you could only use draftees in countries where we had no treaty agreed to by the other body—not by this body.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. BOW. Is it not a fact that if we adopt this amendment we will serve notice on the other body and on the Nation that we are not in favor, as the gentleman said, of treaties of that kind?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is true. I am not in favor of them either.

Mr. BOW. And that this is another case where treaty law is depriving American citizens of their constitutional rights, a treaty taking the place of the Constitution of the United States and its protection of American citizens?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It would be an idle gesture on our part to adopt this amendment, because I do not think it would have any effect under our Constitution. It is null and void.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, is it not a fact that the only place in the world where we could send troops and be assured that we could take complete control over their jurisdiction under any sort of criminal charge is Spain? In all the rest of the nations where we have occupation troops they are subject to the local authorities.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I know everybody is impatient to get through with this legislation, but when the members of the committee take all the time under general debate it leaves none for many of us who want to be heard. I do not know why we are staying this long. I do not know why we could not have gone over until tomorrow and had a decent opportunity to discuss these amendments. If we are going to amend this bill, let us do it right.

I think this is an entirely valid amendment, an amendment well worthy of our most careful consideration.

I remember being in Europe and sitting in a trial court. I had read in law school and in the law books about the differences of jurisdiction, but it was not until I actually came face to face with these situations that I was ever com-

pletely aware of the differences that exist in the world in the administration of justice.

There are many countries where our boys and men are serving where a public hearing is simply a public confirmation of a conclusion already reached in secret.

It is a fact that the presumption of innocence does not exist.

It is also a fact, as the gentleman from Ohio has well said, that many of these youngsters if they are to be hauled before foreign tribunals will rot in jails on charges that would never stand up in any court in the United States. We are asking these boys to do enough. For heaven's sake, let us lift this burden from their backs.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlemen yield?

Mr. DODD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I associate myself completely with the statement the gentleman has made.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PRESTON) there were—ayes 174, noes 56.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I desire to direct particular attention to paragraph 7 of the pending bill, which calls for the submission to Congress of legislative recommendations by the National Security Training Commission which shall include—and I quote:

(B) Measures for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of members of the National Security Training Corps.

This is all the more essential because under present armed services regulations beer is still freely available in post exchanges and servicemen's lounges. The Secretary of Defense has authorized the sale of liquor in officers' and noncom clubs on armed services premises, and, while a provision allowing package liquor stores on such premises was rescinded after violent protests by the public, a provision was retained giving the Secretary power to use his discretion in remote areas, whereupon he authorized such package liquor stores wherever the nearest package liquor store was more than 10 miles away. The Air Force has a voluntary program by which all officers and noncoms are automatically drafted into their officers' and noncom clubs on joining the Air Force and have to send in written resignations, giving reasons, in order to get out. Airmen have complained that these written resignations have to be cleared by the squadron commander before they can be sent to the base commander, and in at least some instances the squadron commander has refused to approve them.

I am bringing these matters to the attention of the committee at this time because of the many complaints I have received, not only from parents of those serving in the Armed Forces but from members of the Armed Forces themselves, with respect to the laxity of restrictions with respect to the use and sale of beer and other liquors in and

around our training camps throughout the country.

Of course, some are worse than others, depending largely upon the attitude of the commanding officer of the installation, together with those who are in charge of administering the rules and regulations relating to the use of intoxicating liquors.

This bill should include legislation that would prohibit the use and sale of intoxicating liquors in or near all military installations. In other words, write it in the law and not depend upon rules and regulations administered by those in charge of the defense installations. Why wait for the Training Commission to make recommendations?

H. R. 5297 IS NOT UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I have listened attentively to all of the debate on H. R. 5297 and my particular concern has been as to the extent this bill would establish a universal military training system to make military training compulsory if it was adopted.

I have concluded that this bill is not a compulsory military training bill, and in support of my belief, I read from the committee report on the bill the following which makes very clear the difference between the provisions of H. R. 5297 and universal military training:

In view of the erroneous conception held by some that the national Reserve plan is universal military training, the report would not be complete without pointing out the essential differences between the two.

The national Reserve plan gives recognition to the need for a military manpower pool to meet Active force requirements for long-term volunteers, and to protect the manpower sources of the ROTC program. Universal military training does not recognize this need fully.

The 6 months' training program proposed in the national Reserve plan is geared to valid Reserve forces requirements and will be controlled within the limits set forth in H. R. 5297 of 100,000 to 250,000 annually. Universal military training is not specifically related to requirements, but is concerned primarily with the equal sharing of the military obligation and with creating a training populace.

The 6 months' training program under the national Reserve plan is a volunteer program, whereas universal military training is a compulsory program which personnel would enter by induction only. Universal military training would thus require the simultaneous operation of 2 induction systems at different age levels, one for the Active forces and one for the Reserve forces.

In the national Reserve plan, the 6 months' trainees receive their training as members of the Armed Forces. Under universal training, the training would be conducted under a separate corps with a distinctive shoulder patch.

The national Reserve plan is a 4-year program and is subject to periodic review and further continuance by the Congress in 1959. Universal military training is a permanent manpower program.

The national Reserve plan recognizes the need for maintaining military strength-in-being. The size of the Active and Reserve Forces are based on national security requirements. Universal military training would reduce the Active force strength in specific relation to number of trainees entering Reserve forces.

The national Reserve plan recognizes the need for prior-service personnel as the

hard core of the Reserve forces, and provides means to insure their participation in Reserve training programs. Universal military training would have a completely volunteer provision as regards such personnel, so that upon completing 2 or more years active service they would be eligible to go directly to the Standby Reserve.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, on that I demand a division.

The Committee divided; and there were—ayes 151, noes 39.

So the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TRIMBLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5297) to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

HOURLY OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, why come in at 10 o'clock?

Mr. McCORMACK. If we dispose of this bill tomorrow and the District of Columbia appropriation bill, it is my intention to ask unanimous consent that the House adjourn until Monday.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, since the gentleman from Missouri has to fly out to Missouri tonight and will be compelled to miss the rollcall anyway, I do not care whether you meet at that time or not.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will there be a record vote on the Powell amendment?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to answer that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

HOOVER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION TO CLOSE MARINE CORPS DEPOT

(Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the recommendation of the Hoover Commission to close the Army Quartermaster Depot and the Marine Corps Depot culminates years of activity on the part of big business interests to close Government establishments which have cost the taxpayers billions of dollars and which have rendered efficient service at a minimum of cost.

For the past 10 or 15 years there has been a concerted effort on the part of

certain people to prevent the United States Government from carrying on its operations at various installations. Once the Government discontinues these operations there will be no yardstick to gage the costs which are charged the Government on outside contracts, and this is as much the aim of the Hoover Commission as anything else. It follows the policy of the present administration to turn everything over to big business, without regard for the best interests of the Government or the people.

Curiously enough, it comes at a time when Congress is preparing to investigate charges of bribery, graft, and corruption on the part of outside business concerns in connection with the manufacture of Army and Navy uniforms. The very situation which is under scrutiny at the present time emphasizes the need for the retention and continued operation not only of these installations in Philadelphia but throughout the entire country.

If these establishments are closed it will not only result in increased costs to the Government, but it will also occasion further unemployment. Because, despite the increased costs to the Government, private companies, with their nerve-racking speedup systems generally use fewer employees in their operations. If the savings from the speedup methods resulted in savings to the Government, there would be some justification, but the only result is higher profits to the private contractor. In addition to this, the loss of the yardstick would be disastrous and would lead to unchecked exploitation of the Government by private contractors.

I feel certain Congress will act to protect not only the Philadelphia Army Quartermaster Depot, the Marine Corps Depot at the navy yard, and other installations in Philadelphia, but throughout the entire country.

I intend to discuss the whole situation with Chairman VINSON, of the House Armed Services Committee, and enlist his aid in preventing this plan from developing.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 64, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

LOWELL, MASS., SPELLING BEE WINNER

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, Frederic Framley, the 13-year-old winner of the spelling bee contest at Lowell, Mass., which was promulgated by the Lowell Sun, came to luncheon with me here at the Capitol.

I was delighted with the boy's dignity, his courtesy, and his intelligent interest in the proceedings of the Congress of the United States. I know the boy, and I appreciate very deeply the courtesy of the Members to him. His father and mother, and the city of Lowell may well be proud of him. He is young America at its best, and I hope so much that he will be successful not only in tomorrow's national spelling contest but all through his life. There are 62 other children representing other States. He is the lone representative from Massachusetts.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House today for 15 minutes following any special orders heretofore entered.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may be permitted to sit during general debate tomorrow and I also ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may have until midnight tomorrow night to file reports on several bills.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ANOTHER SMEAR EFFORT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in this morning's mail, May 18, 1955, in a plain envelope postmarked New York, N. Y., came an unsigned, single-spaced, three-page, mimeographed attack on Joseph Peter Kamp. With it came a printed statement captioned "The Facts—Reported Monthly by the Civil Rights Division, Arnold Forster, National Director; Arnold L. Schuer, Editor—Antidefamation League of B'nai B'rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.," containing what purported to be a list of the contributors to the Constitutional Educational League—see exhibit A.

This appears to be one of the later efforts to destroy the Constitutional Educational League and Kamp.

I have personally known Kamp for something like 15 years. I have known of many of his activities, and while naturally I have not always endorsed all of his statements nor do I subscribe to all of his thinking, I am thoroughly convinced that he is a sincere foe not only of communism, but of those who are dissatisfied with our form of government and who for it would substitute some kind of a one-world organization.

From my knowledge of Kamp's activities, I am sure that he has never personally profited financially. He has never had sufficient funds to properly

circulate his writings, to finance meetings at which he desired to speak. He is always "broke" because his efforts are so intense.

He has many times been charged with being anti-Semitic, but I have never been able to find any evidence to justify that charge. It is a charge usually made by those who seek to destroy any individual or organization who advocates patriotism and adherence to constitutional principles and procedures.

I am personally familiar with the congressional committee hearings and report which recommended contempt proceedings against Kamp to the Congress in 1944, when he refused to disclose to the committee information which would have identified those who contributed to his efforts.

Kamp was convicted of contempt and, as I recall, served something like 4 months in jail because he asserted his constitutional right to free speech, refused to disclose his private business to a congressional committee when it was none of their business.

The demand of the committee that Kamp disclose the names of those who contributed to his efforts was, in my opinion, unjustified. The criticism of the committee and the Congress was not of what Kamp said or wrote, but of his refusal to disclose the sources from which he received support, that is, the identity of those who purchased his publications.

Later, in June 1950, the Buchanan committee was created, and again when Rumely and Kamp refused to disclose the sources of the income of the organization which each represented, both were cited for contempt, both were convicted.

Rumely was convicted by the United States district court, the conviction was reversed by the United States circuit court of appeals, and the reversal was affirmed and Rumely ordered discharged by the United States Supreme Court on March 9, 1953—Case No. 87, October term, 1952.

The decision in the Rumely case shows that the previous conviction of Kamp was unjustified. Had his case been properly presented to the courts, he would not have been convicted or required to serve the jail sentence.

The efforts of the Buchanan committee were directed by a lawyer who represented gangsters and crooks—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 21, 1950, volume 96, part 7, page 9037.

The efforts to destroy Kamp, Rumely, and others who have attempted to defend constitutional government, who have fought subversive efforts, are seldom, if ever, an attempt to answer what has been said or written, but to destroy the confidence of those who have contributed to their efforts.

However patriotic or sincere may be those who seek to destroy Kamp's present efforts and the efforts of individuals or organizations who hold like views, the sad fact is that those efforts further the cause of Communists, of subversive groups, of those who would now repudiate our constitutional form of government.

Kamp, because of his aggressiveness, because of his ability, is again being subjected to the same kind of treatment by the same type of individuals and groups which, over the years, have sought to destroy everyone who successfully was fighting communism. Many others, including Gene Cox, Martin Dies, Vice President Nixon, Jenner, Welker, McCarty—oh, yes, a long list of patriotic citizens—have received the same kind of treatment in varying degrees.

I have no financial or personal interest in Kamp or the Constitutional Educational League, but it is certainly encouraging to note that many contributed to his patriotic efforts. Had I a million dollars, Kamp and other individuals and organizations similar to the Constitutional Educational League and the Rumely organization would get a substantial part of it.

It is significant that the Anti-Defamation League has never, at least to my knowledge, challenged any of Kamp's statements in the courts. It is significant that when Kamp challenged the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 8, 1950, volume 96, part 6, page 8343—to hear him in Washington, that committee failed to accept the challenge.

Those who sent out the material which is attached hereto and made a part hereof—see exhibit A—and above referred to, evidently belong in that group which presently are characterized as "hatemongers." Continually they vilify individuals, every organization which has the ability and the courage to speak out or to write in favor of constitutional government.

At present, through the press, some are engaged in the studied, well-financed effort to add new vigor to the campaign to discredit everyone and everything which tends to promote the welfare of our people or the security of the Republic.

EXHIBIT A

JOSEPH PETER KAMP; A BRIEF REPORT ON HIS ACTIVITIES

Joseph P. Kamp lives at 135 East 38 Street, New York City. His unlisted telephone number is Lexington 2-4494. His apartment is a luxuriously furnished duplex. He is 55 years old, a man of expensive tastes. He is married. He runs the Constitutional Educational League, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York City. He publishes Headlines, a newsletter of varying length. Volumes 1 and 2 were published in 1938-39. Volume 3 was not published until 1951, a lapse of 12 years.

Kamp calls himself a patriot. He is not. He is a cold-blooded professional who poses as an anti-Semite to those patriots who support him, while at the same time he supports and praises various Jews and Jewish organizations. He is in close contact with false "anticommunists" who in turn work with and for various Jewish organizations. He is, in fact, a secret and deadly enemy of all genuine patriots. Here is the proof:

Kamp's office is large and well equipped. The building in which it is located contains many Jewish organizations (such as the Zionist Emergency Council). Over a period of many years he has had no difficulty in renewing his lease, although the common experience of all other patriots has been expulsion from such office buildings the moment they attacked or offended any Jew or Jewish organization. He has never complained of

on May 24 (pp. 5626-7, 5642-3).

11. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1464, to authorize the Interior Department to acquire rights-of-way and existing connecting roads for access roads to public lands under its jurisdiction (S. Rept. 364)(p. 5603).
12. ROADS. Sen. Byrd inserted several newspaper articles commenting on the President's proposed road program (pp. 5619-23).
13. FORESTRY; MINING. Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of S. 1713, to provide protection of national forests from unreasonable mining claims, and inserted a Sport Fishing Institute Bulletin article, "Mining Claims and Fishing," discussing this subject (pp. 5624-5).
14. PERSONNEL. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the Civil Service Commission to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5601).
15. SEED STORAGE. Received a resolution of the Greater North Dakota Association favoring the establishment of a national seed storage facility (p. 5603).
16. OLEOMARGARINE. Sen. Thye remarked on actions under consideration by the Federal Trade Commission against certain manufacturers of oleomargarine who have allegedly used false advertising to the detriment of the dairy industry (pp. 5613-4).
17. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Murray inserted an article from America by Mark J. Fitzgerald, S. J., in support of S. 1333 to construct a high dam on the Snake River (pp. 5618-9).
Sen. Watkins exchanged remarks with Sen. Kuchel on the value of the Colorado River Storage project, and inserted a statement by W. A. Dexheimer in support of the project (pp. 5639-41).
Sen. Neuberger commented in support of the Crooked River Project and the proposal to use power revenues to help finance the project. W. A. Dexheimer's statement is included in support thereof. (pp. 5648-9.)
Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch critical of the Administration's program to permit development of the Hells Canyon project by Idaho Power and urging the construction of a high dam by the Federal government (pp. 5649-50).

HOUSE

18. RESERVE FORCES. Continued debate on H. R. 5297, to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces (pp. 5651-63).
19. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee ordered reported resolutions for consideration of H. R. 2851, to authorize CCC to process food commodities for donation to the needy; and H. R. 5881, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects (p. D442).
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4663, to authorize the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, Calif. (H. Rept. 602) (p. 5699).

20. TRAVEL EXPENSE. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6295, to provide for an increase in maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses (H. Rept. 604) (p. 5699).
21. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6239, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1956 (pp. 5666-85).
Passed as reported H. J. Res 310, the second urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1955 (p. 5686). The joint resolution, which had been reported without amendment earlier in the day (H. Rept. 605), provides 263,475 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government and \$25 million for the Veterans' Administration for readjustment benefits (p. 5699).
The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6367, the Department of Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1956 (H. Rept. 603) (p. 5699).
22. FARM PROGRAM; RECLAMATION. Rep. Holifield criticized the administration's present flexible price support program, the reduction in acreage allotments, and the proposed upper Colorado River project (pp. 5687-93).
23. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Meader inserted a Jackson Citizen Patriot editorial objecting to his criticism of Gov. Williams' support of H. R. 12, the 90 per cent price support bill (pp. 5663-4).
24. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Bailey criticized certain provisions of H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill, as passed by the Senate (pp. 5693-6).
25. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a Mo. Legislature resolution urging an appropriation for the Southwestern Power Administration, and to make power available to all who need it (p. 5699).
26. SCHOOL MILK. Received an Hawaiian Legislature resolution urging extension of the special school milk program to Hawaii (p. 5699).
27. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 23 (p. 5699). Legislative program as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., D. C. bills; Tues., Commerce appropriation bill; Wed., Thurs., and Fri., H. R. 2851, surplus commodities donation bill, and H. R. 5881, loans to small reclamation projects (p. 5686).
28. REORGANIZATION; PERSONNEL. H. Doc. 164 (see Digest 81) is a Presidential recommendation that Congress approve a GS-18 position, in lieu of a GS-17 position, for the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. WHEAT. S. 2013, by Sen. Schoeppel, to provide for an emergency wheat program to be effective in 1956 if producers disapprove marketing quotas for the 1956 wheat crop; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 5604). Remarks of author (p. 5605).
30. INFORMATION. S. 2017, by Sen. Langer, to amend title 18 of the United States Code so as to prohibit the misuse by collecting agencies of names, emblems, and insignia to indicate Federal agency; to Judiciary Committee (p. 5604).
31. PERSONNEL. S. 2019, by Sen. Carlson, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5604). Remarks of author (p. 5606).

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1955

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, unto whom we are daily compelled and constrained to bring our finite minds and fallible judgments, and our sinful hearts to be pardoned and purified, may we enter upon the tasks of the day with confidence and courage.

Grant that in this time of darkness and shadows, when we wish that we might be able to see more clearly the events impending, may we surrender ourselves solely and supremely to the leading of Thy Spirit.

Inspire us with new ventures of faith and larger vistas of outlook as we labor together to break down the barriers that divide mankind and seek to build not only a world that is safe for democracy but a democracy that is safe for the world.

Help us to believe in the coming of a new social order, made nobler by the suffering and sacrifice and wiser by its folly and stupidity.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

(Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. HAYS of Ohio's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

ACTION OF STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH DAKOTA ON POLIO VACCINE

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the medical associations of the 47 other States would do well to follow the example of the State medical association of South Dakota, who have pledged to the people of South Dakota and to the Nation that no needy child in that State will go without polio vaccine, whether the Federal Government intervenes or not.

A telegram addressed to me under date of May 18, 1955, from Dr. A. W. Spiry, president, and John C. Foster, secretary of the SDMA, reads as follows:

No needy child in South Dakota will go without polio vaccine, whether Federal Government intervenes or not. Our doctors always have and will continue to care for all patients and needs. Polio hysteria is sometimes greater cause for alarm than polio itself. We urge careful consideration of procedure as to how Federal funds are allocated to needy.

Mr. Speaker, I submit to you and to the membership of this Congress that this is a challenge to the medical associations of the other States. I hope they will follow the leadership of South Dakota.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 66]

Albert	Dondero	Macdonald
Avery	Doyle	Miller, N. Y.
Ayres	Eberharter	Morgan
Barrett	Edmondson	Morrison
Boggs	Fjale	Moulder
Bolton,	Gamble	Mumma
Frances P.	Gathings	O'Konski
Bolton,	Gray	Pillion
Oliver P.	Gregory	Reed, N. Y.
Buckley	Hébert	Scherer
Burleson	Herlong	Short
Canfield	Heseltan	Tollefson
Celler	Hillings	Walter
Christopher	Kearney	Williams, N. Y.
Colmer	Kearns	
Dingell	Lesinski	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 391 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

NATIONAL RESERVE PLAN

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5297) to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5297, with Mr. TRIMBLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, section 3 of the bill had been read.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 3, line 4, after the period, strike out all of the following language down to and including the word "years" in line 24, page 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Persons having an obligated period of service under this act shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the U. S. Coast Guard) for satisfactory performance of that service obligation. However, any person while subject to such reserve obligation who in good faith becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion or a student preparing therefor, as defined in sections 6 (g) and 16 (g) of this act, shall, at his request, not be required to serve on active training and service or active duty for training or inactive duty training while in such status. In addition to their obligation to perform the duties provided for in this act such persons shall be subject to such orders, directives, and regulations relating to their administration (including the rendering of prescribed reports on personal status) as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the U. S. Coast Guard). This subsection does not prevent any person, while in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, from being ordered or called to active duty in such armed force. The appropriate Secretary of a military department, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy) may provide, by regulations which shall be as uniform as practicable, for the release of any person from active training and service or active duty for training in the Armed Forces before serving the period of active training and service or active duty for training for which he was enlisted, appointed, or inducted. The amendment made by this amendatory act does not change or revoke any reserve obligation imposed on any person under this section before the enactment of this amendatory act.

"No person who, after the enactment of the National Reserve Plan is inducted into, or initially enlisted or appointed in, the Armed Forces, including reserve components thereof, shall at any time be assigned for duty at any installation located in a foreign country with which (at such time) the United States has in effect a treaty or international agreement containing provisions permitting such country to exercise in any way jurisdiction over American personnel stationed within its boundaries.

"(2) Section 6 (c) (2) (A) is amended to read as follows:

"'Until July 1, 1959, any person herein described may, within quotas fixed by the President with the advice of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, enlist

in the Army National Guard of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or the Air National Guard of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or in the Reserve or in any unit of the Reserve of any armed force. Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the U. S. Coast Guard), any person who has not been ordered to report for induction under this act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for training and service in the Armed Forces and in a reserve component for a total of 8 years; any person who is under the age of 19 years and who has not received notice to report for induction under this act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of 8 years."

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to take out of the bill the two amendments that were agreed to yesterday, offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. First of all, is not this amendment designed to take out the language in the bill to which the gentleman from New York objected?

Mr. VINSON. I am going to call attention to that right now.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman says the primary purpose is to knock out an amendment that this House put in the bill yesterday?

Mr. VINSON. The purpose that will be accomplished by this amendment will be to eliminate two amendments offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

Mr. BARDEN. Maybe it would be in order, then, since we have a full Chamber of Members here, for us to reconsider my amendment, and we will chew on that awhile.

Mr. VINSON. I thank the gentleman for that parliamentary inquiry, but I must proceed.

The amendment removes the two amendments proposed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] and adopted yesterday. It is also an additional elimination of the authority of the Department of Defense to involuntarily assign a man to a National Guard unit from the Reserve. My amendment includes, however, the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

Why do I do this? At the outset the gentleman from New York said:

I am loathe to introduced these amendment, but it so happens that, on page 3 of this bill, there has been written in some language, from line 4 through line 12, which compels me to do this.

He stated yesterday that if that language had not been in the bill he would not have offered his amendment. I am therefore offering to take that language out, so I think the gentleman has no grounds for complaint because the language which he criticises will not be in there. I think, however, it is highly im-

portant that we all understand the legal effect of the amendment by the gentleman from New York. We all know that when amendments are offered we try to get as much information about the effect of the amendments as possible. A short time after this amendment was offered yesterday the Committee rose. We went into conference with the Department of Defense, its legal advisers, and the Assistant Secretary, to analyze exactly what these amendments did. They prepared and submitted to me this morning a brief analysis of exactly what would be accomplished by the Powell amendment.

Bear this in mind, you have two amendments offered by the gentleman from New York. One is on page 3 of the bill. That amendment would prevent the Department of Defense from transferring a reservist to a National Guard unit when a governor of a State had requested such transfer.

The second amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is on page 5. That amendment provided that any State, Territory, District National Guard, or National Guard or Reserve unit shall not exclude or segregate any person on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin. There you have two amendments dealing with entirely different subject matters. Let us analyze them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

(By unanimous consent Mr. VINSON was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. VINSON. The first amendment prevents the transfer of any reservist having a Reserve obligation to the National Guard in any State in which the National Guard excludes or segregates any person on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin. Therefore—now listen to this, because it applies to every State in the Union—therefore, even though a governor has failed to recruit enough men for his guard and requests the transfer of reservists to fill up his guard, this amendment would prevent the Department of Defense from transferring any reservists to the National Guard.

It is true that even though that State's National Guard already had integrated units to which a person could be transferred, transfers would be prohibited if there is still only one segregated unit remaining in the entire State. That is the accomplishment of the first limitation of the amendment. Let us see the second.

The second amendment relates to enlistments. It prevents enlistment of anyone in any National Guard units so long as any guard unit in the State remains segregated.

Bear in mind that throughout the Nation there are a great many integrated units in different States, and in those same States there are some segregated units. By this amendment no one could enlist in the National Guard in that State. All of us know that in certain States some integration has already taken place. This amendment would prevent all further input in the National

Guard either by transfer or on a voluntary enlistment basis if there were 1 unit or indeed 1 person who was subjected to segregation in the unit in the State.

That is the effect of the gentleman's amendment, and that is the reason why we would accomplish what he sought to obtain when he offered his amendment to language which was objectionable to him. He said if it were not in the bill he would not offer his amendment. I think he can see the weaknesses of his second amendment.

I am asking the Committee to adopt this amendment which will have parliamentary effect of taking the objectionable language out of the bill and, having done so, deleting the Powell amendments.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as you have already heard during the course of the debate, the great Committee on the Armed Services has spent weeks and weeks in the development of the pending legislation. It was reported by that committee by a vote of 31 to 5 with 1 voting present, which indicates a very high degree of unanimity of opinion.

We have carried along to this point in the consideration of the matter. Many of us are anxious that the legislation go on to passage. I know how the game is played around here. Sometimes if we are against a measure, anything that makes it more unpalatable is approved. I would want to exempt from any such category, certainly in this particular instance, the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] who offered these amendments in the first place, because, in my experience with him here I have never seen him resort to any sort of trick maneuvers for the purpose of defeating legislation. It may well be that he is against this legislation, but I would not want to impute to him in any degree a desire to kill the legislation by offering something in which he did not wholeheartedly believe.

I have checked around enough to be completely convinced that if this solution of the difficulty as advocated by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] is not adopted, and if these amendments should stay in the bill as they were tentatively adopted in the Committee of the Whole yesterday, it would mean the defeat of, or the recommitment of this legislation. So we are confronted with a very practical situation.

I would like to say, and I imagine he would permit me, as I have already said to the gentleman from New York, the adoption of the amendment presently before us represents for the gentleman from New York a victory in respect to his position.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] referred to the opening paragraph of the statement of the gentleman from New York yesterday. There is a further paragraph which I would like to read because I think it shows his attitude:

If this language stays in the bill—

That is the language which was quoted and which this amendment takes out—without my amendment, it will mean that the governors of States where there are now segregated National Guard units—and there are segregated National Guard units in 21 States—will be able to force into the National Guards of their States Jim Crow and segregated battalions, regiments, companies, or whatever the unit might be. There is no language in this bill that will prevent this from occurring.

In other words, again, and I think very properly, the gentleman from New York makes the point that by the language to which he objected on page 3 of the bill and which the pending amendment takes out, the Federal Government intervenes with compulsion to force men into the National Guard units upon certification by the governor or request by the governor or other State authority. Of course, that is a departure from our original concept of the National Guard. The National Guard has come down from the old military State militia. In many places they still refer to the guard as the State militia. But it has been on a voluntary basis. So I think the gentleman from New York was on very sound ground when he urged the necessity of his amendment, the first part of his amendment, insofar as it qualifies the language originally placed in the bill.

The second part of the amendment does not fall within that category because there it refers not only to the original situation but to the completely voluntary enlistments in the several States. As the gentleman from Georgia pointed out, probably it is so broad as to practically wreck the guard in many of the States where integration has progressed by great leaps and bounds but where there is yet some small bit of segregation left.

Now, as the gentleman from New York pointed out, tremendous strides have been made in our Government with respect to integration. Tremendous strides have been made in the National Guard units. I say that is all to the good. Our Army now, under Executive orders, is integrated.

The only reason I rise at this time is to try to point out that what is here sought to be done is fair. The gentleman from Georgia puts first among the objectives of his amendment the elimination of the two Powell amendments. But, I think the first objective of his pending amendment is to take out the language to which objection was originally raised—and I think very properly—and then, of course, that language, being the basis for the offering of the amendments in the first place, the necessity for the amendments is no longer with us, because the objectionable language will be removed by this pending amendment.

As the gentleman from Georgia pointed out, the so-called Bow amendment is retained in the bill. Now, I did not vote for the Bow amendment. I know there are many ideas about it, but in any event this legislation will go to the other body if it is adopted here. Of course, if it is not, that is the end of it, but certainly any adjustments that would need to be made could there be considered.

Mr. Chairman, the thing that I do not want to happen is that this bill be re-committed or rejected so that this whole program that has been so carefully worked out by the committee, so carefully gone over by the Members of the Committee of the Whole, and, I think, a clear majority believing in the program, wanting to have it adopted—I just do not want the legislation to fail at this point, and that is the reason I have risen in support of this amendment. I sincerely hope that this amendment which is now pending will be adopted and that we can go on with the passage of the legislation.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FORRESTER. I think it is fine that we do have a gentleman who says he understands his way around. It so happens that I do not. Maybe I am slowly learning. But, regardless of that, I have a vote that will be riding upon one question which I want to ask the gentleman to answer for me, and that question is: If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] is adopted, will States' rights be protected and the governors of all of our 48 States have control over their militia and their National Guard as provided by the Constitution and the laws of this country; is that correct? I do not intend to surrender a single State's rights.

Mr. HALLECK. Well, if the Vinson amendment is approved, the guard will continue to be on a voluntary basis and will be operated as the people in the State determine, subject only, of course, to other considerations that are involved.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I will answer the gentleman's question. The answer to the question asked by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FORRESTER] is in the affirmative. If this amendment is agreed to, then the National Guard enlistment control remains just like it is under the law today. It covers it all. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, it appears to me from the debate on this subject yesterday, the various amendments that were offered, the strong support that many of them received though not accepted, that the membership of this House must be thinking along the lines of a bill that I offered in the early stages of the subcommittee hearings which, in my opinion, is by far the best suggestion to provide a real Reserve program in view of present problems.

May I say to you that I attended every session of the subcommittee. I almost became obnoxious, I am sure, to the military leaders and to certain members of our subcommittee who disagreed with my opinion. The simplest way, in my opinion, to eliminate this confusion about yesterday's amendments would be

to adopt H. R. 4848 as a substitute for this bill, and then we will have no controversy about it. There are, at the desk, copies of H. R. 4848 over on my right and also over on my left.

H. R. 4848 would reduce the present 8 obligation to 6 years. Those enlisting in the active forces for 3 or more years would completely fulfill their obligation at the end of their active service. There is no requirement that prior-service personnel shall participate in an active Reserve program, although it is provided that those who do so can materially shorten their remaining military obligation. I am hopeful that the military departments would institute other inducements to persuade prior-service personnel to participate in Reserve programs.

Other than prior-service personnel who volunteered to serve in active units of the Reserve, the Reserves would be composed of young men who voluntarily enlisted therein with the agreement that they would be ordered to active duty for basic training for a period not less than 4 months. I used 4 months in my bill rather than 6 months, since the normal recruit-training period of all services is from 11 to 13 weeks, that more persons could be trained in the same period, and that this period would better fit into educational programs. If the military services believe this period should be longer, I would have no objection. At the end of 5 years' satisfactory service in the Reserves an individual would have fulfilled his military obligation. Young men would be authorized to enter the Reserves in this manner up until they received an order to report for induction, and the only limitations on the numbers would be up to the limit of the appropriations provided.

The remainder of the bill generally follows the bill under consideration.

It seems to me that the advantages of my bill are these:

First. The military obligation provided better fits present manpower and draft conditions.

Second. It adheres to our traditional volunteer system.

Third. Young men can fulfill their military obligation in shorter periods of time.

Fourth. More persons will be trained than under H. R. 5297.

As I stated earlier, I have no pride of authorship in my bill, and would be willing to make such revisions as deemed advisable.

I have enough faith in the young men of the Nation to believe that with the right inducements, they will volunteer to perform their fair share of the military obligation. If after a trial this system does not produce sufficient members for our Reserves, I would be willing to support legislation which would provide for the induction into the Reserves. It seems to me that there is more equity in inducting a person with no previous military experience into a Reserve force than there is in requiring prior service personnel to participate in Reserve training.

H. R. 4848 would eliminate the compulsion of 45 days against a prior service man.

Let me tell you about the subcommittee action to show you that we were not unanimous on all of these provisions in the Committee bill.

Even though I did not fully agree with all the provisions, I voted for the Committee bill in both the subcommittee and in the full committee. The full committee did adopt an amendment to the subcommittee bill that permitted the President of the United States to call, without congressional approval, 1 million Reservists. My bill does not provide that.

My bill will largely take care of the objective of the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN]. The amendment offered by Mr. ROOSEVELT of California, called for 4 years, but that could impair the regular enlistment of the Navy and Air Force in their regular establishments and in their Reserve program. But H. R. 4848 requires 5 years instead of 8, and there is no compulsion.

I have heard a lot of talk about the Committee on Armed Services. I never fought harder in my life for 8 weeks, trying to eliminate what I considered undesirable features of the original bill, as submitted by the Pentagon; which I am sure the membership of this House would not approve. Universal Military Training under proper provisions, could be much better than compulsion in the original bill, which would compel probably 60 to 75 percent of the youth to serve 8 or 10 years while the remainder go free with no service whatsoever.

I submit to you that the way to eliminate and correct the amendments that were adopted yesterday and to meet the objectives of many who supported other amendments, would be to adopt H. R. 4848, my bill, as a substitute for the pending measure, send it to the Senate, for the further consideration of that body. I believe they will agree. If they do this Congress will pass a sound bill which will provide a real Reserve program, which is so greatly needed at this time.

I want to tell you about the differences of opinion on our subcommittee. I admire the chairman and those who shared his views. But I was equally strong in my views. I wanted no compulsion in this bill. I believe there was probably only one vote against that general objective. But when the second bill was written, compulsion on the trainee for 6 months was left out, but the 45-day compulsion on prior servicemen, irrespective of our agreement, was written into the bill. The motion of the chairman of the subcommittee to provide compulsion on the 6 months trainee lost by a tie vote of 6 to 6. On our motion to take from the bill the 45-day compulsion, we lost that 6 to 6. But if that had been eliminated in the second draft, as previously agreed, the motion to reinstate it would have also lost by the same vote.

May I say that General Walsh of the National Guard Bureau stated that the National Guard not only agrees with the principles of H. R. 4848, but they believe it to be in the interests of the Nation.

Under our cross-examination, it was admitted before our committee by Regular Army and Regular Air Force officials that the strongest arm of our Reserve program for the Army and Air Force is the National Guard and the Air National Guard.

If you start weakening, or interfering with the National Guard of this country you will wreck the strongest Reserve we have at the present time for the Army and the Air Force. No legislation passed can replace the strength of our National Guard. Not only that but Reserves and Reserve programs are dependent upon public support. You cannot have public support on any measure which weakens the National Guard.

I submit to you that somebody will argue that my proposition will provide too many young men. I leave it in the hands of the military itself to set the ceiling. According to General Hershey's testimony before our committee, we have approximately 1,500,000 young men in this country subject to I-A classification today. We will have approximately 1 million each year for the next 4 years. We have sufficient manpower.

Let us make this Reserve program attractive. Give the boys 4 months' training, and I say to you many of them will go from that to the Regular Establishment, just as they go from the National Guard today to the Regular Establishment. Approximately 30,000 men a year go from the National Guard after they receive that training into the Regular Military Establishment.

H. R. 4848, irrespective of what or anyone says will, in my opinion, furnish the necessary number of reservists, encourage young men with special abilities to go into the Regular Military Forces and reduce the number of draftees needed.

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I yield.

Mr. WILSON of California. The gentleman said this bill would wreck the National Guard?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I do not say the pending bill will wreck the National Guard, but the gentleman knows and I know there has been a move on foot from the Pentagon and high places for many years to Federalize the National Guard. If you can come in here and start fooling with an established concern that has been in the hands of the States for all these years, and you saw the vote yesterday, you can talk all you want to but you will find there is not a governor in the United States of America who would not oppose the Federal Government's interference with the National Guard.

Mr. WILSON of California. Does the gentleman think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia wrecks or in any way interferes with the National Guard?

Mr. WINSTEAD. No; but the amendments adopted yesterday do.

Mr. VINSON. My amendment eliminates the language to which the gentleman from New York offered an amendment. If the language is eliminated, then there is no need nor necessity for

the amendment. My amendment preserves the National Guard just as they are under the law today, does it not?

Mr. WINSTEAD. I take the gentleman's word for it. I will vote for his amendment. My substitute I know will do it and improve the bill considerably in many other respects.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to see if we can reach some agreement as to the time for debate on this amendment. We all understand the amendment. I desire to have the gentleman from Louisiana the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. Brooks] speak on the amendment, and, of course, we want the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] to speak on it. I want the gentleman from New York to have at least 10 minutes.

Mr. DIES. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman if he will explain the necessity for the original language, and what happens to the bill by its elimination?

Mr. VINSON. That will all be explained. That is what I am trying to do. I explained the whole thing. If the committee will bear with me, let us get a little agreement on the time.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 40 minutes.

Mr. SAYLOR. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, did I correctly understand the gentleman from Georgia to state that the gentleman from New York was to have 10 minutes?

Mr. VINSON. I hope he will have at least 10 minutes.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. That should be understood.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that in that hour the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] may have 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that all debate on the Vinson amendment and all amendments thereto be limited to 1 hour, and that the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] be allowed 10 minutes of that time. Is there objection?

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, for some time I have had on the desk an amendment to the bill which affects the last language of this amendment. If I understand correctly, unless my amendment is acted on before the Vinson

amendment is acted on, and should the Vinson amendment carry, I would be precluded from offering it. Is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I do not think even the members of the committee understand this amendment. I would like to know how much time each man would have under the proposed request.

The CHAIRMAN. At the moment the Chair cannot say.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask for the regular order, to see if there is objection to the request.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the so-called Vinson amendment and all amendments thereto be limited to 1 hour, and that the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] shall have 10 minutes of that hour.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I believe a matter of that kind can be handled only by unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. VINSON. I withdraw that part.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia moves that all debate on the Vinson amendment and all amendments thereto be limited to 1 hour.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARTIN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] already has 5 minutes in his own right, as I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Will the committee have the right to close the debate?

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has the right to close the debate, especially under the rule.

The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes in his own right.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to tell the stark, cold, naked truth, about the issue before us. The effort of the distinguished chairman, my friend from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], to get support for his amendment has but one objective, to destroy the action the committee took yesterday; that is all, nothing else. And the reason why, as I was told all yesterday evening, last night, and this morning is because if the action of this House yesterday stands, then UMT or the reservist bill will not be passed.

Why? I ask. I am told by my friends on both sides of the aisle, by my friends in the White House, that if this action which the committee took yester-

day stands there will be a large group of men and women of this body who would vote for this bill but who will not, men and women who believe their sectional point of view is more important than the national loyalty.

Then I was asked, and it was mentioned on the floor by my distinguished friend from Indiana, Mr. HALLECK, that I have been opposed to UMT through the years and that probably this is a gimmick of mine to destroy the bill. Probably he did not say exactly that, but I mention it because it has been said to me off the floor.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, to the membership that if the amendment they adopted yesterday stands I will vote for the reservist bill. I will vote for the UMT bill even though it is against my conscience and against my spiritual belief, so that no one can say that I used the amendment of yesterday as a gimmick to destroy this bill. I am putting my patriotism up against your patriotism. My patriotism is influenced by my spiritual belief. That is why I have been against the reservist program all along, with my colleague from Missouri [Mr. SHORT]. Are you willing to put your patriotism upon the same high level that I put mine?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWELL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I am sure the gentleman, as he said, listened to me when I said very clearly that he was not using this as a gimmick, that he was not doing it as a gimmick. I believe that. I did not say that to gain any advantage. I actually, and sincerely believe that.

Mr. POWELL. I agree with the gentleman. We both came to the same conclusion based upon the same statement, that is correct, but there are others here that might think I have introduced this amendment in order to destroy the bill. At great expense to my conscience, I will vote for the reservist bill if the amendments stand.

Now, my esteemed friend from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] has brought forward this new amendment and he states that it is to eliminate my amendments. That is what it is for, to eliminate the language that my amendments applied to. He said that I said I would not have introduced the amendment if the language was not in the bill. That is not true. I have introduced amendments of this nature for 12 years, and all during this century other Members have introduced amendments of this nature. I will continue to do so to the best of my ability when I think it is correct.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say also that the statement the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] read to you analyzing my amendment was a statement prepared by the Department of Defense. The Department of Defense is going to prepare a statement one way—their way. You cannot blame them, but nevertheless that is true. Now, my amendment does not say that if a State segregates in one unit and integrates in others that they are a State operating on a segregated pattern. My amendment does not say that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted Messrs. BROWNSON, SAYLOR, and DAWSON of Illinois was yielded to Mr. POWELL.)

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, my amendment of yesterday provides that any State, Territorial, or District National Guard or Air National Guard that excludes or segregates any person on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin shall not have the power to go into the Reserve and take men out of the Reserve and put them in the National Guard. That is the amendment.

Under the language here the National Guard has the power to go into the Reserve and put men in their National Guard, whether it is segregated or integrated. I say by my amendment they cannot do it as long as they are segregated, and that is all.

Mr. Chairman, that is not only my position; that is the position that 126 Members of this House took yesterday voting on the basis of their conscience.

The issue of patriotism was raised yesterday, and that is the issue we raise again today. The question I asked yesterday afternoon was: Is sectionalism more important than national loyalty?

You know, all the years that Negro men marched in Jim Crow regiments, and sailed in Jim Crow ships, and fought in Jim Crow branches of our Armed Forces, the question of patriotism was never questioned. When George Washington's ragged troops of the Continental Army marched across the snows of Valley Forge you will find the bleeding footprints of Negro men who marched with them in that Army. They were segregated, but their patriotism was not in doubt. And later when Black Jack Pershing went after Pancho Villa in Mexico, Negroes rode in segregated artillery units by his side. Their patriotism was not questioned even though they were Jim Crowed. When Teddy Roosevelt went up San Juan Hill, Negroes were by his side fighting and dying in the Spanish-American War. Call the roll of World War I and World War II. They were there. Second-class citizens, but dying the same as anyone else. They never questioned their loyalty. In all the years since Benedict Arnold until recent days, not a Negro has ever been convicted of being a fifth columnist, a subversive, or agent against our Government. Our patriotism is up here, clear, untarnished, for anyone to see. Now that the world is changing, now that the world is in ferment, now that the idea of democracy must stand up against a sea of communism or we all go down, they come now and raise the question of patriotism. I say that the only patriotism is the patriotism of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, regardless of whether you come from Mississippi or Maine, regardless of what color your skin is or what God you believe in or do not believe in; one loyalty, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. That is the United States of America.

So, my friends, I ask you to support what you did yesterday, to continue giving witness as men and women, not as puppets, but as individual men and

women, giving bold witness in this hour when the acids of criticism by our friends and our enemies are being poured on the United States, realizing that only an America of pure, unalloyed metal will be able to stand up against these acids and that no test of metals of discrimination or segregation will stand up in this testing time. This is the moment of truth toward which we have been marching since the days of our forefathers who fought at the bridge at Lexington and Concord. The hour of decision has come. It is here now. The days that you can waste are gone. Blows must be struck now, and when a blow is struck for freedom, there courses through the chests and hearts a joy prophetic from East to West, and slaves wherever they cower feel the souls within them climb.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted me be yielded to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON].

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming as an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: In the last clause of the amendment after "any person who" strike out "is under the age of 19" and insert in lieu thereof "has satisfactorily completed high school or has reached the age of 19 years and is under the age of 20."

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to review the why or wherefore but I well appreciate the advisability and desirability of an adequate and well-trained Reserve force.

With five Thompsons in the House, I knew that eventually there would be confusion. Since the speech of the gentleman from New Jersey, I have had some telegrams congratulating me on my opposition to the bill. I think I should set the record straight.

I intend to support the bill. I have doubts as to several features of the bill. I am willing to accept these features on faith. This amendment is, however, as I believe, required to put the bill in acceptable form.

The bill without the amendment provides:

Any person who is under the age of 19 years and who has not received notice to report for induction under this act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for training and in a Reserve component for a total of 8 years.

The theory of this 6-month training program as I have heard it explained is to provide for a voluntary Reserve program. The 6-month program is therefore made so attractive as to encourage individuals to volunteer. We also limit the number who can be accepted. I am advised that selection will most probably be on a basis of first come, first served.

If the clause just read is retained in the bill in that form, the Members of the House are placing themselves on record as encouraging our young men to quit high school to enter the program. I do not believe this to be the position of a majority of the House and have therefore submitted the amendment.

The tendency in our States is to require a child to be 6 years of age before he can enter the first grade. Such a child cannot possibly finish high school until he is 17¾ years of age. Most will be over 18. Statistics bear this out. The vast majority are over 18 before graduation, and a substantial portion are over 19. By providing that a person must be under 19 to enlist in this program, we are saying to the large segment who do not finish high school until after they are past the age of 19, "You must quit high school if you wish to participate in this attractive program." By limiting the number who can enter the program, we are encouraging the vast majority who are over 18 before they graduate from high school to interrupt their education.

This would produce a very bad result. Experience proves the vast majority who quit high school to enter the service do not go back to school. If they did go back I believe difficult problems would develop. By the time these young men return to school at the beginning of the next school year, they would be a year older. They would have been absent in the Army, and to a large extent on their own. They would enter school with young people approximately 14 years of age who are just beginning high school. This, we all realize, would not be a desirable situation.

This amendment, if adopted, would cause the section to read:

Any person who has satisfactorily completed high school or has reached the age of 19 years and who is under the age of 20 years and who has not received notice to report for induction under this act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of 8 years.

This would mean that any boy could enter the program after his graduation from high school. If he quit high school for other reasons, he could enlist at 19. The program would remain open to him until he reached 20 years, thus preventing the person who does not graduate until 19 from being precluded without interrupting his high-school education.

The only arguments I have heard against my proposed amendment are two. The first is that the boy must have his parents consent if he enters the program before reaching the age of 18 years. The fact is that unless this amendment is adopted, this House will still be in the position of encouraging the boy to seek his parents consent, and furthermore, of encouraging the parents to give their consent.

The second argument is that the services will discourage boys from enlisting before they have finished high school. I have never been one to believe that any legislative body can justify poor legislation on the hope that it will be administered so as to prevent undesirable results. By adopting this amendment,

this House will make sure that our youth are encouraged to finish high school.

From my experience in the Army and in the Reserve program, I believe that this amendment is in the best interests of the service and the Reserve program. By the 6-month program provided in this act we expect a man to qualify himself as a well-trained reservist with only 6 months' active duty, followed by a 2-hour drill period once a week. Certainly, if we encourage men to complete high school before they enter this program, they will be better qualified to assimilate the material and we will have better Reserve units. I urge the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I have consulted with the chairman of the subcommittee and consulted with the staff. I do not see much harm in this amendment, and so far as I am concerned personally, we are willing to accept the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I express my appreciation to the gentleman from Georgia and the members of the committee for their acceptance of this amendment.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MADDEN yielded the time allotted to him to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON].)

(By unanimous consent, Mr. O'HARA of Illinois yielded the time allotted to him to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON].)

(Mr. FORRESTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Chairman, early yesterday afternoon I stood on the floor of this House and said that I had decided to support this pending bill, as brought out by the committee. I made that statement, believing that this bill would bolster our Reserve forces and our defense, and that, although there were things in the bill that I did not like, I was of the opinion that the good outweighed the bad. I was convinced that no politics was in the bill, and that the committee bill reflected the committee's desire to do the best job it could under the circumstances and was working for America.

Late yesterday afternoon I was surprised and shocked over an amendment that this House accepted. That amendment cut the heart out of the defense idea and theory of States rights. The thought had never occurred to me that this House would consent, or think of consenting, to the depriving of the governors' powers in their respective States to control the State militia or National Guard, but the House did that very thing.

My State will never agree to surrender the right of our governor to control the militia and National Guard willingly. I doubt that the people of the other 47 States will willingly agree to any such movement. Anyway, it is my duty and privilege, as one of my State's servants, to retain that right, if possible. Freedom can, and has been, lost through leg-

isolation and by centralization more often than on the battlefield.

If that amendment remains in the bill, then the bill becomes one that I have not endorsed and will not endorse, and I will vote in favor of recommittal, and if the bill is not recommitted I will vote against the bill.

I assure you, however, that when the exigencies are such that this House wants a Reserve bill without surrender of States rights, I can be counted on to support that kind of legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY].

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, we are confronted with the proposition of legislating from the floor and in a technical bill such as this, this procedure is very impractical. This matter was studied by the committee for 7 long weeks, practically every day and often 2 sessions a day. I only missed 1 of these many sessions. I want a good bill. This bill is already defective, but this amendment will make it worse.

Everyone recognizes that the National Guard is the really strong operating Reserve that we have today. It is not perfect, but it is good and getting better.

This bill provided two methods whereby a person could become a member of the guard, either he could take the 6 months' training before becoming a members, or if a veteran, he could volunteer or by compulsion become a member. There is great doubt that many will be willing to take the 6-month method. This amendment before us prevents the assignment of veterans by the Army into the National Guard. Today a man can enlist in the guard. If this bill is passed he must take 6 months' training before becoming a member of the guard. So this amendment will further cut the strength of the National Guard.

I raised the question of this bill depleting the guard time after time, and the head of the National Guard Association met with us for many hours in regard to that very question. In order to take care of this situation the proponents of this bill promised that the Army would give the guard sufficient men to keep the units up to strength.

Two days ago in debate on this bill, while I was speaking, I stated that I had serious doubts that the National Guard could get sufficient enlistments if the enlistees were forced to take this 6 months' training; the gentleman from Louisiana, the chairman of the subcommittee, stated that the Army would transfer the veterans to the guard to keep up their strength. This amendment before us would prevent such transfers.

The pending amendment takes away that opportunity. I am against this amendment because it will certainly take away any opportunity the guard has to get men by that method.

Before this matter is voted on, before the committee adopts this amendment the Armed Services Committee should go into consultation with officials of the National Guard and the National Guard Association. We met many hours on this very question. Yet today here, in a moment, we are changing the whole plan.

I believe I understand this bill as well as anyone on the floor of this House. I do not know how this is going to affect the guard, but I know it will affect them adversely.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. BRAY.)

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield, the gentleman has made a very important statement. I obtained 2½ minutes of this time in order to address a question to the chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, to ascertain if it was not true that the amendment he has just offered here would seriously and adversely affect the National Guard by virtue of the fact that it would eliminate assignments into the National Guard, which would then have to compete for men that it could not possibly get under the 6-month-enlistment provision in the bill he wants to put over. It is my opinion that the gentleman from Georgia would now settle for the enacting clause in this bill in order to get something over to the Senate.

Mr. BRAY. I do not want to comment on that because I have the highest respect and regard for the gentleman from Georgia, but I will say that if this bill does not already ruin the guard this clause certainly will give it the final blow.

Mr. GROSS. This clause certainly will do the job.

Mr. BRAY. This matter could be recommitted to the Armed Services Committee, and if certain people outside of the Congress would stop interfering we could work out a good Reserve bill that would give us a good Reserve. That is something I have been interested in personally and directly since I was 18 years old.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. Does the gentleman make the statement that the Vinson amendment ruins the National Guard?

Mr. BRAY. I certainly do, and for this reason: First, we have taken away the ordinary method of enlistment in the guard. It has been a job to keep the guard up to enlisted strength. We have been able to do it because young men were willing to enlist in the National Guard. However, this bill adds 6 months training before a youth can be a member of the National Guard. The proponents of the bill said we could take care of that by the Army's assigning members to the guard. How can they make this assignment if this amendment is passed? I believe it needs close study, and it can only be studied in committee, not on the floor.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield to my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Does not the gentleman know that the only thing with reference to the National Guard my amendment does is to prohibit involuntary assignment? Does he not also know it

preserves the National Guard enlistment and controls just as they are today?

Mr. BRAY. No, that is not the case. It does exactly the opposite of that. Today a man can enlist in the National Guard. If this bill becomes law, he cannot do so. Today a boy between 18 and 19½ can go down and enlist in the National Guard, but under this bill he cannot. He must serve 6 months before he can become a guardsman. This 6 months' training at that age will take a year out of his life.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Is it not true the only reason the National Guard gets him in is because the captains locally go out to the boys and sell them on the job and get them in the National Guard?

Mr. BRAY. The way it is done today is that the captains in the National Guard companies or batteries go into the homes and the schools and talk to the young men, and they sign up. If you pass this bill into law, that will not be possible, because then the boy will have to take 6 months' training before he can become a member of the guard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maine [Mr. NELSON].

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, I believe the issues on this bill have been discussed pretty thoroughly. I asked for this time just to ask the chairman of the committee or the subcommittee a couple of questions in the hope I might be able to clarify the matter.

Under the provisions of the Vinson amendment, can any of the volunteers be assigned to the National Guard?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The provisions of the bill, as amended, will permit a man to enlist in the National Guard under the 6-month plan. He would not be assigned to the National Guard. He would enlist in the guard under the 6-month plan and be trained.

Mr. NELSON. Does the gentleman mean by that that a man would enlist for 6 months' training designating the National Guard as his choice?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is correct.

Mr. NELSON. Does the Vinson amendment restore to the National Guard the incentive to people to enlist by being deferred from the draft?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It does. It still preserves the guard as an independent organization under the States, but permits the individual to select the guard, if he wishes to enlist in it. Then he goes into service operating under the 6-month training plan, if he enlists in it.

Mr. NELSON. So that under the Vinson amendment, anyone who enlists in the National Guard and does not go in under this plan for 6 months' training, does not get any deferment from the draft?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. He is not draft proof, if that is what the gentleman's question is.

Mr. NELSON. In other words, he can be called up at any time.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. No, no. Under the 6-month training plan.

Mr. NELSON. I qualified my question, if the gentleman from Louisiana will permit me—I said, any man who enlists in the National Guard not under the 6-month plan is subject to the draft.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. We take out the provisions of the law that permit the guard to enlist individuals without prior training and protect them from the draft.

Mr. NELSON. So that the only way a man can now enlist in the National Guard, if he is to be deferred from the draft, is to go in under the 6-month training plan.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. He can go in under the 6-month plan and he would be deferred, and also under the 2-year plan of enlistment.

Mr. NELSON. So the only men that the National Guard can get is if a man enlists for 6 months' training designating the National Guard as his choice?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Plus any enlistments under the 2-year plan, which the guard now has available.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, as some of you may have heard, I am a member of the Committee on Armed Services. I have not spoken on this bill or attempted to speak. The reason I am in favor of the Vinson amendment is that it attempts to save what is left of the National Guard. I do not know whether you are impatient with the Constitution of the United States. To those of you who want to kill this bill, I say I am not talking to you. And I am not talking to those who get goose bumps when ADAM CLAYTON POWELL gets up in the well of the House and makes a speech. I am not talking to you people. I am addressing my remarks to those who still believe that those powers which are not delegated to the Central Government were retained in the States. That is my position. Among those powers was the sanctity of the National Guard and the sovereignty of the several States. That is my position, for which I do not apologize. I have not tried to speak here, and what I say will pass over you so fast, it will make your head swim. But what you do here, somebody somewhere is going to remember. That is my position. What have the National Guards of the several States done that you should do this to them? That is the question I pose to you. Wherein have they been unpatriotic? I know the question has been put to you. There comes a time in the life of every man and of every nation when a decision must be made. That is the question I ask you today. What have the National Guards at home done, that you want to gut them here today under the guise of the Powell amendment? That is the question you have to resolve. I want to tell you here and now, the National Guard was here before any Member of this Congress from the several States. You do not have the right, I submit here, to summarily pass over that fine outfit and under the guise of the Powell ultimatum strip them lock, stock, and barrel of their sacred mission. What about a dis-

aster in your State? Does the Central Government send soldiers to your States? They cannot do that and they do not do that. The National Guard serves many missions and among them was service in the last war. Wherein was there a National Guard unit more highly decorated than the Oklahoma Guard, for instance? You do not have the right here and now to do this to the National Guard. The Vinson amendment attempts to save what is left of it. You do not have the right to gut and hang, draw and quarter what is left of that great patriotic organization known as the National Guard.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, if even the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] as a member of the Committee on Armed Services admits that he is confused about this bill, perhaps there will be justifiable sympathy for me when I say that I am also confused. I think indeed that 95 percent of the Members present are confused about the details or the actual plan embodied in this newly presented amendment on which we are about to vote.

I would say to the gentleman from South Carolina, however, that I am one of those who always listens attentively and with respect to the gentleman from New York and to his proposed amendments. I think indeed that the fact that this Member was able to rise at Bandung and proclaim that although his grandparents were slaves, he himself has risen to be a Member of Congress, is something glorious to think about. This equality of opportunity, so uniquely American, is one of our greatest national assets.

I have just two points to make. I do not know—nor does anyone else—exactly what the Vinson amendment will do, but I know very well what the 126 people in the Committee, of which I was one, who voted yesterday for the Powell amendment, meant to do. They meant to say to this country and to the world that the freedom we talk about, the freedom we are spending billions of dollars over the world to uphold, the freedom we are now enjoying in our way of life, the freedom which you say we must now protect by inducting into 8 years of military service the whole youth of this country—that such freedom is real and not just on paper; and that such freedom permits no second-class citizenship. That is what the Powell amendment says to the House.

I would like to add in the 2½ minutes allotted to me that I have little regard for the effort to force a decision on legislation, in the midst of such confusion. Perhaps it would be a good thing to recommit this bill to the Committee on Armed Services and get necessary protection for the National Guard at the same time that we are still insisting on American principles. I am one of those who would want no weakening, through legislation or otherwise, of our National Guard.

I am not moved by the argument that it is so necessary to get a bill out today that to do it we must give up everything we stand for, waive our principles, deny our beliefs. No legislation in the world is that important, and no plan can ever succeed if in its purpose and entity it denies the basic principles that underlie the life, the happiness, and the safety of every single person in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. DIXON] is recognized.

(Mr. DIXON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I asked for time to support the Thomson amendment. I just want to thank the committee for including this amendment in their recommendations.

If the bill is recommitted I hope this amendment will be included also. This amendment encourages every American youth to take advantage of his birthright and that is the right to finish high school. It embodies the policy and exact idea which I proposed on the floor of the House Tuesday. I like Herbert Hoover's statement that "the United States has only one-sixth of the population of America, yet we have 40 percent of the college graduates. Therein lies America's might, and let no one, Delilahlike, shear us of that strength."

At the outset let me state that I shall vote for H. R. 5297 because it is a real contribution to our military program. The amendment of my colleague from Wyoming will make the bill still stronger.

The offer of 6 months' active service instead of the present provision of 2 years to the boy who enlists will be very attractive and according to America's high-school principals, there will be a rush into it. They favor encouraging all high-school graduates to enter the program, but they oppose the provision which induces boys who have not graduated to interrupt their education to enlist.

The Thomson amendment provides that a high-school graduate may enlist at any time between 17 years and 20 years of age, but a non-high-school graduate must wait until he is 19 years of age to enlist.

Under H. R. 5297 any boy over 17 may enlist provided the quota of 100 million to 250 million has not been filled. There will be 660,000 boys graduate from high school this year, only 7 percent of whom are under 17 years of age, and 30 percent are under 18 years of age. This means that 70 percent would have been eligible to enlist before they had completed high school.

Now suppose one of these 17-year-old boys who has not completed high school enlists this June. His 6 months stint will be finished in December. If he lives in a metropolitan area possibly he could enter high school at midyear, but in most areas there is no midyear entering class, and no midyear graduation classes. This boy would then have to go to work or loaf until fall. If he goes to work, which is likely, the chances are that he will stay at his work and become obligated for a car, and will not return to school.

A representative of the Defense Department told me yesterday that the Department of Defense will make it a policy to discourage all men from enlisting in the Reserve, which enlistment would interrupt their high-school work.

Furthermore, I was told that the Defense Department wants the boys to complete high school before entering the service. The Defense Department, however, will accept the boys for enlistment if H. R. 5297 is passed, other things being equal, in the order of the date of their application.

According to the representative, the Defense Department will counsel non-high-school graduates to wait until they have graduated. If that is their policy, which is a commendable policy, why not put that policy into effect by supporting the Thomson amendment? If the Thomson amendment prevails the Defense Department will not be faced with the embarrassing situation of advising boys against enlisting when the Reserve plan itself offers them such inducement to enlist.

Again it is said that non-high-school graduates over 17 will be deterred from enlisting because they will be required to receive their parents consent. I do not think so much of this argument because parents have their problems just the same as do Congressmen. If Congress through the national Reserve plan holds out such a strong inducement to non-high-school graduates to enlist, Congress will be placing all parents who have educational plans for their boys in a most embarrassing position. After a parent has ingrained patriotism, as all good parents will do, it is difficult to say "No" to their boy when he wants to enlist, especially if the boy proved to the parent that at a particular time he will be accepted while if he waits the quota will be filled, and he will not be accepted, and as a consequence will have to serve 2 years instead of 6 months.

A democracy is characterized quite largely by the fact that those who rule are sensitive to the feelings and needs of those who obey. I was the first one to advocate on the floor of the House the idea embodied in the Thomson amendment. In my opinion it is our obligation to support the Thomson amendment.

First, because I think it will prevent the disruption of the educational career of the majority of our high-school boys;

Second, it will prevent the parents from being placed in an embarrassing position;

Third, it will strengthen the Armed Forces by providing them with more high-school graduates;

Fourth, it will induce the boys to complete their high school in order to be eligible to enlist rather than offer a premium to the boy who quits high school before graduation;

Fifth, it will secure the unqualified support of all of the high-school principals in America, whereas the unamended bill will be only reluctantly accepted, if not violently opposed.

In conclusion, Herbert Hoover struck the keynote of America's power when he said:

The United States has only one-sixth of the world's population; yet the United States has 40 percent of all the college graduates. Therein lies America's strength. Let no man sheaf her Delilah-like this strength.

I am for a strong America. I am of the opinion that H. R. 5297 is a splendid measure and shall support it under any circumstances, but that section which permits 17-year-old non-high-school graduates to enlist will shear us of some of our power.

It should be amended to hold them in school until they have completed their high-school education.

(Mr. RADWAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. RADWAN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, it is rather unfortunate that whenever we inject a racial issue into our proceedings it generates a great deal of heat. Honestly and frankly, I have no feeling against any human being, no matter what his color or origin may be. Perhaps that is something not to be bragged about, and it is not said to make people believe that I am more solicitous of the underdog than others. However, I lived, as a boy and I live now in a community where there exists none of that kind of feeling. We mingle with Chinese, Negroes, and others of varying colors and races and get along with all of them.

Mr. Chairman, it has been stated here several times that the National Guard will be ruined if this bill is enacted into law. But nothing could be further from the truth. General Walsh, Director of the National Guard Association in Washington, agrees to this bill and agrees to the longer training period beyond the 4-months' period, 8 months in all. The adjutant general of the State of California, General Jones, wired me that he wants this bill passed. The chief of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey was present at our hearings and agreed that this bill is a good one.

Mr. Chairman, it must be realized that in a bill that is as complicated as this one there are bound to be differences of opinion. I think we have found the middle ground which will result in our having a very strong Reserve system. There was no acrimony in our subcommittee. We talked these matters over frankly and we tried to arrive at what would be the best kind of a bill to report. That resulted in the bill that we bring to you today. Most of the members of the Committee on Armed Services have had experience in warfare, too, so they know what they are talking about when the subject of national defense is being discussed. We

believe that this bill is the best we could get under the circumstances.

If this bill is recommitted, perhaps the committee may improve it. I do not know about that, but I rather doubt it. There are so many and diverse opinions that unanimity of opinion could not be secured on any one issue. I should like to repeat that this bill does not by any manner or means ruin or injure the National Guard of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAWSON].

(Mr. DAWSON of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I am for universal military training. I have always been for it. In World War I replacements were sent up to the front lines consisting of young boys who had been called to duty from civilian life, boys who had not even had practice on the rifle range. It was criminal. We should learn a lesson from that experience.

Mr. Chairman, living in a troubled world as we do today we would not be smart if we did not prepare ourselves to meet any emergency. I wish that I possessed the eloquence of the gentleman from Illinois who addressed you just a few moments ago so that I might call your attention to the real issues at stake here.

On yesterday you did the American thing. You did the big thing. You refused to recognize second-class citizenship in that military establishment, and today my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], whom I love, tells you frankly that the purpose of his amendment is to do away with the Powell amendments of yesterday, which did not keep any governor from having a National Guard but prescribed that there should not be segregation in the National Guard. Why should there be? Why should not a black boy join the National Guard in any State? When are you going to stop distinguishing between citizens first class and citizens second class? Certainly the place to begin to remove that distinction, and to make the Constitution that some have talked of here today a real thing, a living thing, is right here on the floor of the Congress. Certainly the Vinson amendment should be defeated. It should be defeated for the very reason he gave why he introduced it, and that was to do away with the effect of the Powell amendments.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. I am always glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. VINSON. The reason I offered it was prompted by the first utterance of the gentleman from New York in which he was complaining about the language. He said this:

I am loath to introduce these amendments, but it so happens that on page 3 of this bill there has been written in some language from line 4 to line 12 which compels me to do so.

Now, I have sought to take that language out, and the taking out of the language is in accordance with the wishes of the gentleman from New York. Therefore, there is no necessity for his amendments.

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. I appreciate the words of my distinguished friend, but he misinterprets the opening statement made by the gentleman from New York. I, too, am loath to ever have to stand in the well of this House and ever raise a question of discrimination between American citizens because of race, because it should not be done here. But, whenever the occasion arises to do it, then those who feel it most keenly, those who do it have to do it because of the consciences within them and the patriotism within them as they rise to answer. Otherwise they would remain silent.

Now, there is no question about what is sought to be done here. There is no question about why the Vinson amendment is introduced here today. The Vinson amendment is introduced here today to do but one thing, and he stated it, as I said in the beginning, to undo what you did yesterday. What has occurred since yesterday that you have changed your mind? Yesterday you passed certain amendments, and in order to do away with your action of yesterday, you have this hurried provision which is brought here today. Who dictated it? Did the Pentagon dictate it? Since when are the Members of Congress bound by the dictation of the Pentagon? Why, that is a prerogative we, the Congress, occupy in this Nation in the scheme of things. We are a check on the executive departments when they go beyond their boundaries where the rights of people are concerned. I am asking you to do the decent thing today. I am asking you in the light of the spirit that prompted you yesterday, I am asking you in the light of the Constitution that you have sworn to uphold, to defeat the Vinson amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read the motion, as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I hear that the President of the United States intends to meet with top officials of other nations, including those who represent Communist Russia. If the President can do that—and I know of no objection, if the interests of our Nation are safeguarded—I know of no reason why the Members of the House should not try to get together, talk over their differences, and if we are to have a bill similar to the one which was introduced, bring out a Powell-Vinson bill.

It is perfectly obvious that there is a wide divergence of opinion here as to what should go into this bill. That old theory that a bill brought out by the Committee on Armed Services cannot be improved upon has been disproved by the fact that today we have the Vinson

amendment, which I assume is intended to at least modify the Powell amendments which we adopted yesterday, and if possible make it acceptable to the States rights advocates. Apparently—and, of course, I can only judge by what I hear and see—apparently the Vinson amendment will be voted down. It is my understanding—I did not cavedrop, but I heard this, sitting in the House, that if the Vinson amendment is voted down and the Powell amendments stay in the bill, then the Committee will be asked to rise and postpone action.

This bill has been before us for 3 days. It was long in the committee. Some know it is not what it seems to be. Some are sure a bill will not come out of committee unless it carries the foundation of UMT as desired by the Army.

The gentleman who opposed the bill most vigorously, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], had to leave on other business; he had made a prior commitment. He relied upon statements of the leadership that the bill would be disposed of yesterday. But as we are in such wide disagreement, why should not the Committee rise now, strike out the enacting clause, let the bill go back to the Committee on Armed Services, where perhaps the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL], and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] can get together and bring in a bill which will protect the well-being of our future taxpayers and the Nation which a majority may support? Why is not that a sensible, practical way of handling this situation? It seems to me that is the obvious thing to do. The Vinson amendment apparently will be rejected, the Powell amendment is in the bill, and will today remain there. There are sufficient votes to kill the bill as it is now written.

In order to save time—get a bill which will receive the approval of the House.

If this motion to rise and strike the enacting clause is voted down my opinion is that the Vinson amendment will be voted down, and then the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] will make a motion that the Committee rise. That motion prevailing, as it probably will, consideration of the measure will probably be postponed indefinitely and until pressure has secured the votes necessary to give the Pentagon what it desires—regardless of the wishes of our constituents.

Why not take the obvious, constructive, short way?

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Chairman, I want to state that I regret to find myself in disagreement with the Congresswoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH] in her recommendation that this bill be recommitted. The Committee on Armed Services has spent hours, days, and weeks on this bill. There is not any question that we need an alert Reserve Corps in our national defense setup. We need a program to build up the Reserve Corps. Regardless of what your opinion may be on the Powell amendment or the Vinson amendment, I sincerely hope that you have the

courage of your convictions to stand up and vote one way or the other and meet this issue at this time so that this proposed national Reserve legislation can be considered.

I know you have all heard from the folks back home, pro and con, for and against. Many of you are trying to find a way out and the way out, I fully realize, would be to recommit the bill so that it would not be necessary to take a position on this legislation. You are all anxious for some development which will relieve you from taking a definite stand one way or the other.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I want to commend the gentleman for his remarks. I want to advise the House of Representatives that the Reserves need some legislative help and need it badly. If the House wants to shirk its responsibility and let our guards down, it is up to them.

Mr. GAVIN. Why, certainly. What are we going to do? If we do not build up the Reserve Corps and we are suddenly catapulted into another emergency, then we are going to ask that the boys who did the combat fighting in World War II and the boys who did the combat fighting in Korea be called back again, to move in and take over another job. They should be relieved of the responsibility and the national Reserve Corps be built up into an alert, hard hitting, well-trained Reserve to meet any demands if an emergency should arise.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield.

Mr. MASON. The question before the House is whether to strike out the enacting clause. That is not the question the gentleman is discussing.

Mr. GAVIN. It will produce the same result. You will reach the same objective. It may be a different technique, but the results will be the same.

If the motion to strike out all after the enacting clause carries, that would kill the bill. It would have to be reconsidered by the committee; and completely new legislation from the beginning would have to be considered by the committee.

The committee would have to start all over again. And many are hoping that it will never see daylight again because of the fact you do not wish to take a position on this legislation because of the thinking of the folks back home. You are trying to find a way out, so that you can reconcile your conscience and are hoping that no action will be taken on this bill today.

It would be a grave mistake to send this bill back to the committee. With the critical and chaotic conditions in the world today it would be a grave mistake to recommit it. I say now is the time to have the courage of your convictions, to stand on principle and vote your convictions. You are going to be given the opportunity to be so recorded, as to whether you are for a Reserve bill or you are against a Reserve bill. If this bill is passed today it will go to

conference. If it goes to conference between the House and Senate the differences may be ironed out, and in any event you would be given another opportunity to vote on it before any final action is taken on the passage of the bill.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I gladly yield to my very good and able friend, who has spent hours on this proposed legislation.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. It might be well to state again, what was mentioned during debate yesterday, that as a subcommittee we sat for 8 weeks, morning, afternoon, and evening, listening to 115 witnesses, who filled 2,500 printed pages with testimony. The subcommittee chairman asked those present, "Does anyone present wish to make a statement?" And no one accepted the offer. In addition, the chairman of the subcommittee came to the floor of the House and invited interested Members to appear before our committee and only 2 or 3 Members appeared.

Mr. GAVIN. Not alone any Member of the House but any organization that desired to be heard was given the opportunity to present their views when the bill was under consideration.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Let me remind the House, too, that practically every patriotic organization of any consequence has come before the committee and endorsed this bill. Every one of the military Reserve organizations has endorsed the bill. The American Legion has endorsed the bill. So many other organizations have endorsed the bill that you could not count them here in the limited time the gentleman has.

Mr. GAVIN. What you are trying to do here today is to find a way out, to relieve yourselves of the responsibility of taking a position. Therefore, I sincerely hope there will be no further attempts to recommit the bill.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. May I just correct the RECORD to show that I did appear before the subcommittee and the printed report of the committee will so show.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman does not state a point of order.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DIGGS].

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I certainly take no pleasure in airing here on the floor of the Congress of the United States the discrepancies which exist between what we preach and what we practice in this great country of ours. Such discussions give comfort to the enemies of democracy and alienate many of our present and potential friends. History has proven, however, that the improvement of intergroup relationships and recognition of the equality of all men

has been principally fostered by the periodic enactment of legislative mandates.

We have arrived at such a period today as we stand on the threshold of a basic change in our National Guard and Armed Forces Reserve system. It is appropriate, therefore, that we give favorable consideration to the proposal of my distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. POWELL] that segregation and discrimination in said units be eliminated. Involved in this deliberation is not only the moral issue of human equality as exemplified in the Constitution and the Ten Commandments, but the practical issue of winning the war for the minds of men.

The matter which has culminated before us today represents the last stage in the long historical struggle for integration in the armed services. I know of no better description of this problem than that which appeared in a recent series of articles in the Pittsburgh Courier, one of America's leading weekly newspapers, which pointed out dramatically the partnership in prejudice which exists between the Federal Government and the National Guard and Armed Forces Reserve units. These articles, which were written by the able correspondent, A. M. Rivera, Jr., state that the National Guard is the South's ace in the hole to defeat the effect of the United States Supreme Court's order to banish racial segregation in education, as reflected in ex-Governor Talmadge's, of Georgia, threatened such use of troops. We have just passed the appropriation bill for the Defense Department, which calls for the allocation of huge sums of Federal money to support the National Guard, even though in the South, where two-thirds of the Nation's 15 million Negroes live, the guard will remain lily white by law and custom.

A typical southern State, the article points out, is North Carolina, where Negroes are denied training and membership in the guard by a 1917 State statute, which reads:

The white and colored militia shall be separately enrolled, and shall never be compelled to serve in the same organization. No organization of colored troops shall be permitted where white troops are available, and while permitted to be organized, colored troops shall be under command of white officers.

For the fiscal year 1954, 13 southern States, which deliberately and systematically exclude Negroes from the National Guard and the Air National Guard received \$10,749,231.38 directly appropriated from the Federal Government for the operation of the National Guard and Air National Guard. These States participated and received benefits in another \$25 million which was not appropriated as to States.

The article further points out that—

The denial of Negroes means much more than a chance to parade down main street whistling Dixie with a group of white lads. The denial means:

(1) The loss of an opportunity to choose from a list of 450 technical courses; (2) the loss of a chance to learn many new skills; (3) young men of draft age are denied a chance to start their military training while they are still going to school and living at

home; (4) they lose the opportunity to earn extra income while training with the guard; (5) the rejection of Negro veterans with Reserve obligations means that they must serve the required full Reserve status, while white veterans may cut this time by as much as 2 years by serving in the National Guard; and (6) Negroes lose valuable retirement benefits.

The most significant loss appears to be the denial of unlimited educational opportunities to Negroes. According to the recruiting literature of the service, guardsmen are privileged to attend Regular Army and Air Force technical schools with pay. Many of the 450 technical courses may be taken through correspondence. These courses can mean a better job with better pay in civilian life because they increase technical skills and earning power. They cover a wide variety of fields, from personnel administration to radio, radar, and motor mechanics. Guardsmen pay no tuition and earn while they learn.

The denial of a chance to qualify for these technical courses penalizes the region which needs most to upgrade all of its human resources and points up the high cost of segregation to the Nation.

In view of all these facts, Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge the members of the Committee to reject the amendment offered by the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. VINSON, of Georgia, which, by his own admission, is designed to preserve one of the most flagrantly undemocratic practices in America.

(Mr. DIGGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. Brooks of Louisiana.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DODD].

Mr. DODD. Mr. Chairman, I ask for this time in order to ask a question of the chairman of the committee. I am not clear about this amendment. One thing I want to be more clear about, entirely clear, is this: Does the amendment in any respect affect the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] that was carried yesterday?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. No, it includes it. It is reproduced in the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] to close debate.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I think it might be well in the closing moments of this debate to go back to the fundamental matter to be voted upon here in a few minutes. When my colleague from New York introduced his 2 amendments yesterday, or perhaps the 1 amendment in 2 parts, as has been said here already, he began his remarks by referring to certain objectionable words in the bill now before you. Those objectionable words are shown on page 3 beginning at line 4 of the bill, H. R. 5297, of which you have a copy. The objectionable part of the bill to which he referred begins with the statement:

When recruitment efforts by the several States procure less than the necessary num-

bers and quality of volunteer personnel, and upon request or approval of the Governor or other appropriate authority of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, such a person may be transferred to the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section 6 (c) (2) (A).

When I studied his remarks after the conclusion of our debate yesterday and the adjournment of the House, I made up my mind that what he had in mind was that this part of the bill which permitted the Federal Government to assign to the National Guard men who had been trained was objectionable to him unless there were certain provisos. Frankly, if the guard can operate without any Federal assignments, I would rather see the guard operate without any Federal assignments. I think of the National Guard as a great and glorious organization. It is an organization that has participated in every one of our wars since the War of 1812. It has a magnificent record behind it and we are all proud of it.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The gentleman was a member of the National Guard in World War I. I was a member of the National Guard 15 years after World War I ended. Does the gentleman know of any single adjutant general in the United States of America who does not favor this bill?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The National Guard Association endorsed the bill. You will find it in the printed record on the last page where I asked everyone sitting around the table in the subcommittee and I asked each one whether or not he favored the bill. Those men had made a study of the bill—not for 1 day or 1 hour but for weeks and months. They were in favor of the bill, including General Walsh who was there and who headed the National Guard Association organization.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that General Walsh read the bill paragraph by paragraph with the committee? In many instances he offered suggestions which the subcommittee accepted in an effort to protect the interest of the National Guard.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. He did that.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to my colleague from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. I just wonder if the gentleman has heard from the National Guard on the Vinson amendment, which has been proposed to us here this morning.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I will ask the gentleman whether he has made an inquiry as to this matter? I have not had time to do so and such action would involve contact with people from distant areas.

Mr. LONG. The gentleman will not find any expression of approval from the National Guard in the record of the hearings with reference to the Vinson amendment, and that is what the gentleman is talking about.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. They were interrogated regarding the bill as it was presented to the Congress.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. MEADER. I wish to ask the gentleman whether or not the effect of the Vinson amendment in removing certain language from the bill would have a tendency to weaken the National Guard in that it would deprive them of one source of recruits. Is that correct?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It depends on the way you look at it. It would put the guard back on its own as a State institution and put it in a position where they would have to go out and continue to fight to enlist their membership. The easy way for the guard would be for the Federal Government to draft personnel into the Federal service and assign them to the guard.

I myself much prefer to have the guard as an organization resting on its own merits, its own history, and its own patriotic background. With that it can go out into the highways and the byways into the villages and hamlets and recruit its own membership on a voluntary basis. I think the record of the National Guard is such that it can do that, and under the Vinson amendment we will simply strike out that portion of the bill which permits the Federal Government to assign troops from the Federal service to the guard. We then would let the guard go on its own and enlist its own personnel on a voluntary basis, and if a young man down in your State or in my State wishes to enlist in the guard he will not have to come to Washington and ask permission to do it, he will do it on his own. I do not have any objection to it, and the guard will go ahead, make its enlistments, fill up its ranks, and carry on as it has done for the 165 years of this country's history.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I think the record should show that at least for the past 3 years when the National Guard has had a volunteer program the guard has reached their authorized limits. In fact the National Guard has repeatedly asked for additional funds to bring in more than was originally permitted them by the Department of the Army under authorized strength.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Witnesses testified before the committee that the guard now has 350,000 members, and the authorized strength as allowed by the Appropriations Committee is for 375,000. The guard will reach that number, 375,000, before the end of this fiscal year. If that is the case then the guard is all right on a purely voluntary basis and does not need any Federal assignments.

Another situation is that the governors of none of the States want the Gov-

ernment of the United States to tell them how to handle the National Guard. That applies to the State of New York and it applies likewise to the State of California and every other State in the Union. I, for one, am in favor of the governors of the States managing their own guard.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for the completion of the question I asked before?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. For the completion of the question, yes.

Mr. MEADER. Would not the adoption of this amendment make the voluntary recruitment program of the National Guard more difficult?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It would put them on their own, as I said. This does not hurt voluntary enlistment. In case they would not get voluntary enlistment, this bill as originally written would permit the transfer from Federal training to the National Guard.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired. All time on this amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] as amended by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. VINSON) there were—ayes 116, noes 143.

Messrs. VINSON of Georgia and WILLIAMS of Mississippi demanded tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. Brooks of Louisiana and Mr. POWELL.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 143, noes 167.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, this is a question where we try to eat our cake and have it too.

It would be folly not to have a well-trained and well-disciplined Reserve in this fast-moving age when a major war could explode at any moment, and we would not be given a year's grace in which to train millions of civilians into an effective fighting force.

At the same time, we must consider the American people's opposition to anything resembling universal military training with the regimentation it would impose on all young men.

How to reconcile these positions is most difficult.

We recall the men who served long and gallantly in World War II, and, having done their duty, returned to civilian life to resume their careers, to marry, and raise their families. When they were called back for double duty in the Korean war there was much resentment, and rightly so, when they thought of others around their age who had never given 1 day of military service to defend their country.

To correct this inequality, it is necessary that practically all young men be required to give some service. If, because of inability to measure up to physical or mental standards, or because of a family hardship, or because they are engaged in essential occupations, nevertheless they could be trained on a part-time basis. In the event of war, the best

of them would add to the strength of our fighting units. The rest could serve in support. Even during World War II, we had millions of men in uniform who never saw combat but were essential in supporting roles, even though many of them never left this country. This is the type of service that every young man should be able to give his country in the event of war, no matter what his limitations, or reasons for deferment may be. For these purposes, every man who may ever wear a uniform, needs a basic military training in fundamentals, and in discipline.

From Regulars to Ready Reserve to Standby Reserve, there is a need and a place for many, in diminishing order of importance, but nonetheless necessary.

As on any team, we must have replacements, and, in the parlance of baseball, "a good bench" of relief pitchers and pinch hitters and substitute fielders and coaches.

As Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, testified on February 9 of this year, quoting from the report of the National Security Training Commission:

During the period of July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1953, there was built up a group of 1,600,000 physically qualified young men whose ages came within the draft law, who saw no service and incurred and have no Reserve obligation.

This put all the burden on the Regulars, the "retreads" and the draftees, which was a dangerous imbalance from the viewpoint of national security, and was manifestly unfair to those who did serve.

Under this bill, all available young men will not be reached.

Human nature being what it is, the Regulars who put in 20 or more years of service as volunteers, are carrying the ball for those who have no sense of any obligation to their country. But this is not enough for our national security, even with the help of draftees who are on active duty for 2 years.

If we are going to have a Reserve, it should start with qualified young men from 17 to 19, restricted to once-a-week armory drills and instruction plus 2 weeks field training each summer over a long period and in lieu of 2 or more years of active service.

We are trying our best to put this on a voluntary basis, with the prospect of being called up for 2 years active duty by selective service as an inducement. But, no matter how you figure this out, some will be trained as Reserves, while others will completely evade service of any kind whatsoever.

This is unjust to Regulars, draftees, volunteers, for the Reserve, and men with prior service.

Perhaps we should have supplementary legislation to provide that any man, otherwise qualified, who has never had any kind of military service, should, up to the age of 50, be required to give some time to our national security, perhaps in a part-time civilian defense work. But that, too, would be compulsion.

Coming back to this national Reserve plan, which involves youngsters in their last year of high school, or just a year

or 2 out of high, we are faced with problems that are of much concern to their parents.

Six months' active duty at that age subjects them to influences which they are not ready to cope with. Perhaps a civilian advisory board composed of parents, clergymen, and educators, could assist the Army in working out a program to protect the moral welfare of these teen-agers.

Frankly, I would much prefer maintaining the prestrength of our Armed Forces; supplemented by a voluntary Reserve program, providing safeguards against arbitrary call up, and one that is based upon realistic training with adequate pay.

By giving the program prestige and building up pride in its members, I believe we can make it succeed on a voluntary basis.

And eliminate the objections that H. R. 5297 in its present form is universal military training in disguise.

We need a genuine reserve, but without coercion.

I believe that this bill should first be amended to make it attractive to teen-agers, so that they will want to join because they have confidence in it.

Considering all factors, this is the American way to meet the issue, I am sure that our younger men will respond, if we provide them with the right incentives.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan and Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 161, noes 124.

So the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TRIMBLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5297) to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed a joint resolution and bills of the House of the following titles:

On May 5, 1955:

H. R. 1252. An act for the relief of Olivia Mary Orciuch;

H. R. 4647. An act to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; and

H. J. Res. 107. Joint resolution to permit the United States of America to release reversionary rights in a thirty-six and seven hundred and fifty-nine one-thousandths acre tract to the Vineland School District of the county of Kern, State of California.

On May 13, 1955:

H. R. 1602. An act to enable the State of Arizona and the town of Tempe, Ariz., to convey to the Salt River Agricultural Improvement and Power District, for use by such district, a portion of certain property heretofore transferred under certain restrictions to such State and town by the United States;

H. R. 1816. An act to declare the tidewaters in the waterway (in which is located Fort Point Channel and South Bay) above the easterly side of the highway bridge over Fort Point Channel at Dorchester Avenue in the city of Boston nonnavigable tidewaters; and

H. R. 4936. An act to authorize the furnishing of subsistence and quarters without charge to employees of the Corps of Engineers engaged on floating plant operations.

On May 19, 1955:

H. R. 2225. An act to amend section 401 (e) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; and

H. R. 2679. An act to amend the act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within the Coconino National Forest, Ariz.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY AND CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the third annual reports of the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 19, 1955.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. PRESTON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6367) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 603), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order on the bill.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, and to revise and extend his remarks.

AGRICULTURAL PRICE SUPPORTS

(Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, on May 5, 1955, during debate on H. R. 12, the farm price-support bill, I read into the RECORD an exchange of correspond-

ence between Gov. G. Mennen Williams, of the State of Michigan, and myself, appearing on pages 4920 and 4921 of the RECORD. I pointed out that the Governor had an inaccurate understanding of the underlying facts and reasons in arriving at his position on this Federal question.

Subsequently, Mr. Speaker, the Jackson Citizen Patriot, of Jackson, Mich., in my district, took me to task for my naivete in thinking that Governor Williams would be influenced by facts and logic. The editorial was in the form of an open letter to me which I insert at this point in the RECORD.

IT'S NO GOOD, GEORGE

An open letter to Representative GEORGE MEADER, who represents the Jackson district in Congress:

"DEAR CONGRESSMAN: You're too subtle, GEORGE.

"Your phrasing is clever and the point is clear. But if you think any of the Democratic farm bloc spokesmen, much less our own Governor Williams, are going to be deterred by words, you've got another think coming.

"We're speaking, of course, of your own recent letter to Governor Williams in reply to one he sent to you. The Governor was prodding for action on the Democrat-backed bill to reestablish rigid 90 percent of parity price supports for farm products, and he made the statement that agricultural income in Michigan has dropped as a result of the administration-backed program for flexible supports.

"You caught him up neatly, that's for sure. The Governor was trapped with his facts down, but like the now historic case where he claimed credit for balancing Michigan's budget when actually he refused to sign the bill that raised the money to do that and, in fact, used some pretty bitter language about what a lousy law it was, little things like facts simply don't bother our Soapy.

"With him it's words that count, the more of them the better.

"Take this farm bill business. He said the Republican flexible-support plan was to blame for the decline in farm prices.

"You showed him that this program hasn't even taken effect yet.

"He went on to argue about the price of milk to Michigan dairymen, and again charged the dirty old Republicans with being responsible for a decline.

"You showed him how that, too, occurred before the Republican bill ever took effect, that since the GOP system governing dairy supports was put into practice, the price actually has risen.

"And, like we said back a ways, your final paragraph was a pretty biting bit of phraseology, one that's even worth repeating. 'Since you have undertaken to instruct the Michigan congressional delegation on this most important Federal problem,' you wrote Soapy, 'I suggest that you take the additional time from your difficult and manifold duties as Michigan's Governor to make the necessary factual inquiries and policy decisions which would render your advice helpful rather than misleading.'

"That's real clever, but we'll be happy to put up odds that not only Governor Williams but a good many other rigid-price support boys will be making at least one more speech using the same arguments he did in his letter.

"Fact is, he probably didn't even read your reply.

"Now don't ask us what you should have done—we're stumped, we confess. He never pays any attention to our corrections either, though heaven knows he sure reads the ones where we say he's right. Maybe you could

organize a nonpartisan committee to study the whole problem. We've got at least 10 committees studying every other issue before the city, State, and Nation—so why not this?"

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1727) to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Treasury Department, and for other purposes. This bill is identical with H. R. 5877, which was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. JENKINS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object.

S. 1727 provides basic statutory authority for certain administrative functions of the Department of the Treasury which have been authorized from year to year in appropriation acts. The bill will simplify the appropriation procedure, and I understand that the Committee on Appropriations has suggested the enactment of the basic authority provided in this bill. The bill is identical to H. R. 5877, which was reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection and agree to the matter offered by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury may make the following expenditures:

(a) Expenditures for arms and ammunition required by civilian employees of the Department of the Treasury in the performance of their official duties.

(b) Expenditures to reimburse Federal Reserve banks and branches for necessary expenses for services performed as Government depositories and as fiscal agents of the United States.

(c) Expenditures not to exceed \$10,000 per annum for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept services without compensation in connection with the program for the sale of United States public-debt obligations.

SEC. 3. Section 10 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (40 Stat. 292; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 760), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: "During any period for which a definite appropriation has been made for expenses for which this section makes an indefinite appropriation, the definite appropriation shall be available under the terms of this section and the indefinite appropriation shall not be available for obligation."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 5877) was laid on the table.

(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, S. 1727 is identical to H. R. 5877. The latter bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means on May 9, 1955.

S. 1727 was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Government Operations on May 5, 1955, and passed by the Senate on May 9, 1955. In view of the fact that the 2 bills are identical, and in the interest of parliamentary convenience, I have presented to the House for favorable consideration S. 1727, and requested that H. R. 5877 be laid on the table.

The purpose of this legislation is to provide basic statutory authority for certain functions of the Department of the Treasury which have in the past been authorized from year to year in Treasury Department appropriation acts. These legislative provisions that have been annually included in the appropriation acts for the Treasury Department might be subject to points of order that might be raised with respect to an appropriation bill authorizing such functions. The Committee on Ways and Means was informed that the House Committee on Appropriations had suggested that the Treasury Department obtain the basic authority provided in this legislation.

Enactment of this legislation is recommended to the Congress by the Department of the Treasury and by the Bureau of the Budget.

The functions authorized in S. 1727 relate to administrative practices in the Treasury Department. These functions include the procurement of arms and ammunition necessary to carry out the Treasury Department's law-enforcement activities, reimbursement of Federal Reserve banks for fiscal services, informer rewards in regard to narcotic-law violations, acceptance of volunteer services for savings-bond promotion, and financing public-debt operations.

PROCUREMENT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Subsection 1 (a) of S. 1727 would authorize expenditures for arms and ammunition required by civilian employees of the Treasury Department in the performance of their official duties. Provisions in the Treasury Department appropriation acts relating to the various Treasury enforcement agencies have for many years made appropriations available for such purchases. The procurement of arms and ammunition is necessary for these enforcement agencies in carrying out their law-enforcement functions. The inclusion of the reference to arms and ammunition in appropriation language has been necessary because of a requirement in the act of March 3, 1879, as amended—title 50, United States Code, page 61—that procurement of arms and ammunition by executive agencies be from the Army, unless it is shown that the Army cannot meet the need for such items. Experience has shown that the Army does not usually have the type of arms and ammunition required for law enforcement.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7000

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 1955

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62
4 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as follows:

5 (1) Section 4 (d) (3) is amended by striking out the
6 words "eight years" and substituting in lieu thereof the
7 words "six years".

8 (2) Section 4 (d) (3) is further amended by adding
9 at the end thereof the following: "*Provided, however, That*
10 any person who, while otherwise subject to the provisions
11 of this Act, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of

1 religion shall, at his request, be entitled to a discharge in
2 accordance with regulations adopted by the Secretary of
3 Defense: *Provided further*, That a student preparing for the
4 ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school shall
5 not be required to serve on active duty, active training and
6 service, active duty for training or inactive duty training
7 while in such status: *Provided further*, That any person
8 enlisting in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the
9 Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast
10 Guard Reserve for a period of six years, which enlistments
11 are hereby authorized, must agree to accept active duty for a
12 period of two years. Following completion of such duty,
13 he shall be a member of the Ready Reserve for a period
14 which, when added to the time spent on active duty, shall
15 total five years, providing he participates satisfactorily.”.

16 (3) Subsection 6 (c) is amended by changing the des-
17 ignation of present clause (b) paragraph (2) to clause
18 (C), and inserting new clause (B) as follows:

19 “Until July 1, 1959, whenever the President finds that
20 the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army
21 Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force
22 Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at
23 the strengths deemed sufficient by him, he may authorize,
24 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secre-
25 tary of Defense, that volunteers be accepted, within quotas

1 to be established by him (the quotas not to exceed a total of
2 two hundred and fifty thousand persons annually for such
3 reserve components) and thereafter any person, prior to
4 attaining the age of eighteen years and six months and prior
5 to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction
6 may volunteer in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine
7 Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve,
8 or units thereof, and such persons shall be deferred from
9 training and service under the provisions of the Universal
10 Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as
11 he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such
12 reserve component in accordance with section 2 of this Act.
13 Any person deferred under the provisions of this section shall
14 remain liable for induction until attaining the twenty-eighth
15 anniversary of his birth if he ceases to satisfactorily partici-
16 pate in such reserve components.”

17 (4) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at
18 the end thereof the following: “Upon graduation persons
19 who successfully complete the Army or Air Force ROTC
20 course or the Marine Corps platoon leaders’ class and are
21 qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve of the appro-
22 priate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess of the
23 active forces requirements existing at that time, shall be
24 ordered to active duty for training for a period of six months
25 with the service in which commissioned. Upon the comple-

1 tion of such active duty for training such person shall be
2 returned to inactive duty and assigned to an appropriate
3 reserve unit for the remainder of the military obligation.
4 The Secretary of Defense shall develop standards and regula-
5 tions to require satisfactory participation by such a person.
6 Failure to meet these standards may result in his commission
7 in the reserve being revoked.”

8 (5) Add new subsection 6 (p) as follows:

9 “Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no
10 person who is honorably discharged upon the completion
11 of eight years of satisfactory service pursuant to enlistment
12 or appointment under the authority of subsection (c), para-
13 graph (2), clause (B) of this section, which satisfactory
14 service includes six consecutive months of active duty for
15 training performed pursuant to regulations prescribed by
16 the Secretary of Defense, shall be liable for induction for
17 training and service under this Act, except after a declara-
18 tion of war or national emergency made by the Congress
19 subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection. For
20 the purposes of this Act the words ‘active duty for training’
21 mean full-time duty in the active military service of the
22 United States for training purposes. The National Secu-
23 rity Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity
24 to the Secretary of Defense and the President, as Com-
25 mander-in-Chief, with respect to the welfare of persons while

1 serving on active duty for training for six months under
2 this subsection. The National Security Training Commis-
3 sion shall report with respect to the welfare of such per-
4 sons annually to the Congress. The advice and reports ren-
5 dered by the National Security Training Commission pur-
6 suant to this section shall be with reference to the welfare
7 of the persons involved and not with respect to the mili-
8 tary training required. The President is authorized, under
9 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide
10 for the selection of persons with critical skills engaged in
11 critical defense-supporting industries and research who may
12 be allowed, notwithstanding their age at the time they
13 are ordered to report for induction, to fulfill their military
14 obligation by serving on active duty for training and in a
15 reserve component for a total of eight years under the
16 terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other pro-
17 vision of law, a person while undergoing six months' active
18 duty for training provided for in this subsection shall—

19 “(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a
20 month, as well as for any period of hospitalization inci-
21 dent thereto;

22 “(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and
23 transportation allowances and title IV of the Career
24 Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, be treated as

1 if he were serving in pay grade E-1 (under four
2 months) ; and

3 “(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for
4 reservists by Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress,
5 approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the pur-
6 poses of which the term ‘active duty for training’ shall
7 be considered to be ‘extended naval or military service’),
8 except that he shall not be entitled to the benefits of sec-
9 tion 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
10 1940, as amended, and the automatic indemnity cov-
11 erage under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951,
12 as amended, shall be limited to thirty days after sepa-
13 ration or release from the initial six months of active
14 duty training.”

15 (6) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following
16 new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as
17 follows:

18 “Any person who performs six months of active duty
19 for training pursuant to, and as defined in subsection 6 (p)
20 of this Act shall be entitled, upon application for reemploy-
21 ment within sixty days after (a) release following satisfac-
22 tory completion of required training or (b) from hospitali-
23 zation continuing after discharge for a period of not more than
24 six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided
25 by this section in the case of persons enlisted under the provi-

1 sions of this title, except that any person so restored to a
2 position in accordance with the provisions of this title shall
3 not be discharged from such position without cause, within
4 six months after such restoration.”

5 SEC. 2. Section 208 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act
6 of 1952 (Public Law 476, Eighty-second Congress) as
7 amended, is further amended as follows:

8 (1) Redesignating subsections (g), (h), and (i) as
9 (h), (i), and (j), and adding a new subsection (g) as
10 follows:

11 “(g) Unless otherwise provided by law, each person
12 inducted, enlisted, or appointed in the Active Forces after
13 July 27, 1953, shall upon his release from active service
14 become a member of the Ready Reserve. Thereafter such
15 person may be required to perform active duty for training
16 or inactive duty training in the following manner:

17 “(1) An annual minimum of forty-eight assemblies
18 for drill; or

19 “(2) When authorized by the appropriate Secretary
20 concerned, other equivalent periods of training,
21 and in addition to either (1) or (2) above, an annual period
22 of active duty for training of not to exceed seventeen days.”

23 Whenever a member of the Ready Reserve of the re-
24 serve components of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve,
25 the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the

1 Coast Guard Reserve elects not to participate in any of the
2 foregoing procedures, such member shall be offered the
3 alternative of active duty for training of not to exceed thirty
4 days annually. Any member of the Ready Reserve of the
5 reserve component of the Army Reserve, the Naval Re-
6 serve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve,
7 and the Coast Guard Reserve who fails through refusal,
8 when able to perform his obligation pursuant to the above
9 alternatives, may by competent authority be ordered to and
10 required to perform active duty for training, without his
11 consent, for not to exceed forty-five days annually. Notwith-
12 standing any other provision of law, a person who served
13 on active duty in the Armed Forces prior to July 27, 1953,
14 will not be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter
15 agree, to participate in active duty for training or in in-
16 active duty training in the Ready Reserve.

17 (2) Section 208 (f) is amended by striking out the
18 words "upon his request".

19 (3) Subsection (j) as redesignated is amended by
20 deleting (g) where it appears therein and substituting (h).

21 (4) Add a new subsection (k) as follows:

22 "(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President,
23 each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a
24 system of continuous screening of units and members of the
25 Ready Reserve to insure that—

1 “(a) no significant attrition will occur to those
2 members or units during a mobilization;

3 “(b) there will be a proper balance of military
4 skills;

5 “(c) members of the Reserve forces possessing crit-
6 ical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers be-
7 yond the requirements for those skills except for persons
8 who have military skills for which there is an overriding
9 requirement;

10 “(d) with due respect to national security and mili-
11 tary requirements, recognition is given to participation
12 in combat; and

13 “(e) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobili-
14 zation in an emergency would result in extreme personal
15 or community hardship are not retained in the Ready
16 Reserve.”

17 (5) Add a new subsection (1) as follows:

18 “(1) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate
19 Secretary, any member of the Ready Reserve may be trans-
20 ferred to the Standby Reserve.”

21 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 233

22 (a) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 in time
23 of war, or of national emergency declared by Congress,
24 after the enactment of this amendatory Act, members of
25 the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only

1 after a determination of availability by the Director of
2 Selective Service.

3 SEC. 4. Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve
4 Act of 1952 is amended by striking the words "one million
5 five hundred thousand" and inserting the words "two
6 million nine hundred thousand".

7 SEC. 5. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to
8 be maintained in the three military departments, as far as
9 practicable, on the number of persons participating in active
10 duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill
11 status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in
12 January of each year to the President and to the Congress
13 on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve
14 Forces.

15 SEC. 6. Section 233 (b) (1) is amended by deleting
16 the period at the end thereof and adding the following:
17 "in excess of 1,000,000 members comprised of units and
18 members thereof or any member not assigned to a unit
19 organized for the purposes as serving as such".

A BILL

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve
Forces, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Brooks of Louisiana

JUNE 23, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

14. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1755, to provide that the rate of interest on USDA disaster loans shall not exceed 3% per annum (p. 7947). The Agriculture Committee earlier in the day reported this bill without amendment (H. Rept. 915) (p. 7954). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. EMERGENCY LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1582, to extend until 1957 the period for making emergency loans for agricultural purposes (p. 7947). This bill will now be sent to the President.
16. TRAVEL EXPENSE. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 6295, to provide an increased maximum per diem and mileage allowance for subsistence and travel expenses (pp. 7942-3). Senate conferees were appointed June 22.
17. APPROPRIATIONS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 6367, Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1956. Senate conferees were appointed June 16.
House conferees were appointed on H. R. 6239, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1956 (p. 7914). Senate conferees were appointed June 23.
18. ORGANIZATION. Received from the Hoover Commission a report on the Business Organization of the Department of Defense; to Armed Services Committee (H. Doc. 196) (p. 7954).
19. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6059, to authorize the President to enter into an agreement with the Philippines to revise the 1946 trade agreement between the two countries (H. Rept. 934) (p. 7954).
20. RESERVE FORCES. The Armed Services Committee ordered reported H. R. 7000, the new Armed Forces Reserve bill (p. D623).
21. GOVERNMENT COMPETITION. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported H. R. 279, to provide for the termination of Government operations which are in competition with private enterprise (p. D623).
22. PUBLIC WORKS. Passed, 317 to 2, with amendments H. R. 6829, to authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations, which includes a revision of the provision for financing certain military housing in foreign countries through the furnishing of surplus agricultural commodities (pp. 7921-42).
23. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the FOA bill will be the next order of business to be followed by the conference report on the selective service bill, the atomic energy authorization bill, the military reserve bill, the housing bill, the social security amendments, and the Mexican farm labor bill. Agreed to call the Consent Calendar on July 5. (pp. 7914-5.)

BILLS INTRODUCED

24. ATTORNEYS. S. 2326, by Sen. Eastland, to require any attorney at law practicing before a Federal court, or appearing before a congressional committee as counsel for a witness testifying before such committee, or appearing as counsel before any department or agency in the executive branch of the Government of the United States, to file a non-Communist affidavit; to Judiciary Committee (p. 7862). Remarks of author (pp. 7863-4).

25. PERSONNEL. S. 2331, by Sen. Carlson, to provide for improvement in the system of personnel administration through the establishment of a senior civil service in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7863). Remarks of author (p. 7865).
- S. 2332, by Sen. Carlson, relating to the simplification of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7863). Remarks of author (p. 7865).
- S. 2333, by Sen. Carlson, relating to the certification of eligibles under the civil-service laws; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7863). Remarks of author (p. 7865).
- S. 2334, by Sen. Carlson, providing for a simplified performance rating system for Federal employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7863). Remarks of author (p. 7865).
- S. 2335, by Sen. Carlson, relating to appeals by veterans under section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7863). Remarks of author (p. 7865).
- S. 2336, by Sen. Carlson, relating to reduction in personnel procedure and preference of veterans; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7863). Remarks of author (p. 7865).
- S. 2337, by Sen. Carlson, relating to the transfer of Federal employees from the classified civil service to another personnel merit system; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7863). Remarks of author (p. 7865).
26. HOUSING, SMALL BUSINESS. S. J. Res. 85, by Sen. Fulbright, to extend for temporary periods certain housing programs, the Small Business Act of 1953, and the Defense Production Act of 1950; placed on the calendar (p. 7863). Remarks of author (p. 7862).
27. PERSONNEL; PAYROLLING. H. R. 7008, by Rep. Barrett, to amend Public Law 587 by permitting the withholding by the Federal Government from wages of employees certain taxes imposed by municipalities; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 7955).
28. LANDS. H. R. 7023, by Rep. Seely-Brown, to provide for the conveyance of certain land of the United States to the State of Connecticut; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7955).
29. SUGAR. H. R. 7030, by Rep. Cooley, "to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended;" to Agriculture Committee (p. 7955).
30. GOVERNMENT COMPETITION. H. R. 7032, by Rep. Hoffman, Mich., to provide for the termination of Government operations which are in competition with private enterprise; to Government Operations Committee (p. 7955).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

31. CONSERVATION. Rep. Bailey inserted a speech by a West Virginia farmer discussing the value of soil conservation practices in the prevention of floods and conservation of water supply (p. A4640).
32. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Sen. Jackson inserted a report stating that the cutback in sugar beet acreage in Washington State is depriving farmers of one of their best cash crops (pp. A4642-3).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 29, 1955
For actions of June 28, 1955
84th-1st, No. 109

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed forest mining bill. Senate committee ordered reported bill to amend Farm Tenant Act. Both Houses passed measure to extend Defense Production Act through July. House debated mutual security bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on selective service. House received conference report on Commerce appropriation bill. President approved Federal employees pay bill.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on S. 2090, to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (pp. 8014, 8025-51).

In reporting this bill, the committee added provisions to exempt the shipment of surplus agricultural commodities, either under the Mutual Security Act or Public Law 480, from the requirement that at least half of Government shipments must be made on U. S. flag vessels. The Senate provision would merely have modified present legislation to the extent of exempting shipments between foreign countries, under the mutual security program.

The committee report includes the following statement regarding the requirement for exportation of surplus agricultural commodities through the mutual security program:

"Existing law requires that not less than \$350 million of the funds made available pursuant to this act must be used to finance the export and sale for foreign currencies for surplus agricultural commodities. This subsection is so worded as to add \$250 million to this, making the total \$600 million, including last year's authorization. This means that \$600 million of fiscal 1955 and 1956 funds must be used only to finance surplus agricultural commodities. Present indications are that more than \$350 million of fiscal 1955 funds will be used for this purpose. As a consequence, it is probable that less than \$250 million will be used in this manner in fiscal 1956.

"This constitutes a reduction of \$100 million below last year's requirement and \$50 million below the requirement of the Senate bill. The committee's action is based on its belief that since much less economic aid is provided to Europe under the present bill, where the principal markets for agricultural products are located, it will not be possible to use a larger quantity of such products in the aid program."

As reported in the House, the bill authorizes total appropriations of \$3,285,800,000, which is \$139,200,000 less than the Senate figure.

2. HOUSING. In reporting S. 2126, the housing bill (see Digest 108), the committee agreed to the provision in the Senate bill making available 100,000,000 additional for farm housing loans, \$2,000,000 additional to permit payment of annual contributions in connection with such loans, and 10,000,000 additional for special grants and loans to make farm housing safe and sanitary. However, the House committee struck out the authorization, contained in the Senate version of the bill, for such loans to be made on an insured basis. Regarding this provision, the committee report includes the following statement: "Last year your committee reported and the Congress enacted as part of the Housing Act of 1954 a similar extension of the title V program. Your committee deeply regrets that the executive branch of the Government did not see fit to request any funds to carry out the intent of the Congress in this matter. As a result, the title V farm-housing program has been dormant since June 30, 1954. It is the hope of your committee that this act of omission will not be repeated this year."

The House committee eliminated the authorization for a program of research and loans to assist in elimination of air pollution. The committee report explains that this action was taken because of Senate passage and House committee approval of S. 928, a separate bill for this purpose.

The House committee adopted an amendment authorizing the conveyance of farm labor camps to local public-housing agencies without payment for the property. The amendment would require such agencies to give first preference in the occupancy of the farm labor camps to low-income agricultural workers and their families and second preference to other low-income persons and their families. The projects would be required to be used for these purposes and other public purposes for 10 years from the date of conveyance.

The House committee agreed to the Senate provision eliminating the separate limitation of \$100,000,000 for farm-housing mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration. The committee report indicates that this action was taken to simplify administration.

No change was made by the House committee in the Senate provision authorizing expansion of, and making permanent, the public works advance planning program.

3. AIR POLLUTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 928, to provide research and technical assistance relating to air pollution control (H. Rept. 968) (p. 8061).
4. FABRICS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5222, to exempt from the Flammable Fabrics Act, scarves which do not present an unusual hazard (H. Rept. 969) (p. 8061).
5. RESERVE FORCES. The Armed Services Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 7000, "the new Armed Forces Reserve" bill (p. D628).

PROVIDING FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES

JUNE 28, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 7000]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide the machinery by which our Reserve Forces may be so organized and trained that in the event of war, they can be mobilized quickly to augment the Active Forces in combat and to carry out the internal security missions in the United States. This will be accomplished by this legislation which provides authority to increase the size and to strengthen the Reserve Forces of the Armed Forces of the United States, and by insuring participation in Reserve training.

STRUCTURE AND SIZE OF THE RESERVE FORCES

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 established the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve.

The Ready Reserve, within a statutory limit of 1,500,000 was to contain units and individuals ready for active service (1) in time of national emergency proclaimed by the President, subject to a determination by the Congress as to the numbers to be called, or (2) in an expansion of the Armed Forces in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.

In actual practice, the Ready Reserve, while increasing in size has not attained the percentage of organization or training required for its mobilization role.

During the entire period of more than 2 years that the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 has been in effect, the Ready Reserve has exceeded its statutory ceiling of 1,500,000. The strength of the Ready Reserve today is 2,800,000. This number, however, is in no wise a measure of the military strength of the Ready Reserve.

Of this number, only a little over 700,000 are participating in paid training, and this number does not represent balanced and organized military forces.

TRAINING IN THE READY RESERVE

In the development of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, it was anticipated that the Ready Reserve would become a well organized and highly trained force within the statutory ceiling of 1,500,000. It was believed that men with a statutory obligation in the Ready Reserve would participate in voluntary training in order to establish eligibility for transfer to the less vulnerable Standby Reserve.

Such has not been the case; this incentive provision alone has not produced the desired result.

Of necessity, some means to increase participation in Reserve training are essential. Although there are incentives provided in the Armed Forces Reserve Act to encourage participation in training, present events demonstrate that the lack of participation in training programs has resulted in a most ineffective Ready Reserve.

The committee believes firmly that the Ready Reserve will be only as effective as the percentage of sound, comprehensive training programs.

Whereas it is believed that many men will faithfully perform their required obligation, nonetheless, there is a conviction that measures to insure such performance are necessary.

Under the bill, members of the Ready Reserve having an obligation to serve may participate in training programs involving a specified number of drills or other periods of equivalent training and annual training of not to exceed 15 days. When the percentage of participation is not considered sufficient to maintain proficiency, or if a member of the Ready Reserve is unable to meet training schedules an alternative of 30 days' annual training is offered.

Should a member then fail or refuse to perform either of these alternatives, he may be ordered without his consent, and required to perform active duty for training for 45 days annually.

It should be noted that there is ample authority in existing law to require participation in Reserve training.

Section 4 (d) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, provides in part as follows:

Each such person, on release from active training and service in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps, shall, if physically and mentally qualified, be transferred to a reserve component of the Armed Forces, and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph and shall be deemed to be a member of such reserve component during such period. In case the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury

with respect to the United States Coast Guard), determines that enlistment, enrollment, or appointment in, or assignment to, an organized unit of a reserve component or an officers' training program of the armed force in which he served is available to, and can, without undue personal hardship, be filled by any such person, it shall be the duty of such person to enlist, enroll, or accept appointment in, or accept assignment to, such organized unit or officers' training program, and to serve satisfactorily therein.

Furthermore, section 12 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act provides that any person who knowingly fails, or neglects, or refuses to perform any duty required of him under the act is subject, upon conviction in any district court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, to be punished by imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The committee believes that such penalties are entirely too severe and, consequently, approve the provisions of the bill which would authorize a person to be called to active duty for training for a period of 45 days annually if he neglects or refuses to participate in Reserve training.

SCREENING AND SELECTIVE RECALL

In the bill there is full recognition that the national defense requires not only the creation of adequate military forces, but also the preservation of an effective defense-supporting economy. Existing law provides that records of members of the Reserve be maintained showing such information as dependency status, civilian occupation skills, and availability. The law further requires that in the event of a limited mobilization, attention shall be given in ordering reservists to active duty to such conditions as the nature and duration of previous service, family responsibilities, and employment necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, and welfare.

However, no provision is now made for a category to which individuals of questionable mobilization availability may be transferred. The determination of which reservists would be ordered into military service and which would be left in their civilian pursuits in time of mobilization would have to be made by the military services. Careful consideration of individual cases would be most difficult.

To correct this situation, the bill provides for continuous peacetime screening of the Ready Reserve to insure immediate availability in the event of mobilization. Members of the Ready Reserve with critical skills, combat veterans, and those whose mobilization would result in extreme personal or community hardship will be screened for possible transfer to the Standby Reserve. Criteria for the screening process will be prescribed by the President.

Another new feature in the bill provides that members of the Standby Reserve will not be ordered to active duty until the Selective Service System has determined their availability based on the allocation of skills between military service and essential civilian activities. This places the responsibility for availability determination on an agency outside the Department of Defense, permitting the military services to concentrate on the many other aspects of mobilization. It will also assure that such availability determination will be made in the light of local conditions well known to selective service boards.

Peacetime screening of Ready Reserves, and selective recall of the Standby Reserve in a general mobilization, will provide a proper

balance of military skills in the Ready Reserve, assure the minimum impact of mobilization on the civilian economy and minimize the recurrence of individual injustices which arose during the Korean emergency.

One other feature of the bill gives recognition to manpower requirements for scientific, professional, technical, and skilled personnel. Upon a specific finding by the President, persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense supporting industries may be allowed to undertake their military obligation by volunteering for the 6 months' active duty for training program and, thereafter, serve 7½ years in the Reserve, regardless of the person's age at the time of entering the program.

RESERVE OBLIGATION

Under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, every person entering the Armed Forces subsequent to the date of enactment of that act by induction, enlistment, or appointment incurs a total 8-year obligation.

The bill provides for lowering this obligation to a total of 6 years. It is believed that 6 years is ample time to train a young man, both on active duty and thereafter in the Reserve components.

The provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 providing for training in the Ready Reserve are not changed by the bill.

Therefore, a person who has served 2 years on active duty and then serves satisfactorily for 3 years in the Ready Reserve, will spend the remaining 1 year of his military obligation in the Standby Reserve.

A person who has served 3 years on active duty and then serves satisfactorily for 2 years in the Ready Reserve will spend the 1 remaining year in the Standby Reserve.

A person who has spent 4 years on active duty and then serves satisfactorily for 1 year in the Ready Reserve will spend 1 year in the Standby Reserve.

A person who has served a total of 5 years on active duty will have no Ready Reserve obligation but will be immediately transferred to the Standby Reserve for 1 year.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER

The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 confers upon the President the power to call units or members of the Ready Reserve to active duty in an emergency proclaimed by him, subject to the determination by Congress of the numbers to be called.

In placing these current restrictions on the power of the President with respect to the Ready Reserve, the Congress recognized the authority of the President, under an act of 1903, to call the militia for the purpose of repelling invasion and certain other purposes, and his power to utilize the Active Forces and to send them wherever he chooses.

In reporting this bill, the committee has taken cognizance of the changes in the strategic situation that have occurred since enactment of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. Possession by the potential enemy of weapons of mass destruction and the means for their delivery on this country bring us face to face with instantaneous peril.

Recognizing that calling out the militia is a cumbersome procedure and that time would be required to convene Congress should an

emergency arise during a period when Congress was not in session, the committee has included in the bill provisions for the President in an emergency proclaimed by him to order 1 million members of the Ready Reserve to active duty without congressional action.

This provision will permit the President to take certain actions during the time required to assemble Congress, and will serve notice to any potential enemy that this Nation can react quickly to aggression.

Insofar as the Standby Reserve is concerned, the bill provides that members of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty in time of war or of national emergency declared by Congress, but only after a determination of availability has been made by the Director of Selective Service.

This determination will be based on the allocation of skills between the military service and essential civilian activities. This places the responsibility for availability determination on an agency outside the Department of Defense, permitting the military services to concentrate on the many other aspects of mobilization. It will also assure that such availability determination will be made in the light of local conditions well known to selective service boards.

EFFECT OF THE BILL ON PRESENT RESERVISTS

The bill contains the provision which imposes on persons entering the Armed Forces an obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve upon release from active service. However, the bill provides that no person who served in the Active Forces prior to July 27, 1953, the Korean truce date, will be required to participate in active duty for training or inactive duty training while a member of the Ready Reserve.

The fact, however, that such individuals have no statutory training duty does not change their total military obligation. However, individuals who have acquired an 8-year military obligation under the 1951 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, will, under the provisions of the bill, have that obligation reduced to 6 years.

Individuals now in the Ready Reserve on other than a statutory basis will be subject to transfer to the Standby Reserve unless they indicate a willingness to remain and participate in the Ready Reserve. Individuals in the Ready Reserve under an operational statute will be subject to the screening procedures prescribed in the bill, and their transfer to the Standby Reserve may be effected by the appropriate Secretary without the need to establish eligibility therefor.

Those persons affected by the provision of transfer from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve will be afforded the opportunity, if qualified, to volunteer to remain in the Ready Reserve. Individuals transferred to the Standby Reserve may qualify for retirement points and for promotion.

INITIALLY TRAINED YOUNG MEN FOR THE RESERVE

The bill contains a provision whereby young men below the age of 18½ years may enlist in the Reserve of a military service in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense and be deferred from induction for training and service contingent upon satisfactory participation in Reserve training.

The draft liability of men so deferred will extend only to age 28. By undergoing 6 months of active duty for training, young men entering this program may fulfill their military obligation in 8 years. This permits an input of trained young men into the Reserve.

The number of persons entering this program will be subject to quotas established by the President. In no case, however, may the numbers exceed 250,000 annually.

The committee is anxious that operation of this program not interfere with persons completing their high-school educations. It is to be hoped that the Department of Defense will cooperate in this regard and will lend encouragement in its recruitment campaigns to young men to complete their education.

Young men while undergoing the 6 months of active duty for training will receive pay of \$50 per month. The bill makes specific provisions for benefits for these individuals, including disability compensation and reemployment.

The bill provides the young man, following his 6 months of active duty for training, 60 days in which to apply for reemployment. It further provides that he shall not be discharged from such position without cause within 6 months after his restoration to employment. Those individuals undergoing 17 days, 30 days, or 45 days of active duty for training in connection with the Reserve training program enjoy reemployment rights under existing provisions of law; that is, paragraph 3 of subsection 9 (g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

The ROTC program during peacetime is geared primarily to meet the requirements of the Reserve Forces. During today's cold war situation, when the Active Forces are expanded greatly beyond the Regular Forces, the Active Force officer requirements cannot be met by the service academies alone. The ROTC program must be capable of meeting these additional requirements as well as the needs of the Reserve Forces.

National policy expressed by the Congress requires that the obligations and privileges of serving in the Armed Forces be shared in a fair and just manner. Equity considerations preclude the further deferment from military service of ROTC graduates when other draft-liable persons have been and must continue to be inducted for active service. This consideration had even greater significance when the ROTC students were deferred while other individuals were being inducted and sent to Korea for combat.

The problem thus stems from the necessity of having to produce the number of officer requirements of the Reserve Forces in addition to the needs of the Active Forces, and the necessity that all of these officers serve on active duty. The problem is further complicated when the Active Force officer allocations are reduced.

Efforts to solve this problem have necessitated taking the following actions:

1. Permitting the voluntary release of officers from the Active Forces and liberalizing opportunity for retirement;
2. Releasing involuntarily Regular and Reserve officers whose performance was least satisfactory;

3. Making additional strength authorizations above Active Force requirements to accommodate remaining ROTC graduates.

4. Issuing certificates of completion entitling ROTC graduates to be commissioned after completing obligated service as enlisted men.

Under provisions of the bill, all qualified ROTC graduates will be commissioned. The bill provides a guaranty to commission all qualified Army and Air Force ROTC graduates. Upon graduation, those who are excess to the requirements of the Active Forces will be given 6 months of active duty for training following which they will complete their military obligation in Reserve status. The committee wishes to make it clear that "excess to requirements" in this case refers to numbers only and not to quality.

The provisions of the bill will preserve equity among individuals, will meet the officer requirements for our Active Forces, and will build an adequate mobilization base that will be available in the event of war. With the increase in mobilization requirements for the Ready Reserve, there will be greater opportunities for training and promotion for ROTC graduates.

ESTIMATED COSTS

Based on planned personnel strength goals, the Department of Defense estimated costs (in millions of dollars) of the current Reserve program for fiscal year 1955, and for the proposed legislation projected through fiscal year 1959 are as follows:

[In millions]

	Appropriated, 1955	Estimated			
		1956	1957	1958	1959
Army.....	360	529	606	722	872
Navy-Marine Corps.....	162	248	308	359	395
Air Force.....	188	247	325	413	484
100,000 6-month trainees ¹		² 132	177	177	177
Total.....	710	1, 156	1, 416	1, 671	1, 928

¹ The figure 100,000 has been used merely as a basis for estimating the costs of the 6-month training program, and does not mean the number to be trained during any 1 year is fixed at 100,000.

² This estimate is based on the program commencing fiscal year 1956 with 75 percent of \$177 million being obligated for 1st year.

SIX-MONTH TRAINEES

The estimated costs for training 100,000 personnel annually in the 6-month training program proposed in the legislation are predicated on the passage of legislation. For this reason they are contained in the amount shown for proposed legislation in the fiscal year 1956 budget document.

The funds requested include estimated costs of pay and allowances, subsistence, clothing, transportation and other military personnel costs of the trainees, as well as the maintenance and operation costs required for their support.

The funds requested exclude similar costs for the military personnel that will be required for support as instructors. These latter costs are chargeable to the Active Forces.

RESERVE FORCES PROGRAM (BUDGET CATEGORY V)

The estimates for fiscal years 1957 through 1959 have been developed by projection of the per capita costs for the average number of personnel expected to be in a drill-pay status and for the average number expected to receive annual training only.

These estimates include:

1. Pay and allowances, subsistence, clothing, transportation, and other military personnel costs. The estimates of pay reflect the enactment of the Career Incentive Act of 1955.
2. Purchase of individual equipment, maintenance and operation of facilities, maintenance of vehicles and other equipment, petroleum, oil, lubricants, and related items.
3. The procurement of certain classes of major items, such as vehicles, ammunition, and electronic equipment is included only for the Air National Guard. Other Reserve Forces are supplied from available stockpiles.
4. Normal construction of new facilities and for additions to existing facilities.

These estimates exclude:

1. Costs for military personnel assigned to the Reserve program as administrators and trainers.
2. Procurement of major items of equipment, such as tanks, guns, heavy weapons, ships, and other materiel. Such equipment is made available from the mobilization stockpiles of the military services for use by their Reserve Forces. The modernization of equipment in the mobilization stockpiles is continuing. This will permit such modern materiel as required to be made available to the Reserves. No materiel that duplicates stockpile items will be procured solely for the Reserve Forces.
3. Direct procurement of aircraft for the Reserve Forces or the establishment of a mobilization stockpile. The Department of Defense will continue to modernize all flying elements of its Active Forces and to provide for planned expansion. Aircraft will continue to be made available to the Reserve Forces as they are phased out of the Active Forces. While the Reserves may not be equipped with aircraft identical to those in the Active Forces, it is expected that those Reserve units required for mobilization would perform their missions from the total available aircraft inventories.
4. A large portion of the approximately \$1 billion referred to by the Department of Defense as representing an approximation of the requirement for the accelerated construction of new and additional facilities over the next 5 years.
5. Any increase in costs which may result from the committee provision that inactive-duty training shall normally provide for an annual minimum of 48 drills.
6. Increase in costs for guaranteeing commissions to ROTC graduates who are in excess of Active Force requirements and are ordered to active duty for training for 6 months.

These cost estimates present an order of magnitude only, and are not based on detailed programs.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Representatives of the Department of Defense appeared as witnesses during committee consideration of the bill and interposed no objection to its enactment.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Subsection (1), military obligation.—This subsection amends subsection 4 (d) (3), Universal Military Training and Service Act, by lowering the total military obligation from 8 years to 6 years. This applies only to inductees and volunteers who have been on active duty for training and service.

Subsection (2), fulfillment of military obligation.—This subsection further amends paragraph 3 of subsection 4 (d) as follows:

Provides that a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall be discharged at his request. Further, any student who is preparing for the ministry and attending a theological or divinity school is not required to serve on active duty or training duty.

Also provides that any person may enlist in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve for a period of 6 years. When he enlists, he must agree to accept active duty for a period of 2 years. Following the completion of his active duty, he will be required to serve in the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to the time he spends on active duty, shall total 5 years. The remaining year is spent in the Standby Reserve. This is conditioned on his satisfactorily participating in Reserve training with such unit. This places this reservist on the same basis as the inductee or volunteer as far as his Reserve obligation is concerned.

Subsection (3), direct entry into Reserve.—This subsection is a limited authority which expires on July 1, 1959, and provides that whenever the President finds that the strength of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the strengths he deems sufficient, he may authorize, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the acceptance of volunteers under the age of 18½ for enlistment in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve up to a total of 250,000 persons annually. Such persons shall be deferred from the draft so long as they continue to satisfactorily serve and participate in Reserve training. Those persons who have undergone no active duty for training will remain liable for induction until age 28 if they should cease to satisfactorily participate with such reserve components.

Subsection (4), ROTC.—Any person who successfully graduates from college after completing the Army or Air Force ROTC, or the Marine Corps Platoon Leaders' Class shall be guaranteed a commission in the Reserve of the appropriate service. If such graduates exceed the number required to serve on active duty for training and service, such excessive numbers may be ordered to active duty for 6 months and thereafter will be returned to an appropriate Reserve unit to spend the remainder of their military obligation. If they

should fail to train after being returned to their Reserve unit, their commission will be revoked.

Subsection (5), initial training.—Any person who enlists in the Reserve and at the time of enlistment volunteers for 6 months of active duty for training will receive an overall 8-year obligation of service and he will not be subject to the draft except after a declaration of war or national emergency declared by the Congress. This subsection also provides that the National Security Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and the President with respect to the welfare of persons undergoing 6 months of active duty for training, and the Commission shall report annually to the Congress. However, it can only advise and report on matters relating to the welfare of the persons and not with respect to the military training required.

This subsection also provides that the President may allow persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense supporting industries and research to fulfill their military obligation by taking the 6 months active duty for training, and completing 7½ years in a Reserve component, regardless of the age they enter the program.

The subsection further provides that 6 months trainees will be paid at the rate of \$50 per month and, for the purposes of subsistence and travel, will be treated as if they were serving in pay grade E-1. They will also be entitled to benefits of Public Law 108, 81st Congress, and the benefits of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (with the exception of sec. 621) and the automatic indemnity coverage under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951.

Subsection 6, reemployment.—Persons who perform 6 months of active duty for training are guaranteed employment rights within 6 months after their release. Any person restored to a position which has been vacated, cannot be discharged from such position without cause within 6 months after his restoration. Under present law, anyone taking active-duty training, that is the 17, 30, or 45 day training periods will have his reemployment rights preserved.

Section 2, Reserve membership and obligation.—This section provides that any person who is inducted, enlisted, or appointed in the Active Forces after July 27, 1953, shall, upon his release become a member of the Ready Reserve. Thereafter, he may be required to perform active duty for training or inactive duty, by either attending 48 assemblies for drill per annum, or other equivalent periods of training; in addition to one of these, he must also serve on active duty for a maximum of 17 days annually.

If he finds that he cannot perform training in this manner, he may select the alternative of taking 30 days' active duty for training annually.

If he refuses to perform any type of training, as outlined above, he may be ordered to active duty for training, without his consent, for not to exceed 45 days annually.

No person who served prior to July 27, 1953, will be required to participate in active duty for training, or inactive duty training in the Ready Reserve.

This section also provides that there shall be a continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that in case of mobilization there will be no significant attrition, there will be a

proper balance of military skills, recognition will be given to participation in combat and persons may be screened into the Standby Reserve because of extreme personal or community hardship.

The last paragraph of this section provides that a person may be transferred from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve.

Section 3, selective recall.—This paragraph provides that members of the Standby Reserve may be only ordered to active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress, but then only after a determination of their availability by the Director of Selective Service.

Section 4, size of Ready Reserve.—This amends existing law and changes the statutory size of the Ready Reserve from a maximum of 1,500,000 to 2,900,000.

Section 5, reports.—This section provides that the Secretary of Defense must report to the Congress annually on the progress in strengthening the Reserve Forces.

Section 6, authority of the President.—This amends existing law by providing that the President (without reference to a congressional mandate) may order 1 million members of the Ready Reserve to active duty. In excess of this number, such members of the Ready Reserve may be only ordered to active duty in the numbers as may be determined by the Congress.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, there is herewith printed in parallel columns the text of provisions of existing laws which would be repealed or amended by the various provisions of the bill.

EXISTING LAW

THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT, AS AMENDED

SEC. 4 (d) (3). Each person who subsequent to the date of enactment of this paragraph, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in the National Security Training Corps, and in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard). Each such person, on release from active training and service in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps, shall if physically and mentally qualified, be transferred to a reserve component of the Armed Forces, and shall

THE BILL

To provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes

That the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Section 4 (d) (3) is amended by striking out the words "eight years" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "six years".

EXISTING LAW

serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph and shall be deemed to be a member of such reserve component during such period. In case the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), determines that enlistment, enrollment, or appointment in, or assignment to, an organized unit of a reserve component or an officers' training program of the armed force in which he served is available to and can, without undue personal hardship, be filled by any such person, it shall be the duty of such person to enlist, enroll, or accept appointment in, or accept assignment to such organized unit or officers' training program, and to serve satisfactorily therein. The Secretary of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), may provide, by regulations which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, for the release from training and service in the Armed Forces prior to serving the periods required by subsection (b) of this section of individuals who volunteer for and are accepted into organized units of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard and other reserve components. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent any person, while in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, from being ordered or called to active duty in such Armed Force.

THE BILL

(2) Section 4 (d) (3) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "*Provided, however*, That any person who, while otherwise subject to the provisions of this Act, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall, at his request, be entitled to a discharge in accordance with regulations adopted by the Secretary of Defense: *Provided further*, That a student preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school shall not be required to serve on active duty, active training and service, active duty for training or inactive duty training while in such status: *Provided further*, That any person enlisting in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast Guard Reserve for a period of six years, which enlistments are hereby authorized, must agree to accept active duty for a period of two years. Following completion of such duty, he shall be a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to the time spent on active duty, shall total five years, providing he participates satisfactorily."

EXISTING LAW

SEC. 6 (c). RESERVE COMPONENTS EXEMPTIONS.—(1) Persons who, on February 1, 1951, were members of organized units of the federally recognized National Guard, the federally recognized Air National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Coast Guard Reserve, or the Public Health Service Reserve, shall, so long as they continue to be such members and satisfactorily participate in scheduled drills and training periods as prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, be exempt from training and service by induction under the provisions of this title, but shall not be exempt from registration unless on active duty.

(2) (A) In any case in which the Governor of any State determines and issues a proclamation to the effect that the authorized strength of any organized unit of the National Guard of his State cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of persons referred to in subsection 6 (b) (2) or persons who are not liable for training and service under this title, any person who prior to attaining the age of eighteen years and six months, prior to the determination by the Secretary of Defense that adequate trained personnel are available to the National Guard to enable it to maintain its strength authorized by current appropriations, and prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction, enlists or accepts appointment in any such organized unit shall be deferred from training and service under this title so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such organized unit.

(B) Except as provided in subsection (b), paragraph (1) of this subsection, or clause (A) of this paragraph, no person who shall become a member of a reserve component after the effective date of this title shall thereby be exempt from registration or training and service by induction under the provisions of this title.

SEC. 6. (d) OFFICERS' TRAINING; DEFERMENT OF STUDENTS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) Within such numbers as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, any person who (A) has been or may hereafter be selected for enrollment or continuance in the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the naval and Marine Corps officer candidate training program established by the Act of August 13, 1946

THE BILL

(3) Subsection 6 (c) is amended by changing the designation of present clause (B) paragraph (2) to clause (C), and inserting new clause (B) as follows:

"Until July 1, 1959, whenever the President finds that the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the strengths deemed sufficient by him, he may authorize, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, that volunteers be accepted, within quotas to be established by him (the quotas not to exceed a total of two hundred and fifty thousand persons annually for such reserve components) and thereafter any person, prior to attaining the age of eighteen years and six months and prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction may volunteer in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve, or units thereof, and such persons shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such reserve component in accordance with section 2 of this Act. Any person deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for induction until attaining the twenty-eighth anniversary of his birth if he ceases to satisfactorily participate in such reserve components."

(4) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Upon graduation persons who successfully complete the Army or Air Force ROTC course or the Marine Corps platoon leaders' class and are qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve of the appropriate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess of the active forces requirements existing at that time, shall be ordered to active duty for training for a period of six months with the service in which com-

EXISTING LAW

(60 Stat. 1057), as amended, or the Reserve officers' candidate program of the Navy, or the platoon leaders' class of the Marine Corps, or the officer procurement programs of the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Reserve, or appointed an ensign, United States Naval Reserve, while undergoing professional training; (B) agrees, in writing, to accept a commission, if tendered, and to serve, subject to order of the Secretary of the military department having jurisdiction over him (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), not less than two years on active duty after receipt of a commission; and (C) agrees to remain a member of a regular or reserve component until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under subsection (d) of section 4 of this title, shall be deferred from induction under this title until after completion or termination of the course of instruction and so long as he continues in a regular or reserve status upon being commissioned, but shall not be exempt from registration. Such persons, except those persons who have previously completed an initial period of military training or an equivalent period of active military training and service, shall be required while enrolled in such programs to complete a period of training equal (as determined under regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) in duration and type of training to an initial period of military training. There shall be added to the obligated active commissioned service of any person who has agreed to perform such obligatory service in return for financial assistance while attending a civilian college under any such training program a period of not to exceed one year.

THE BILL

missioned. Upon the completion of such active duty for training such person shall be returned to inactive duty and assigned to an appropriate reserve unit for the remainder of the military obligation. The Secretary of Defense shall develop standards and regulations to require satisfactory participation by such a person. Failure to meet these standards may result in his commission in the reserve being revoked."

(5) Add new subsection 6 (p) as follows:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person who is honorably discharged upon the completion of eight years of satisfactory service pursuant to enlistment or appointment under the authority of subsection (c), paragraph (2), clause (B) of this section, which satisfactory service includes six consecutive months of active duty for training performed pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection. For the purposes of this Act the words 'active duty for training' means full-time duty in the active military service of the United States for training purposes,

EXISTING LAW

THE BILL

The National Security Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and the President, as Commander-in-Chief, with respect to the welfare of persons while serving on active duty for training for six months under this subsection. The National Security Training Commission shall report with respect to the welfare of such persons annually to the Congress. The advice and reports rendered by the National Security Training Commission pursuant to this section shall be with reference to the welfare of the persons involved and not with respect to the military training required. The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the selection of persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense-supporting industries and research who may be allowed, notwithstanding their age at the time they are ordered to report for induction, to fulfill their military obligation by serving on active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of eight years under the terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person while undergoing six months' active duty for training provided for in this subsection shall—

“(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a month, as well as for any period of hospitalization incident thereto;

“(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and transportation allowances and title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, be treated as if he were serving in pay grade E-1 (under four months), and

“(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for reservists by Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress, approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the purposes of which the term ‘active duty for training’ shall be considered to be ‘extended naval or military service’), except that he shall not be entitled to the benefits of section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and the automatic indemnity coverage under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall be limited to thirty days after separation or release from the initial six months of active duty training.”

SEC. 9. (g) (1) Any person who, subsequent to June 24, 1948, enlists in the Armed Forces of the United States (other than in a reserve component) and who serves for not more than four years

EXISTING LAW

(plus any period of additional service imposed pursuant to law) shall be entitled upon release from service under honorable conditions to all the reemployment rights and other benefits provided for by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title.

(2) Any person who, subsequent to June 24, 1948, enters upon active duty (other than for the purpose of determining his physical fitness), whether or not voluntarily, in the Armed Forces of the United States or the Public Health Service in response to an order or call to active duty shall, upon his relief from active duty under honorable conditions, be entitled to all of the reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section in the case of persons inducted under the provisions of this title, if he is relieved from active duty not later than four years after the date of entering upon active duty or as soon after the expiration of such four years as he is able to obtain orders relieving him from active duty.

(3) Any employee who holds a position described in paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the purpose of being inducted into, entering, determining his physical fitness to enter, or performing training duty in, the Armed Forces of the United States. Upon his release from training duty or upon his rejection, such employee shall, if he makes application for reinstatement within thirty days following his release, be reinstated in his position without reduction in his seniority, status, or pay except as such reduction may be made for all employees similarly situated.

THE BILL

(6) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as follows:

"Any person who performs 6 months of active duty for training pursuant to, and as defined in subsection 6 (p) of this act shall be entitled, upon application for reemployment within 60 days after (a) release following satisfactory completion of required training or (b) from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 6 months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section in the case of persons enlisted under the provisions of this title, except that any person so restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this title shall not be discharged from such position without cause, within 6 months after such restoration."

EXISTING LAW

SEC. 208. (a) Each person required to serve in a reserve component pursuant to law, shall, upon becoming a member of a reserve component, be placed in the Ready Reserve of his Armed Force for the remainder of his required term of service unless eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve under subsection (f) of this section.

(b) Any member of the reserve components in an active status on the effective date of this Act may be placed in the Ready Reserve.

(c) All units and members of the National Guard of the United States and Air National Guard of the United States shall be in the Ready Reserve of the Army; and

(d) All members of the reserve components assigned to units organized for the purpose of serving as such, which are designated as units in the Ready Reserve, shall be in the Ready Reserve.

(e) Subject to such regulations as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, any member of the reserve components may, at any time upon his request, be placed in the Ready Reserve if qualified.

THE BILL

SEC. 2. Section 208 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (Public Law 476, Eighty-second Congress) as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Redesignating subsections (g), (h), and (i) as (h), (i), and (j), and adding a new subsection (g) as follows:

"(g) Unless otherwise provided by law, each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in the Active Forces after July 27, 1953, shall upon his release from active service become a member of the Ready Reserve. Thereafter such person may be required to perform active duty for training or inactive duty training in the following manner:

"(1) An annual minimum of forty-eight assemblies for drill; or

"(2) When authorized by the appropriate Secretary concerned, other equivalent periods of training, and in addition to either (1) or (2) above, an annual period of active duty for training of not to exceed seventeen days."

Whenever a member of the Ready Reserve of the reserve components of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve elects not to participate in any of the foregoing procedures, such member shall be offered the alternative of active duty for training of not to exceed thirty days annually. Any member of the Ready Reserve of the reserve component of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve who fails through refusal, when able to perform his obligation pursuant to the above alternatives, may by competent authority be ordered to and required to perform active duty for training, without his consent, for not to exceed forty-five days annually. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who served on active duty in the Armed Forces prior to July 27, 1953, will not be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter agree, to participate in active duty for training or in inactive duty training in the Ready Reserve.

EXISTING LAW

(f) Except in time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, any member of the reserve components who is not serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States shall, upon his request, be transferred to the Standby Reserve for the remainder of his term of service—

(1) if he has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than a total of five years;

(2) if, having served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for a total of less than five years, he has satisfactorily participated, as determined by the appropriate Secretary, in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve for a period which when added to his period of active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States totals not less than five years or such lesser period of time as the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) may prescribe in the case of satisfactory participation in such accredited training programs as the appropriate Secretary may designate;

(3) if he has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, and, in addition thereto, has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months subsequent to June 25, 1950; or

(4) if he has served as a member of one or more reserve components subsequent to September 2, 1945, for not less than eight years.

(g) No member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve without the consent of the governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

SEC. 233. (a) In time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, of any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to active duty for the duration of the war or national emergency and for six

THE BILL

(2) Section 208 (f) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 is amended by striking out the words "upon his request".

(3) Subsection (j) as redesignated is amended by deleting (g) where it appears therein and substituting (h).

(4) Add a new subsection (k) as follows:

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President, each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

"(a) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

"(b) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

"(c) members of the Reserve forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

"(d) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

"(e) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve."

(5) Add a new subsection (l) as follows:

"(l) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, any member of the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Standby Reserve."

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 233 (a) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 in time of war, or of national emergency declared by Congress, after the enactment of this amendatory Act, members of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only after a determination of availability by the Director of Selective Service.

EXISTING LAW

months thereafter, but members on an inactive status list or in a retired status shall not be ordered to active duty without their consent unless the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) determines that adequate numbers of qualified members of the reserve components in an active status or in the inactive National Guard in the required category are not readily available.

(b) (1) In time of national emergency hereafter proclaimed by the President or when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to and required to perform active duty involuntarily for a period not to exceed twenty-four consecutive months: *Provided*, That Congress shall determine the number of members of the reserve components necessary for the national security to be ordered to active duty, pursuant to this subsection prior to the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection.

(2) It is the policy of the Congress in view of hardship situations developed by the Korean hostilities that in the interest of fair treatment as between members in the Ready Reserve involuntarily recalled for duty, attention shall be given to the duration and nature of previous service, with the objective of assuring such sharing of hazardous exposure as the national security and the military requirement will reasonably permit, to family responsibilities, and to employment found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. The Secretary of Defense shall promulgate such policies and establish such procedures as may be required in his opinion to carry out our intent here declared, and shall from time to time, and at least annually, report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Congress respecting the same.

(c) At any time, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, in an active status in any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to and required to perform active duty or active duty for training, without his consent, for not to exceed fifteen days annually: *Provided*, That units and members of the National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States shall not be ordered to or required to serve on active

THE BILL

SEC. 6. Section 233 (b) (1) is amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "in excess of 1,000,000 members comprised of units and members thereof or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purposes as serving as such".

EXISTING LAW

duty in the service of the United States pursuant to this subsection without the consent of the Governor of the State or Territory concerned, or the Commanding General of the District of Columbia National Guard.

(d) A member of a reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to active duty or active duty for training at any time with his consent: *Provided*, That no member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States shall be so ordered without the consent of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

SEC. 205 (a). The Ready Reserve consists of those units or members of the reserve components, or both, who are liable for active duty either in time of war, in time of national emergency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law.

(b) The authorized aggregate personnel strength of the Ready Reserve shall not exceed a total of one million five hundred thousand.

THE BILL

SEC. 4. Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 is amended by striking the words "one million five hundred thousand" and inserting the words "two million nine hundred thousand".

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to be maintained in the three military departments, as far as practicable, on the number of persons participating in active duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in January of each year to the President and to the Congress on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve Forces.



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7000

[Report No. 987]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 1955

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

JUNE 28, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62
4 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as follows:

5 (1) Section 4 (d) (3) is amended by striking out the
6 words "eight years" and substituting in lieu thereof the
7 words "six years".

8 (2) Section 4 (d) (3) is further amended by adding
9 at the end thereof the following: "*Provided, however, That*
10 any person who, while otherwise subject to the provisions
11 of this Act, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of

1 religion shall, at his request, be entitled to a discharge in
2 accordance with regulations adopted by the Secretary of
3 Defense: *Provided further*, That a student preparing for the
4 ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school shall
5 not be required to serve on active duty, active training and
6 service, active duty for training or inactive duty training
7 while in such status: *Provided further*, That any person
8 enlisting in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the
9 Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast
10 Guard Reserve for a period of six years, which enlistments
11 are hereby authorized, must agree to accept active duty for a
12 period of two years. Following completion of such duty,
13 he shall be a member of the Ready Reserve for a period
14 which, when added to the time spent on active duty, shall
15 total five years, providing he participates satisfactorily.”.

16 (3) Subsection 6 (c) is amended by changing the des-
17 ignation of present clause (b) paragraph (2) to clause
18 (C), and inserting new clause (B) as follows:

19 “Until July 1, 1959, whenever the President finds that
20 the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army
21 Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force
22 Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at
23 the strengths deemed sufficient by him, he may authorize,
24 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secre-
25 tary of Defense, that volunteers be accepted, within quotas

1 to be established by him (the quotas not to exceed a total of
2 two hundred and fifty thousand persons annually for such
3 reserve components) and thereafter any person, prior to
4 attaining the age of eighteen years and six months and prior
5 to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction
6 may volunteer in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine
7 Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve,
8 or units thereof, and such persons shall be deferred from
9 training and service under the provisions of the Universal
10 Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as
11 he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such
12 reserve component in accordance with section 2 of this Act.
13 Any person deferred under the provisions of this section shall
14 remain liable for induction until attaining the twenty-eighth
15 anniversary of his birth if he ceases to satisfactorily partici-
16 pate in such reserve components.”

17 (4) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at
18 the end thereof the following: “Upon graduation persons
19 who successfully complete the Army or Air Force ROTC
20 course or the Marine Corps platoon leaders’ class and are
21 qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve of the appro-
22 priate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess of the
23 active forces requirements existing at that time, shall be
24 ordered to active duty for training for a period of six months
25 with the service in which commissioned. Upon the comple-

1 tion of such active duty for training such person shall be
2 returned to inactive duty and assigned to an appropriate
3 reserve unit for the remainder of the military obligation.
4 The Secretary of Defense shall develop standards and regula-
5 tions to require satisfactory participation by such a person.
6 Failure to meet these standards may result in his commission
7 in the reserve being revoked.”

8 (5) Add new subsection 6 (p) as follows:

9 “Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no
10 person who is honorably discharged upon the completion
11 of eight years of satisfactory service pursuant to enlistment
12 or appointment under the authority of subsection (c), para-
13 graph (2), clause (B) of this section, which satisfactory
14 service includes six consecutive months of active duty for
15 training performed pursuant to regulations prescribed by
16 the Secretary of Defense, shall be liable for induction for
17 training and service under this Act, except after a declara-
18 tion of war or national emergency made by the Congress
19 subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection. For
20 the purposes of this Act the words ‘active duty for training’
21 mean full-time duty in the active military service of the
22 United States for training purposes. The National Secu-
23 rity Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity
24 to the Secretary of Defense and the President, as Com-
25 mander-in-Chief, with respect to the welfare of persons while

1 serving on active duty for training for six months under
2 this subsection. The National Security Training Commis-
3 sion shall report with respect to the welfare of such per-
4 sons annually to the Congress. The advice and reports ren-
5 dered by the National Security Training Commission pur-
6 suant to this section shall be with reference to the welfare
7 of the persons involved and not with respect to the mili-
8 tary training required. The President is authorized, under
9 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide
10 for the selection of persons with critical skills engaged in
11 critical defense-supporting industries and research who may
12 be allowed, notwithstanding their age at the time they
13 are ordered to report for induction, to fulfill their military
14 obligation by serving on active duty for training and in a
15 reserve component for a total of eight years under the
16 terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other pro-
17 vision of law, a person while undergoing six months' active
18 duty for training provided for in this subsection shall—

19 “(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a
20 month, as well as for any period of hospitalization inci-
21 dent thereto;

22 “(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and
23 transportation allowances and title IV of the Career
24 Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, be treated as

1 if he were serving in pay grade E-1 (under four
2 months) ; and

3 “ (iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for
4 reservists by Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress,
5 approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the pur-
6 poses of which the term ‘active duty for training’ shall
7 be considered to be ‘extended naval or military service’),
8 except that he shall not be entitled to the benefits of sec-
9 tion 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
10 1940, as amended, and the automatic indemnity cov-
11 erage under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951,
12 as amended, shall be limited to thirty days after sepa-
13 ration or release from the initial six months of active
14 duty training.”

15 (6) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following
16 new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as
17 follows:

18 “Any person who performs six months of active duty
19 for training pursuant to, and as defined in subsection 6 (p)
20 of this Act shall be entitled, upon application for reemploy-
21 ment within sixty days after (a) release following satisfac-
22 tory completion of required training or (b) from hospitali-
23 zation continuing after discharge for a period of not more than
24 six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided
25 by this section in the case of persons enlisted under the provi-

1 sions of this title, except that any person so restored to a
2 position in accordance with the provisions of this title shall
3 not be discharged from such position without cause, within
4 six months after such restoration.”

5 SEC. 2. Section 208 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act
6 of 1952 (Public Law 476, Eighty-second Congress) as
7 amended, is further amended as follows:

8 (1) Redesignating subsections (g), (h), and (i) as
9 (h), (i), and (j), and adding a new subsection (g) as
10 follows:

11 “(g) Unless otherwise provided by law, each person
12 inducted, enlisted, or appointed in the Active Forces after
13 July 27, 1953, shall upon his release from active service
14 become a member of the Ready Reserve. Thereafter such
15 person may be required to perform active duty for training
16 or inactive duty training in the following manner:

17 “(1) An annual minimum of forty-eight assemblies
18 for drill; or

19 “(2) When authorized by the appropriate Secretary
20 concerned, other equivalent periods of training,
21 and in addition to either (1) or (2) above, an annual period
22 of active duty for training of not to exceed seventeen days.”

23 Whenever a member of the Ready Reserve of the re-
24 serve components of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve,
25 the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the

1 Coast Guard Reserve elects not to participate in any of the
2 foregoing procedures, such member shall be offered the
3 alternative of active duty for training of not to exceed thirty
4 days annually. Any member of the Ready Reserve of the
5 reserve component of the Army Reserve, the Naval Re-
6 serve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve,
7 and the Coast Guard Reserve who fails through refusal,
8 when able to perform his obligation pursuant to the above
9 alternatives, may by competent authority be ordered to and
10 required to perform active duty for training, without his
11 consent, for not to exceed forty-five days annually. Notwith-
12 standing any other provision of law, a person who served
13 on active duty in the Armed Forces prior to July 27, 1953,
14 will not be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter
15 agree, to participate in active duty for training or in in-
16 active duty training in the Ready Reserve.

17 (2) Section 208 (f) is amended by striking out the
18 words “upon his request”.

19 (3) Subsection (j) as redesignated is amended by
20 deleting (g) where it appears therein and substituting (h).

21 (4) Add a new subsection (k) as follows:

22 “(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President,
23 each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a
24 system of continuous screening of units and members of the
25 Ready Reserve to insure that—

1 “(a) no significant attrition will occur to those
2 members or units during a mobilization;

3 “(b) there will be a proper balance of military
4 skills;

5 “(c) members of the Reserve forces possessing crit-
6 ical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers be-
7 yond the requirements for those skills except for persons
8 who have military skills for which there is an overriding
9 requirement;

10 “(d) with due respect to national security and mili-
11 tary requirements, recognition is given to participation
12 in combat; and

13 “(e) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobili-
14 zation in an emergency would result in extreme personal
15 or community hardship are not retained in the Ready
16 Reserve.”

17 (5) Add a new subsection (1) as follows:

18 “(1) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate
19 Secretary, any member of the Ready Reserve may be trans-
20 ferred to the Standby Reserve.”

21 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 233

22 (a) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 in time
23 of war, or of national emergency declared by Congress,
24 after the enactment of this amendatory Act, members of
25 the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only

1 after a determination of availability by the Director of
2 Selective Service.

3 SEC. 4. Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve
4 Act of 1952 is amended by striking the words "one million
5 five hundred thousand" and inserting the words "two
6 million nine hundred thousand".

7 SEC. 5. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to
8 be maintained in the three military departments, as far as
9 practicable, on the number of persons participating in active
10 duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill
11 status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in
12 January of each year to the President and to the Congress
13 on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve
14 Forces.

15 SEC. 6. Section 233 (b) (1) is amended by deleting
16 the period at the end thereof and adding the following:
17 "in excess of 1,000,000 members comprised of units and
18 members thereof or any member not assigned to a unit
19 organized for the purposes as serving as such".

A BILL

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve
Forces, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Brooks of Louisiana

JUNE 23, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

JUNE 28, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 7000

JUNE 29, 1955.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. BOLLING, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 291]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 291, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 105

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 291

[Report No. 995]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1955

Mr. BOLLING, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution ;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
4 for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for
5 strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.
6 After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and
7 shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided
8 and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority mem-
9 ber of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be
10 read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the
11 conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment,
12 the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 7000,
a bill to provide for strengthening of the
Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BOLLING

JUNE 29, 1955
Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

1 with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the
2 previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill
3 and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening
4 motion except one motion to recommit.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 5, 1955
For actions of July 1, 1955
84th-1st, No. 112

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received President's veto message on apple price prediction bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on State, Justice appropriation bill. House passed legislative appropriation bill and reserve forces training bill. Senate committee reported public works appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5502, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill (pp. 8313-9, 8332-4). This bill is now ready for the President.
Passed without amendment H. R. 7117, the legislative appropriation bill (pp. 8406-12).
Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for 1956 to carry out the Mutual Security Act of 1955 (H. Doc. 211); to the Appropriations Committee (p. 8417).
2. RESERVE FORCES. Passed with amendments H. R. 7000, the reserve forces training bill (pp. 8334-8405).
3. APPLE PRICES. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 5188, to prohibit Government publication of predictions of apple prices. The message and bill were referred to the Agriculture Committee (H. Doc. 213) (pp. 8405-6). Rep. Harrison of Virginia and Rep. Quigley criticized the veto message (p. 8406).
4. HIGHWAYS. Rep. Mack criticized "Democratic manipulation" in committee on H. R. 7072, the Federal-aid highway bill (p. 8334).
5. WATER; POWER RESOURCES. Rep. Abernethy commented favorably on public power units in view of the criticism of them contained in the Hoover Commission report (pp. 8413-4).

6. FINANCE. Rep. Patman criticized the operations of the Federal Open Market Committee and the Federal Reserve System (pp. 8415-6).
7. PERSONNEL. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the Civil Service Commission, to make available on a voluntary basis to Federal employees group hospitalization benefits. Referred to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8417).
8. SMALL BUSINESS. The Select Committee on Small Business submitted a preliminary report on the Small Business Administration (H. Rept. 1045) (p. 8417).
9. AIR POLLUTION. S. 928, as reported (see Digest 109), authorizes HEW (in co-operation with other Federal, State, local, and private agencies) to prepare and recommend research programs for devising and developing methods for eliminating or reducing air pollution. It also authorizes HEW to encourage co-operative activities by State and local governments for the prevention and abatement of air pollution. The bill authorizes appropriation of \$5,000,000 to HEW for each of the fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955, and ending June 30, 1960. The committee report states: "There are a number of Federal agencies particularly qualified and equipped to conduct research into the problem of air pollution. Among these are the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards, the National Institutes of Health, the Agricultural Research Service, and the Atomic Energy Commission."
10. FORESTS; MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 6994, to provide for entry and location, on discovery of a valuable source material, upon public lands of the United States classified as, or known to be, valuable for coal (p. D650).
11. HOUSING. The Rules Committee voted not to grant a rule on S. 2126, the housing bill of 1955 (p. D650).
12. ADJOURNED until Tues., July 5th (p. 8413).

SENATE

13. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3990, authorizing the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (S. Rept. 699) (p. 8292).
14. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill for 1956 (S. Rept. 700) (p. 8292). This bill was made the unfinished business (p. 8320).
15. FOREIGN AID. Conferees were appointed on S. 2090, the mutual security bill (pp. 8326-7).
16. PUBLIC WORKS. Passed with amendment H. R. 6829, to authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations (pp. 8299-8313). The bill increases from \$25 million to \$100 million the authority to provide housing through use of the proceeds from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities by CCC, and provides that the limitation of \$100 million shall apply to the amount of the expenditure of foreign currencies rather than to the value of the houses (p. 8302).

gentleman, I am sure, realizes that in the conference—and there were 16 appointed conferees on the part of the other body—we did what we thought was the best we could under all the circumstances. All the conferees on the part of the House were in agreement as to the amounts incorporated in this conference report.

Mr. GROSS. So it is approximately \$15 million higher than the bill reported by the House.

Mr. ROONEY. It is.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman say where those increases went?

Mr. ROONEY. In the International Educational Exchange program; in the foreign buildings program; in the USIA; in a number of items for the Department of Justice, and in some substantial increases in connection with the Federal Judiciary.

Mr. GROSS. The language with respect to Representation Allowances, as I understand it, the other body changed that to Operations Allowance.

Mr. ROONEY. No. The House insisted on keeping the well-known title "Representation Allowances." We succeeded in doing that. However, we did have to raise the House figure for Representation Allowances from \$475,000 to \$575,000. The amount inserted in the bill by the other body for this activity was \$700,000.

Mr. GROSS. How much did you say is in this bill for entertainment, otherwise known as Representation Allowance?

Mr. ROONEY. \$575,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the amount allowed by the House.

Mr. GROSS. \$575,000.

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. For entertainment purposes?

Mr. ROONEY. It is for Representation Allowances, and the gentleman from Iowa well understands that they include some wreaths for ceremonies and funds in connection with the celebration of the Fourth of July at our Embassies and Consulates all over the world. The gentleman well understands what the \$575,000 is used for.

Mr. GROSS. And it might include a case of two of Haig & Haig?

Mr. ROONEY. I would imagine there might be 3 or 4 or more.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. PELLY. Can the gentleman tell me how much is in the bill for the International Educational Exchange? Is it the same as was in the House bill?

Mr. ROONEY. \$18 million. The House appropriated \$12 million, the Senate \$22 million. The conferees unanimously agreed upon \$18 million.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I want to say to the gentleman that I think the figures in the appropriation bill as it left the House were more than adequate. I want the RECORD to show I am opposed to the increase; I am opposed to this conference report.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa as chairman of the committee that it was my feeling that everything the House did in connection with this bill was correct. Unfortunately, the House point of view does not always prevail in an appropriations conference. The other body increased the House figures to the tune of \$31,587,191. In conference with the other body the House managers must make a compromise in order to get the bill down to the President so that the departments and courts may function and the employees may be paid on time.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the gentleman for having gotten a \$15 million reduction in the Senate figure, but I am still opposed, and I think it is shock-

ing that more than a half-million dollars is earmarked for so-called entertainment.

Mr. ROONEY. I think we did a pretty fair job in representing the House position on this conference. I felt \$475,000 was ample for representation allowances; that the Senate figure of \$700,000 was grossly extravagant. I think my able and learned colleagues in the House who served on the conference committee should be commended for their work. I feel confident the House will carry out every recommendation now proposed.

Mr. Speaker for the information of the membership the following is a summary table with regard to the House-Senate conference on this bill:

	State	Justice	Judiciary	U. S. Information Agency	Refugee relief	Total
Fiscal year 1955.....	\$129,610,000	\$186,772,767	\$28,944,375	\$77,114,000	\$8,000,000	\$430,441,142
Budget estimate, 1956.....	147,267,197	201,485,000	30,279,715	88,500,000	16,000,000	483,531,912
Passed House.....	126,769,977	197,525,000	29,603,250	80,500,000	16,000,000	450,398,227
Passed Senate.....	147,549,608	200,445,000	30,640,810	88,350,000	15,000,000	481,985,418
Conference.....	137,450,905	198,735,000	30,116,510	85,000,000	15,000,000	466,302,415

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 8, line 9, insert "not in excess of those authorized for regular officers and employees traveling under this appropriation."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 19, line 17, insert "Provided, That hereafter the compensation of the Administrative Assistant Attorney General shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 21, line 1, insert:

"SPECIAL TEMPORARY ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS

"For compensation and expenses of special temporary attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General, and to the United States attorneys and other miscellaneous employees not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney General and with his approval by the United States attorneys, in special matters and cases without regard to civil service and classification laws, \$600,000: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$15,000 per annum."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$600,000" named in the said amendment insert "\$300,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 24, line 21, insert "Provided further, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 37: Page 26, line 7, insert "Provided further, That hereafter the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 37, line 7, insert: "travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 49: Page 38, line 4, insert: "and of which sum not less than \$350,000 shall be made available to one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "and of which appropriation not less than \$200,000 shall be available for contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency, radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE PRESIDENT GOES FISHING

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I take it that we are one of the most deliberative assemblies of the world and that what we do here is important. Yet I am going to draw your attention to a startling revelation of inattention, laxity, and disregard of what we do here.

At the last President's press conference the President was asked the following question:

Mr. President, in relation to Mr. Theis' question, the House passed last week, 367 to nothing, a resolution of Democratic Mr. McCormack, of Massachusetts, expressing sympathy with the satellites, condemning colonialism of all kinds, and asking that the United Nations and any organization in which we participated to do what they could to release them.

Did you favor that resolution? Did you know about that?

Answer: "As a matter of fact, I did not know about that. Maybe I was fishing that day. I do not know."

A motto should be placed over the White House: "If pleasure and fun interfere with work to be done—drop the work."

FISHING SEASON

(Mr. SCOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, if this is the fishing season, I would like to suggest that our friends on the Democratic side of the aisle continue to fish and fish and fish, because up to now they have not caught any issues yet.

DEMOCRATS SOCK THE TAXPAYERS

(Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the House to one of the most important bills that will be considered at this session of Congress—the bill for an expanded highway program.

Public hearings on proposed highway legislation were completed June 1. Usually when hearings on a bill are completed all the members of a committee, including both Democrats and Republicans, go into a session and prepare or mark up, as it is called, a bill for presentation to the House.

This did not happen when the highway bill hearings ended. The Democratic members of the committee went into 4 weeks of secret session to which no Republican members of the Public Works Committee were invited. During the period the Democratic members of the committee agreed upon a highway bill, without advice or consultation with any Republican committee members. This bill, H. R. 7072, was introduced last Tuesday. Since no Republican was consulted this bill, H. R. 7072, is wholly, exclusively and entirely a Democratic bill.

Here is what it proposes to do:

Farmers who use gasoline in farm equipment, fishermen who use gasoline in motorboats and airplane operators all will have to pay the increased gas tax under this Democratic bill just as highway users will.

This bill proposes to impose \$875 million in new and additional taxes on the American automobile and truck owners by increasing the present Federal gasoline tax by 50 percent; the tax on diesel fuel by 200 percent and the present tax on truck tires by 1,000 percent. No hearings on these proposed tax increases have been held.

In fact when one witness representing the Nation's 120,000 service stations started to testify against increasing gasoline taxes this witness was shut off by committee members who said there were no tax increases proposed in the bill.

Under this Democratic bill, H. R. 7072, some owners of trucks will be confronted with an added tax of \$700 to \$1,000 every time a truck requires a new set of 16 to 22 tires. Trucks not used on the public highways and those that operate on city streets or rural roads which will receive very little additional road money will, under the Democratic bill, pay just as high a gas and tire tax as the big long

distance truckers who operate entirely on the interstate system of roads on which nearly all the money in the Democratic bill will be spent.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mr. McCormack) was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on July 21 and also on July 29, following any special orders heretofore entered.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 291 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCormack. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 103]

Anfuso	Doyle	Morrison
Barden	Eberharter	Mumma
Bentley	Fjare	Perkins
Blitch	Grant	Polk
Bolton	Gray	Preston
Oliver P.	Green, Pa.	Reece, Tenn.
Boykin	Jackson	Reed, N. Y.
Buchanan	James	Rivers
Canfield	Kearney	Robson, Ky.
Chatham	Kearns	Scherer
Christopher	McConnell	Van Pelt
Cole	McDowell	Williams, N. Y.
Dies	McGregor	
Dingell	Mack, Ill.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 396 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 104, I am recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 30, 1955, as being absent. I was on the floor of the House and I answered "present." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected in accordance with the facts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 291 provides for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 7000, the so-called Military Reserve bill under an open rule with 2 hours of general debate. The House has previously granted a rule on and debated a similar bill, therefore at this time I simply urge the adoption of the rule so that the merits of the bill may be considered by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use. I do want to ask one question of the chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services. Does this bill compel anyone who has served, for instance in the Marine Corps for 4 years, to go under training or to take any correspondence courses or anything like that as the other bill did?

Mr. VINSON. In response to the question propounded by the gentleman from Illinois, as I understand it, under this bill any inductee who has finished 2 years of service then has a Ready Reserves obligation of 3 years and 1 year in the Standby. He is required to meet his Reserve obligations which is spelled out in the bill. That applies to any man who has enlisted for a 4-year period. If he has enlisted for a 4-year period he would have 1 year in the Ready Reserves and 1 year in the Standby Reserves and he, too, has to meet his Reserves obligation as spelled out in the bill.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. What is the difference between the bill now before us and the draft bill that we have already passed?

Mr. VINSON. Just as soon as we go into the Committee of the Whole, the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana will explain every feature of the bill.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, during the past 6 weeks there have been many untruths printed in the press of this Nation concerning the gentleman from New York. I would like to just read 2 sentences from 2 separate editorials of the Scripps-Howard press which are indicative of most of the editorials that have been written in the past 6 weeks.

The first sentence comes from a Scripps-Howard paper, the issue of June 28, printed in the Washington Daily News and also in other papers of that press throughout the country:

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL hardly can escape the charge that he is playing low-grade politics.

The other comes in the press of Monday, June 20, at which time the editor again writes:

Representative POWELL clearly has a part in wrecking the country's defense.

I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that this violates my honor and integrity. I hand them to the Speaker for his consideration and ask his indulgence.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that the editorials indicate that the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] is trying to wreck the defense program and entitles him to the floor on the question of personal privilege.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I have been wondering whether to present this point of personal privilege for the past few days, because I have actually no feeling against the press, particularly the Scripps-Howard press, but I think that some things should be said by me to protect my honor, because honor is not something that you can buy and sell in the public mart, it is of intrinsic value. The deft hands of some maligners can at times seem to lift it from you but basically honor remains within you as long as God lives and as long as you follow the dictates of your conscience. So, what I say today I say in absolute calmness, without any rancor or bitterness, and I say it from my soul, from my conscience. I hold nothing against the various newspapers, the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, the Washington Post, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the San Francisco Chronicle, all across the country, papers which for the past 6 weeks have been editorializing against me. The editorials that have been written have been written based on ignorance, and there are some things I hope to say in these minutes granted me under a special privilege which I hope will correct them.

Is it not amazing that the same papers which praised me at Bandung, condemn me for wanting a full democratic Army.

My colleagues, I have just come from the Prayer Room of our Congress. There before the picture of George Washington praying at Valley Forge, before the ancient books of the Old Testament and

the New Testament, I communed with my conscience. I come here knowing that I am right. When one is right, no one needs to tell him because God still speaks with the still small voice.

I come knowing that you have been placed under tremendous pressure, because I have. All the party whips, leaders, White House, Pentagon, newspaper editorials, all have descended upon you. It is an avalanche aimed at you not being able to stand up and think and talk and vote like independent, free human beings. During the past weeks I have been subjected to terrific abuse by the public press and to strong letters from the executive branch of the Government. In all fairness, I would like to say that not a single member of the legislative branch of the Government has spoken to me or written me and told me that I was wrong. Not even our distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. VINSON, of Georgia, in conversations with him has told me that I was wrong. I want to publicly say that Mr. VINSON did his best to bring before us a bill which would meet the great traditions of our American way of life and meet the wishes of this body. I happen to be the only Member of the Congress present the morning that the hearing was held on the Vinson bill. I think that you ladies and gentlemen should know that Mr. VINSON with absolute sincerity tried to uphold his bill which was called a compromise bill, but was not. It was an American bill—a bill to minimize as much as possible a Prussianizing of our American way of life.

The most shocking thing is the revelation to me today that individually you have been approached by various leaders in Congress and outside with the following proposal: If you cannot vote against the Powell amendment, if you cannot vote against democracy, fair play, civil liberties, and the rights of man, then when the time comes to vote just walk off the floor or at least do not rise.

I do not believe that the voice of conscience can be stifled by the hand of man. And I do not believe today that you my colleagues are going to let yourselves become nothing but rubberstamps and puppets. I have faith in you more than that. The American people have faith in you; the American people who have sent us here, the people from your districts. And you know and I know that they are watching every single thing that that we do here and say here today.

Now on May 18 and 19, just 6 weeks ago, great and mighty blows were struck for freedom. The voice of conscience rose up and spoke here, and you men and women gave a mighty witness for right, and for truth.

Has the voice of conscience changed?

Has God's way been altered?

Has the Bill of Rights been rewritten?

Has the democratic concept been redefined?

No and a thousand times no.

Today we are faced with exactly the same situation as we were faced with on May 18. The fact that the National

Guard is not mentioned in this particular amendment, for that is all H. R. 7000 is, does not change the fact that H. R. 7000 amends the 1952 Reserve Act in which very specifically the National Guard is stated as the No. 1 branch of our Armed Forces.

Therefore, now let me make this unmistakably clear, if H. R. 7000 is passed in its present form without my amendment, the National Guard will still be an escape hatch for those boys who refuse to serve in a United States of America democratic, integrated Army. There will still be upon our statute books an Army based upon class, so that not only just white boys will be able to serve in a lilywhite branch of the Armed Forces, but even among white boys only a privileged few. Out of this act will come 4,900,000 men in the Reserves and our National Guard is limited to only a few hundred thousand. Stripping it of all of the overtones and undertones of segregation, if you fail to vote for my amendment, you will then be voting for class legislation. On June 29, 1955, before the Rules Committee, Congressman BROWN of Ohio asked Congressman Brooks of Louisiana:

Can a boy be assigned to the National Guard after he has served 6 months in the Reserves?

The answer was "Yes."

Mr. BROWN again asked:

If he volunteers could he be compelled to stay in the Reserves? Could he be permitted to take training in the Guard in his home town?

Congressman Brooks said, "Yes."

This is the most shocking revelation.

Congressman BROWN:

Can a man join the National Guard and escape his obligation.

Congressman VINSON:

A man can join the National Guard under age and meet his obligation there up to age 28 and is not subject to the draft and is subject only to the obligations of the Guard and the Guard courtmartial and training by the Guard.

Now under H. R. 7000 a colored youth who insisted on his constitutional right to serve in the National Guard units, let us say in Georgia or in any other Southern State where this training is for whites only, he will be forced by the United States Government to give up this right or go to jail. Do you call that the democratic way of life?

You talk about the National Guard being the first arm of defense, let us cross the District line into Maryland. Do you know that the only unit of the Maryland National Guard which served in the Korean conflict were the members of the Jim-Crow, segregated, all-Negro battalion? They served with distinction in the Korean conflict while their white comrades of the Maryland National Guard never went over. Some of them were killed. I ask you today, are they and their brothers throughout the United States unfit to associate with their white comrades in arms? Is this America or is it Hitler's Germany? Further may I say that in Korea and in battle members of Maryland's all-Negro unit served with or commanded mixed units. Today the six Negro officers who served

in the Maryland National Guard have petitioned Governor McKeldin of Maryland as follows: "Facilities offered Negroes in the Maryland National Guard are clearly and measurably inferior to those available to whites. The single unit for all the Negroes in all of Maryland is located only in Baltimore. But white persons throughout the State may participate in National Guard activities in more than a dozen armories in other sections of the State. In fact, Negroes may join only a transportation battalion. White persons may join infantry, artillery, engineers, fighter squadron, medical unit, and an armored tank company."

I think it's entirely befitting that I point right now, whereas H. R. 7000 omits mention of the National Guard yet right now there are more men in the Army National Guard and Air National Guard than there are in our Reserves and more Federal money was appropriated for State National Guards and their components than was appropriated for the Regular Reserves. On page 2261 of the hearings of the National Reserve Plan, the figures are as follows: 437,000 in the National Guard, 365,000 in the Reserves; \$437 million appropriated for the National Guard in 1955 and \$213,980,000 appropriated for the other Reserve components.

As the Chicago Tribune said editorially on April 30, this year:

What Congress should be working toward is a volunteer professional army. We now have a volunteer Air Force and Navy, defending the United States itself and for carrying the war to the enemy. The plan for a huge Army Reserve makes sense only if this country is going to send great expeditionary forces abroad and if atomic weapons prove of no great importance.

My colleagues when an H-bomb falls on Georgia everything is going to go. Not only the National Guard, the Reserves, but even States' rights. What then has happened? A great and good man, President of the United States, General Eisenhower, has been and is now being used by a distinct minority who if they themselves tried to present this plan before us would be laughed out of this room. General Eisenhower believes in progress and has done his best to give a witness to it. Behind the scenes there are many of President Eisenhower's closest friends, associates, Government leaders, cabinet members, secretaries, who do not believe one whit in President Eisenhower's ideals.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The gentleman from New York is not talking to his question of personal privilege. He is making a political speech or something of that kind.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York will proceed in order on the question of personal privilege.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I raised a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I ask for a ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understood the gentleman from

Massachusetts to raise a point of order and has directed the gentleman from New York to proceed in order. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. POWELL. The gentleman from New York would like to state that he is proceeding in order, because all he is doing is clearing up the untruths published in the press, on the basis of which recognition on the question of personal privilege was granted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York of course must proceed in defense of the charges.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWELL. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. A moment ago the gentleman said the Air Force and the Navy did not want this bill. I sat through all of the hearings and I am of the distinct impression that they both said that this bill was satisfactory and a good bill.

Mr. POWELL. I will bring that up later in the debate. I will give the exact quotations. I have them with me.

May 4, at 3:10 in the afternoon, the following conversation took place between Mr. Norman, of the Chicago Tribune, and Secretary of Defense, Mr. Wilson:

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Wilson, what solution to the problems do you have on the question of having reservists, the National Guardsmen, going into segregated National Guard units which was one of the issues raised in the House?

Secretary WILSON. We had a very simple solution for the matter, this is a voluntary system, the men can elect to go into the National Guard and then they were going to be sent to a Regular Army camp to get 6 months' basic training, and they were going to let the same qualifications apply that now apply in the National Guard. As far as Mr. Burgess and I were concerned, and some of the rest of us, we didn't figure that we ought to try to make the country over overnight, you know, and we accepted what was going on now and put no new problems in it as far as we were concerned.

Mr. Wilson evidently does not know he is living in a changing world. He also does not know the letters written and statements made by our Commander in Chief, President Eisenhower. Let me inform Mr. Wilson now and refresh our memories. June 6, 1953, President Dwight David Eisenhower wrote me a letter and the following are excerpts:

We have not taken and we shall not take a single backward step. There must be no second-class citizens in this country.

The spirit of these objectives cannot be achieved as the result of the actions of any one person no matter with how much authority and forthrightness he acts. To achieve our purpose we must plan and work together to win the victories one by one, and not to be content until we have gained our goal.

On March 19, 1953, at a White House press conference President Eisenhower said:

I will repeat it again and again, whenever Federal funds are expended I do not see how any American can justify legally, logically, or morally discrimination in the expenditure of these funds.

On August 5, 1954, the New York Times carried this version of what the President said at his press conference:

He had tried as hard as he knew how to have accepted this idea—that where Federal funds and Federal authority were involved, that there should be no discrimination based on any reason that was not recognized by our Constitution, and he would continue to do that.

Are not these statements from President Eisenhower diametrically opposite to Secretary of Defense Wilson's statement:

We accept what is going on and that we ought not to try to make the country over, overnight.

How absolutely shocking it must be to the American people as a whole, and we in particular, Members of the Congress, that this great and good man can be used by people to attempt to accomplish their own selfish objectives even at the expense of having Mr. Eisenhower sign a letter that was so patently the opposite of what he had written to me before. On June 21, 1955, President Eisenhower wrote me a letter containing such unbelievable phrases as:

The Senate will not favorably consider non-segregation clauses, hence, they will never become law. It is a fact of history that no legislation, however meritorious, containing such a provision has ever passed the Senate. Reserve legislation with a nonsegregation provision affecting the National Guard cannot now become law. From your own experience in Congress you realize that progress in ending segregation is difficult, if not impossible, if we are to depend upon incorporating nonsegregation clauses in legislation that the Senate will not favorably consider.

Finally, this statement:

I shall, of course, continue to seek progress in ending segregation.

This is a far cry from telling me that the problem cannot be solved by any one person regardless of his position and his power and that we must work together and cooperate and that we shall not take a single backward step and we must go forward.

I charge today that the President of the United States has been deliberately misinformed, misled, and falsely maneuvered into a position which will ultimately do harm to our country.

I believe therefore it is incumbent upon this body, on both sides of the aisle, to assist the President of the United States, by breaking through the palace guard which surrounds him. To do this we must let the truth be told now and support it by our actions here today.

In the first place, the President and the people of the United States should know that there is a Reserve Act of 1952 on our books now. If there is anyone that has endangered our Nation's defense I charge today that the saboteur of our defense is the Defense Department itself who although they have had this law for 3 years in their hands have refused to make it work and although we authorized them to build up a Reserve component of 1,500,000 men that today after 3 years we only have 750,000 men in the Reserves. It is the Pentagon and the Defense Department who are the saboteurs, if there are any saboteurs, of our Nation's security.

In the second place, the President of the United States and the American

people should know that if we pass this bill here today we will have branded ourselves as hypocrites of the first degree. On March 4, 1955, the United States submitted to the United Nations Disarmament Commission's subcommittee meeting in London, and made public in the New York Times on Saturday, May 14, a proposal, and I quote:

Overall military manpower shall be limited to levels existing on December 31, 1954, or such other date as may be agreed at the World Disarmament Conference. The overall military expenditure both atomic and nonatomic shall be limited to amounts spent in the year ending December 31, 1954.

Here we are today in direct violation of our stated pledge at the Disarmament Conference, being asked to pass a Reserve bill that will quadruple our Armed Forces as prior to December 31, 1954, and triple our expenditures. Is this honesty? How can we dare to ask from Soviet Russia that which we are not willing to give ourselves—the truth.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWELL. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. First I would like to express my own confidence in the gentleman's integrity and great patriotism. It is absurd for a newspaper to assert or imply that he does not love his country. His notable contribution at Bandung has been acclaimed in the House and we all appreciate his fight for he believes he is right. Let me say, too, that the Prayer Room is being used by men and women of all faiths in increasing numbers. I am wondering, on the question of procedure, if it would be helpful to follow the pattern that the House approved with reference to the Bow, or the Budge amendment on yesterday, since, as the gentleman recognizes, the issues are somewhat confused. Many of us would like to hear the content of the gentleman's argument on the question of the National Guard, but we strongly favor the purposes of the legislation that the Committee on Armed Services has submitted. I argued yesterday, that the Budge amendment to the mutual aid legislation would involve vital questions of policy unrelated to the principal proposal and that it ought to be reserved for a procedure that the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS] could authorize; that is, to give an independent hearing on that measure. This situation is similar. If this appeals to the gentleman, it seems to me it would greatly simplify the matter and would enable us to do what he contemplates; namely, to consider this matter from the standpoint of Federal and State responsibilities, since basic principles of Government are involved, as well as great principles of human relations and simple justice. I know the gentleman's thinking along these lines, and if I could convince him on that, as he convinced me on his motion on the reserves bill in its original form, I think it could be a great step toward correct procedural standards. The gentleman's logic on his amendment about the National Guard was irrefutable. I refer to his contention that a forced transfer from a reserve unit to a segregated National Guard unit would violate established

Federal policy on integration. When the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] moved next day to delete the National Guard paragraph, I think it was a sort of concession of the point. Now we have a bill with no such provision and the gentleman is proposing, as I understand it, for the Federal Government rather than the States to fix the policy. That ought to be considered as a separate proposition it seems to me. I simply appeal to the gentleman to comment on that procedure. If the Committee on Armed Services could have an independent hearing on what we ought to do about the National Guard, that would be good.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I make the point of order, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from New York is not talking on the question of personal privilege; that he is asking the House to vote on some amendment or some bill that is coming up later.

I raised the point earlier, Mr. Speaker, when the Speaker pro tempore was in the chair, and he ruled that the gentleman from New York should proceed in order, but the gentleman certainly is not speaking in order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will confine himself to the subject upon which he sought and received the privilege of addressing the House, the point of personal privilege.

Mr. POWELL. The point of personal privilege is contained in these two sentences, Mr. Speaker:

Representative POWELL has a part in the wrecking of the country's defense program, as the above letter demonstrates.

And:

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL can hardly escape the charge that he is playing low grade politics if he insists on including the antisegregation amendment in the national Reserve plan when it comes to a House vote.

Thirdly, the President of the United States must know and the people must be told that this is a Government composed of the executive, the judicial, and the legislative and that no one branch of the Government must be minimized nor be secondary to the other. No one should ever say that the Senate will not do thus and so, nor should he ever say that the Congress cannot pass such a law. The Senate must never become the "second lieutenants of the White House" and I am determined that the House of Representatives shall not become the rookies.

Fourthly, the President should be told and the American people that his letter contains a grave error of historical fact known to every college student in American history. The United States Congress did pass in 1940 a civil rights amendment which was proposed by a Republican Congressman from New York, Representative Hamilton Fish, on September 6, and agreed to on the same date by a teller vote of 121 to 99. It was proposed in the Senate by Senator Barbour, Republican, of New Jersey, on August 26, then withheld in support of a

similar amendment offered by Senator Wagner, Democrat, of New York. The amendment was agreed to by a record vote of 53 to 21 with 22 not voting. This was an amendment to section 4-A, Public Law No. 783, 76th Congress, in which the legislative branch of the Government distinctly instructed the President, and may I quote, "The selection of men for training in service shall be made in an impartial manner under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe—provided that in the selection and training of men under this act and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this act there shall be no discrimination against any persons on account of race or color." That was a crisis, and we rose to meet it as Americans. We are told that this is a crisis today and I say the legislative branch has a clear duty to perform. When this vote was taken in the Senate, 22 Southern Senators knew that the amendment was germane, knew that it was proper, knew that it was needed; but because of their sectional views could not support it, but at least they had the courage of their convictions and recorded themselves as not voting.

And, finally, the President and the people of the United States should definitely and clearly know that what we do here on the floor and in committee in amending bills cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called riders. If you will look in Cannon's Rules and Procedures that govern the House, a rider is an extraneous matter attached to an appropriation bill. Hundreds of amendments are voted on here year after year, they are not extraneous, they are not riders; in short, this bill before us today, H. R. 7000, is an amendment. The American people need to know that when an amendment is a rider the Parliamentarian rules it out of order.

Here is the second one:

Representative POWELL clearly has a part in the wrecking of the country's defense program through the introduction of the antisegregation amendment.

I am trying to speak about that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I come here today to ask, What has changed since May 18 and May 19? The American way? The voice of conscience? Nothing has changed. The same minority that wants to get its stranglehold on the young people of our Nation and degrade them by taking them away from our homes in the tender years of their lives, the same minority that is against a democratic Army and still wants segregation in the Armed Forces, that minority has not changed, that minority has used the President, that minority is pressuring you. I stand today to tell you that the American people are in back of what I am doing. I challenge you, Mr. MARTIN, the Republican leader, and Mr. McCORMACK, the Democratic leader, to send a page over to your office now and bring here now your mail which you have received during the past 6 weeks bearing on this problem. You know and I know and God knows that your mail is running about 100 to 1 in

favor of my views. I know after making this statement the pressure organizations will pour in solicited mail, but I am talking about the unsolicited mail that has come so far. Each one of you here search your hearts, tell the truth to your conscience. Is it not true that the American people are against this bill? Is it not true that the American people are in favor of my amendment? Is it not true the odds are 100 to 1. I will put into the RECORD a sampling of the 4,000 letters that I have received.

Out of over 4,000 letters I have received 7 have come from people who are against my amendment. What a tremendous vote of confidence in the American way of life. My mail has been about 95 percent from white people and about 15 percent from the South. It begins with every single Negro newspaper in this country supporting front-page editorially the position that I present here today. Even that great and good Republican newspaper, the Pittsburgh Courier, one of the largest papers in this Nation is in back of me. The 46th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting in Atlantic City, thousands of delegates voted unanimously on June 23 to back me completely. Lester B. Granger, the executive secretary of the National Urban League, has publicly praised my position. From all over the country led by great organizations such as: The National Grange, Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United Christian Youth Movement, the National Women's Temperance Union, the Board of Peace of the Methodist Church, the Department of Social Welfare of the International Missionary Society of the Disciples of Christ, the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the National Farmers' Union, the National Council of Churches, the National Temperance League, the Mennonite Central Committee, the National Association of Evangelicals, the Church of the Brethren, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the National Council Against Conscription, the National Conference of Methodist Youth, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the Board of Missions of the United Lutheran Church of America. Across the country they have come in an ever-swelling tide of America speaks. Objective military analysts like Hanson Baldwin, the April issue of the Army Combat Forces Journal, they have spoken up against this bill. Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society, Division of Christian Life of the Council of Churches, Baptist Fellowship, Mothers of the World, great leaders like Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, humble American men like a white southerner from Athens, Ga., all pouring into my office day after day—"Don't budge, don't retreat, stand up and fight for the best for America."

So I come back and ask the question again, What has changed since May 18 and 19? Has the timeless, the immortal, and the divine changed? Has truth, integrity, and your own self-respect? Has the fortress of your soul disintegrated and the ramparts of your conscience been invaded by the untruths of propaganda and the high citadel of our ethical

witness succumbed to the cheap political pressures of the few?

Where stand you therefore in the American dream today?

Have you decided to squander the birthright of America for a mess of Pentagon pottage and partisan patronage?

All this I do not believe. I believe you are the same American men and women who stood here on May 18 and 19 and gave a great witness to the power of God and your individual conscience. I do not believe that we here in this Congress are nothing more than cheap counterparts of the enslaved, the voiceless, the unregarded, and the Godless puppets in the Soviet Union.

This is a surging world and it demands soaring spirits.

This is a hopeless world unless the voice of prophecy is heard in the land.

This is a crass world, turning ever more into the paths of the material and the shoddy unless here today and every day we continue to hold higher and ever higher the American dream.

Who therefore is for this amendment? The people. Abe Lincoln once said the only government that "would not perish from the earth" would be a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." So here today let us restore integrity to this House. Let us lift the arms of our President, arms that are being so weighed down by the whispered confidences of men who would not let America be America.

Let us send the President of the United States to Geneva to the Big Four Conference with God on his side. Let him go to the summit talk with right and righteousness and truth. We are told that he must go there to negotiate from strength. What strength is the Pentagon talking about? Do they mean a Prussianized army and a hypocritical America of loud pretenses? The greatest strength that an American has is the strength of God on his side and the strength of the idea of democracy pure and undefiled. The Soviet masters will laugh at the United States in Geneva this summer if we come waving the flag of a free world when they know we are being backed up by a Jim Crow Army, whose core is a Jim Crow National Guard. Let us send General Eisenhower to Geneva as a spearhead for peace, backed up by the mighty phalanxes of the American people, black and white and brown and yellow and undergirded with the strength of the idea of democracy, the moral fiber of our Founding Fathers, the spirit of God incarnate.

This weekend marks another anniversary in the freedom of America, the Fourth of July. The first man to die, to lay down his life that America might be free was a black man, Crispus Attucks, walking across Boston Common in defiance of the British redcoats. How shall you pass that statue as you walk down Beacon Street this weekend, Mr. MARTIN and Mr. McCORMACK? Will you turn your head as you go by because you know that here today you have let down everything that Attucks died for? Or will you be able to go by proud that you are an American, proud that here today you have struck a great blow for equality and

for freedom for all the American people.

When Paul Revere rode forth in the deathless silence of the midnight of a New England countryside there came "A knock on the door, a whisper in the night, a cry in the dark, forevermore." And who answered that call to arms? Not slaves of Army brass, not conscripts, not a lily white army. Facing them stood the paid Hessians, representatives of the universal military training system of England. But the men who defeated them and established this great America were "embattled farmers" who stood at the "rude arching bridge" of Lexington and Concord and fired the "shot heard round the world."

So today let America be America.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23, 1955.
Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington D. C.:

The delegates to the 46th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in convention assembled today, June 23, in Atlantic City, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Whereas the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urges Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL to stand firm on his antisegregation amendment to the Armed Forces Reserve bill; and

Whereas we condemn all efforts to force withdrawal or to circumvent this amendment, whether by President Eisenhower, in his denunciation of this so-called rider, or by Congressman VINSON in his efforts to substitute a new bill, or the efforts of any other Congressman or administrative official;

We the delegates to the 46th annual convention of the NAACP desire to go on record endorsing the amendment to end segregation in all National Guard units and call upon President Eisenhower and Members of Congress to support such amendment.

It is the will of the convention that this resolution be sent to the President, the House majority leader, the House minority leader, Chairman VINSON, and Congressman POWELL immediately.

ROY WILKINS,
Executive Secretary.

JUNE 29, 1955.

Organizations that have sent messages to the House within the last few days against the Reserve bill, H. R. 7000, or key parts of it:

The Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church
Department of Social Welfare of the International Missionary Society, Disciples of Christ
The National Association of Secondary School Principals
The Congress of Industrial Organizations
The National Grange
The National Farmers Union

Other organizations which testified against H. R. 2967, or parts of it, February and March 1955:

National Council of Churches: Against UMT
National Temperance League: Welfare provisions in the bill
Mennonite Central Committee
United Christian Youth Movement
National Association of Evangelicals: Welfare provisions
Informal citizens committee of Wayne County, Ohio
Jewish Peace Fellowship
Greater Boston Committee Opposing Military Training
Church of the Brethren
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: Segregation provisions
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

National Council Against Conscription
National Conference of Methodist Youth
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Board of Social Missions of the United Lutheran Church of America
Division of Christian Life and Work, Indiana Council of Churches

Statements filed:

Council on Christian Social Progress, American Baptist Convention
National Temperance and Prohibition Council
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS,

Washington, D. C., June 24, 1955.

To All Members of the House:

A subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee has approved a military Reserve bill which, in only slightly altered form, revives provisions in earlier proposals which would inaugurate the first steps toward universal military training, and would authorize the President to call to active duty up to 1 million ready reservists without the approval of Congress. It would also make about 3 million youths liable to from 6 to 10 years of military indoctrination. The Congress of Industrial Organizations strongly opposes the proposed legislation and urges you to vote against it.

There is no question but that a Ready and Mobile Reserve would strengthen the Armed Forces, but there are governing doubts that the current proposals would, in practice, add to our posture of national strength.

1. Is a period of up to 10 years under the jurisdiction of the military, in training that would not in any adequate sense be a preparation for effective military duty, a positive factor in our national strength?

The CIO believes that such first steps toward universal military training actually weaken our national vitality by imposing arbitrary military jurisdiction on young men during a period in their lives when they should be awakening with their maturity to the fuller dimensions of American life with its freedoms and opportunities.

We also urge that a legislative step-by-step approach to a universal military training program is fully as undesirable as its full-fledged enactment at once.

We doubt the value of relatively non-technical one-night-a-week Reserve training for 4 years for those reservists who will have had 2 years of highly specialized active-duty training.

2. The present legislative proposals represent an approach to national military security characterized by emphasis on the quantity of Reserves under military jurisdiction rather than on the quality of technical or specialized training. Several months of additional training, over and above Reserve programs, would be necessary to bring the reservists to combat readiness. Is such a program worth the long-term commitment of our young men to the military? Does it warrant the estimated expenditure by 1959 of three times our current outlay for the Reserve program?

3. Serious problems in industrial relations will also arise under the proposed legislation. Will night shift workers who have to take one night of training a week be penalized financially or otherwise? Will a Reserve member who is an industrial worker have to use his vacation to serve his annual military field duty? Will men who are liable to call to active duty be discriminated against in employment or promotion? What will happen to the mobility of a man with a Reserve training obligation who may want to change jobs, or move as a result of marriage, schooling, or other personal factors?

Such questions are indicative of the extent of the influence of the proposed legislation into our national life.

4. Even though some of the specific features of these proposals may be altered by amendment, the fundamental nature of the program is one of prolonged compulsory military control and indoctrination of our youth. It is control in the name of training which will not be adequate. It is control in the name of balancing-off reductions in our active forces in prime stages of readiness by increasing the Reserve forces, yet the total effect is weakened military posture. It is a pervasion of the compulsory military influence into our national life in a manner which we of the CIO cannot see justified either by disputed claims of military preparedness or by fairness to the young men who would be affected. We support selective service and a truly voluntary Reserve system. We believe that there are deeper values involved in the compulsory proposals, however, than technical procedural differences in military Reserve training, and that is why we so strongly urge you to vote against the compulsory military Reserve legislation.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS H. BURKE,
Chief of Congressional Liaison.

THE UNITED CHRISTIAN YOUTH
MOVEMENT, NATIONAL COUNCIL
OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1955.

The Honorable ADAM C. POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The United Christian Youth Movement, which serves as the youth arm of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America, has traditionally opposed the passage of any legislation that would create a system of peacetime universal military training under whatever name.

This conviction has been repeatedly reaffirmed whenever the subject has been studied by successive meetings of our general council and is stated once more in the form of the enclosed resolution which was overwhelmingly adopted at the most recent session of that general council. I trust that you will understand that we are sensitive to the perplexities of the issue involved, but that we remain unshaken in our basic conviction that universal military training is neither a democratic nor a Christian answer to the problems confronting our Nation in the present world.

The General Council of the United Christian Youth Movement is a representative assembly of officially appointed delegates from the cooperating national denominational youth organizations, State Christian youth councils, and national youth-serving agencies.

The young people wanted you to be aware of their convictions and concerns on this vital matter and requested that I convey this action to you. Now that the Congress is about to consider the current proposals put forward by the President and Defense Department I am certain you will be interested in the thinking of so representative a grouping of the Nation's youth.

We shall look forward to an expression of your opinion and welcome any pertinent information you feel we should consider relative to this issue.

Very truly yours,

RODERICK S. FRENCH.

GENERAL COUNCIL ACTION

ACTION OF THE 1954 GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED CHRISTIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT REGARDING UMT

Whereas the General Council of the United Christian Youth Movement met in the interest of Christ and His Church, which holds

as basic tenets the way of love and brotherhood in all our relations with men; and

Whereas the principles involved in universal military training under any name or in any guise are diametrically opposed to these basic tenets; and

Whereas it is the firm conviction of this body that war is an instrument of man and not of God: Be it

Resolved, That we stand in opposition to any legislation which would provide for the type of compulsory military training being proposed to the 84th session of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas we feel a responsibility for the physical and spiritual welfare of the citizens of our country and of other nations of our world: Be it

Resolved, That our Government substitute positive action for world peace for the present proposals for military training and that these actions should include increased participation in the student exchange program; technical assistance to underdeveloped and needy areas of our world; distribution of our Government surpluses to those areas that are in need of them; and financial and personnel support to the United Nations specialized agencies.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN
TEMPERANCE UNION,

Washington 2, D. C., March 3, 1955.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: You are soon going to vote on H. R. 2967. This bill contains a disguised form of UMT.

This is contained in an amendment to section 6 (c) (2) (A) (p. 4). On page 5 you will find a provision permitting the Director of Selective Service to draft persons under 19 to fill quotas to be fixed by the President (no ceiling specified) if these are not filled by voluntary enlistment. This would permit drafting of 17-year-old boys and disregard the provision written by Congress into the law of 1951 that all persons available 19 or over must be exhausted within the jurisdiction of any local draft board before those under 19 may be taken.

Enlistees and draftees must either serve on active duty for training and service in the Armed Forces (time not specified) and in a Reserve component for a total period of 8 years, or perform active duty for training for a period of 6 months and go into the Reserve for 9½ years. If this is adopted you will have approved a program of universal military training and waived the requirements which you wrote into the Draft Act that before any such program is approved the National Security Training Commission must submit to both Houses of Congress a program for such training which shall include measures for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of the National Security Training Corps.

You have obligingly written the words "universal military training" into the title of the law in passing H. R. 3005. By passing this bill you will give it the substance—and substance without safeguards.

In 1951 trainees would have gone into branches of the armed services whose announced policy on alcoholic beverages was to encourage abstinence, enforce moderation, and punish overindulgence. I enclose a copy of a letter from the Adjutant General stating the revised policy of the Department of Defense under the new regulations. The public has protested these regulations violently, but so far has obtained only the removal of package stores from bases that are not more than 10 miles from the nearest package-liquor store.

In view of the fact that States like New York are seriously considering raising the age of purchase and consumption to 21 to combat a serious problem of juvenile delinquency, and a State like New Mexico is memorializing Congress to do away with Federal tax receipts for illegally sold liquor to

help it curb a problem of youth drinking and juvenile delinquency, do you think that Congress ought to pass a training program for teen-age youth without requiring and carefully examining into proper safeguards for them under such circumstances?

The House has refused again and again to pass any program for, or looking toward, universal-military training because you know, in spite of polls and carefully slanted publicity and spokesmen for youth who are so sure youth wants this training, that the American people do not want it. The people in your district do not want it.

The armed services do not want it. I have sat among their representatives at the hearings and heard them say among themselves, of the proposed trainees, "We do not want them." You may jeopardize enlistments in the National Guard and Reserve by requiring 6 months of active duty for training of all enlistees.

The country does not need it. You have safeguarded it by passing the extension of the draft. It has been brought out time and again in the questionings at the hearings that such a program would seriously hamper the Armed Forces in any period of emergency by taking the time of officers urgently needed elsewhere.

May we urgently urge you to vote down this program.

Very respectfully,

ELIZABETH A. SMART.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1953.

DEAR —: Your recent communication addressed to the President concerning the establishment of liquor outlets on military installations has been referred to the Department of the Army for reply.

The traditional policy of the Department of Defense is to provide morale, welfare, and recreational activities to the extent possible at all Department of Defense installations. The maintenance of messes and clubs is a part of these activities. These messes and clubs are important centers of military community life and they provide service personnel and families with facilities similar to those enjoyed by other citizens of the United States. The sale of alcoholic beverages is one of the normal functions of the activities of such messes and clubs.

The American people in general have indicated their attitude toward the consumption of alcoholic beverages by repealing the 18th amendment. Conditions of military service necessitate certain restrictive legislation and regulations to govern conduct of its members. The Department of Defense is opposed, however, to restrictive legislation and regulations which discriminate unnecessarily against the members of the Armed Forces and which result in the denial or curtailment of privileges enjoyed by other citizens. We acknowledge the fact that members of the Armed Forces, like other citizens, will occasionally desire to partake of alcoholic beverages. We prefer to make these privileges available and to control their dispensation in established officers' and noncommissioned officers' messes in an atmosphere where moderation is enforced and overindulgence is punished.

The Secretary of Defense has statutory authority to make such regulations as he may deem appropriate governing the sale, consumption and possession of alcoholic beverages to or by members of the Armed Forces at or near any military installations. A recent Department of Defense directive established the policy in this regard for the services. Within the framework of this directive the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force have issued uniform regulations governing the control of alcoholic beverages throughout the armed services. The regulations include a provision for the sale

of packaged liquors by officers' and noncommissioned officers' messes to bona fide members over 21 years of age. These regulations are adequate and their enforcement is effective. Alcoholic liquors are not obtainable through any other sources on military installations.

I hope that the foregoing will tend to clarify the position of the Department of the Army in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1955.
Hon. ADAM C. POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: It is the hope of the National Grange that you will find it possible to vote against the pending compulsory universal Reserve bill when it reaches the floor of the House.

The opposition of our people to this type of measure is based upon the fact that, to them, it violates a fundamental characteristic that has made this Nation the envy of the world. It substitutes compulsion for adequate incentives. We believe the American way is the incentive way. Government should encourage, not discourage this system. The nature of even this era, in our opinion, is not such that we feel a substitution is currently necessary.

The bill is a part of a proposed total universal military training program. Is our present position so serious that we can afford, for the first time in our history, to adopt the principle of universality in this field?

You are unquestionably familiar with the basic arguments put forth by our forefathers who successfully fought matters of this nature, just as you are familiar with today's arguments against what we consider a very dangerous threatened action. Suffice it to say that such a system of universal compulsion has heretofore been foreign to our American way of life. We cannot now willingly accept a system that will both weaken and lower the total moral, economic, and political potential of the United States, and at the same time tend to undermine the real quality and effectiveness of the Organized Reserve Forces.

In the event of a tragic national emergency brought on by an attack from a foreign power, we would urge that a system of civilian defense quickly be substituted for any martial law that might be initially instituted. The American people, I am sure, would respond to such a civilian operation in a surge of patriotism that would prove far more effective than any system of long-term military police control. In other words, we reject the argument that a large compulsory universal Reserve is needed for civilian defense.

Then, too, I doubt if I need remind you of the special hardship that would be inflicted upon our youth who live in rural areas. Long weekly trips would be required for their training. In some areas this would be expensive and time-consuming. There is also the possibility of camp duty occurring at critical periods on the land.

These and many other reasons impel us to come to you with the plea that you reject this type system as being foreign to our national posture, and as being certain to weaken rather than strengthen our national well-being. The greatest possible United States potential is to be found in the direction of expanded rather than impaired freedom and opportunity for our young people to plan and order their lives at an early age. Let us, therefore, determine the incentive needed to maintain the Reserve structure which is appropriate or required, and at the

same time restore the principle of selectivity to the drafting of young men for the active forces.

We must be thoroughly aware that the world of today and the future of human beings everywhere demand more than simple American military might.

Respectfully yours,

HERSCHEL D. NEWSOM, *Master.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D. C., June 28, 1955.

Concerning the Military Reserve bill, H. R. 7000.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

The high-school principals of the country, who have the responsibility for the educational program for all youth of secondary-school age—7,300,000—the boys soon to enter military age, request your consideration of certain provisions in the Reserve bill, H. R. 7000.

Please eliminate the 6-month training volunteer group of 250,000 for youth under 18½ years of age because—

(a) It will offer some boys a strong inducement to leave high school before graduation to avoid serving 24 months through selective service, which in itself creates an inequity of military obligation; (b) it is the first step to universal military training which the American people do not want; and (c) it is not consistent with President Eisenhower's repeated proposals for world peace. Increasing armaments and taking steps toward universal military training are inimical to the procurement of world peace.

If you cannot accept the above proposal, then restrict the entry of youth to the 6-month training group to boys who have been graduated from high school or are age 19, whichever comes first; also reduce the Ready Reserve period to 4½ years or less because—

(a) We do not believe it is the intent of Congress in any military Reserve bill to offer an inducement to boys to interrupt their high-school education before graduation; (b) it is not in keeping with the established "stay-in-school-until-graduation" policy of all branches of the Armed Forces; and (c) youth at a changing stage for starting a life career will rebel at a Ready Reserve obligation for a long period such as 7½ years.

These proposals represent the considered opinions of the high-school principals throughout the country. They appeal to you not to sabotage the education of school youth by a hasty military Reserve provision for the 17-19 age group as it now stands in the Reserve bill, H. R. 7000.

LELAND N. DRAKE,

President and Chairman, Legislative Committee.

PAUL E. ELICKER,

Executive Secretary and Secretary, Legislative Committee.

AVC URGES ANTISEGREGATION AMENDMENT TO RESERVE BILL IN BEST INTERESTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following telegram was sent by the American Veterans Committee (AVC) today to Chairman CARL VINSON of the House Armed Services Committee:

Hon. CARL VINSON,

Chairman, House Armed Services Committee, Washington, D. C.:

The American Veterans Committee (AVC) strongly deplores the endangering of our national security posed by a Reserve program which does not fully reject segregation in the Armed Forces.

No group is more concerned about the security of this Nation than AVC, whose members have fought in three wars against totalitarianism in all forms. But it would

be a false security indeed to enact a Reserve program which would weaken our fighting forces and handicap our position as the leader of the free world. Why give the Communists another weapon in their ideological warfare? In its present form the Reserve bill, H. R. 7000, uncommitted to a disavowal of segregation, would be the most vulnerable link in our security.

AVC, on the deepest and most compelling moral grounds, has consistently fought segregation in all aspects of national life. We are proud of the role we have played in opposing the basically un-American practice of segregation in the armed services. We see no moral or legal sanction for opening the way again for segregation in our military defense.

Experience has shown, and most pointedly in the recent Korean conflict, that integrated units are more effective fighting forces than segregated ones. It is essential for the future security of this Nation that our manpower resources be used for the defense of our way of life without reference to regional prejudices.

It is AVC's contention that those who inject the irrelevant factor of race before the best interests of the Nation in holding up a Reserve program seriously jeopardize our existence as a free nation.

AVC therefore urges you, as chairman of the key Armed Forces Committee, to support an antisegregation amendment when the Reserve bill comes before the House, and also urges that a rollcall vote be requested so that the American people will know who places the national security first.

KENNETH BIRKHEAD,

Executive Director,

American Veterans Committee.

[From the New York Times of June 16, 1955]

ANTISEGREGATION AMENDMENTS NECESSARY—SEGREGATION IN RESERVES—CONCERN OVER BILL SAID TO BE WITH A VITAL PHASE OF MILITARY SERVICE

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In your editorial of June 10 on the military Reserves bill it is a source of some little gratification that you grant that the anti-segregation amendment proposed "was not entirely extraneous." In this small and passing delineation you differ—and soundly—from Arthur Krock's assumption in his column of the same date, and from President Eisenhower's sweeping characterization in his press conference of June 8.

It seems to us that Mr. Eisenhower, the New York Times and others have confused the public on a legislative technique and have placed an undeserved onus on the anti-segregationists. We all know that hundreds of amendments to bills are presented to the Congress each session, debated and adopted or rejected. In the vast majority of cases these are legitimate, germane proposals in tune with the substantive matter of the bills and helpful in effectuating the general goal. The term "rider" is seldom applied to the great bulk of such proposals. However, this label is reserved for those proposals which have little or no relation to the substantive matter under consideration.

ESTABLISHED POLICY

As you have conceded, the question of segregation of men in uniform is related to a military Reserves bill. An established Federal policy of nonsegregation is now in effect and functioning in all the Federal armed services. Indeed, the Eisenhower administration has made much of this in its claim that it has a good record on the segregation question.

Are we now to set up a military Reserve plan for the training of men to defend the country, closing our eyes to the glaring re-

pudiation of existing policy involved in permissive segregation in such a plan? Are 2 brothers, 1 in Korea and 1 in the homeland Reserves to be treated differently as they defend or prepare to defend their country? How can it be denied, logically, that a proposal to eliminate this probability is not germane to a military Reserves bill?

If certain groups were seeking to solve the gamut of problems of racial segregation in American life by advocating this amendment they would be fairly subject to the charge of using the rider technique; but here the only concern is with a vital phase of military service.

We take issue with the implication that we, as antisegregationists, are making "the defense of our country dependent upon all of us getting our own ways here." The pro-segregationists in the Congress who have served notice that they will sacrifice the defense of our country (by burying the bill) if their segregation formula is disturbed are the culprits deserving this rebuke. Let it be addressed to them.

IMPLICATIONS SEEN

We are equally distressed that the New York Times should imply, as it does in its editorial, that the real purpose of the amendment was to block the original measure, rather than to defeat segregation.

We consider that both these implications unfairly and unjustifiably impugn the patriotism of antisegregationists, while setting scot-free (and enshrining with patriotism) those who have used their power in congressional committees to veto this measure until it meets their obsolete concept of race.

We feel similarly about the bill to aid the States in school construction. The Supreme Court has ruled public school segregation unconstitutional, but some governors, legislatures, and United States Senators have vowed defiance. In such circumstances an amendment to insure that Federal moneys are not used to subsidize noncompliance with the Supreme Court ruling seems to us eminently fitting, proper and germane—far from being extraneous.

We believe the President was ill-advised in his June 8 remarks.

ROY WILKINS,

Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1955.

INDIANA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES,

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK,

Mexico, Ind., June 10, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I want to express my appreciation for the splendid job you did on the compulsory Reserve bill.

I hope that, come what may, you will be able to make your amendment stick when the Senate acts and the conference report comes if they succeed in combining the extension of the draft with the compulsory Reserve plan.

Can you get several other men to support your amendment and make sure that it sticks? If the Senate combines the two, that is due proof that the draft is not necessary. Millions of Americans look to you for leadership on the issue of integration.

You did a wonderful job the last time. If it comes up again, I hope that you can pick up more votes by getting more northern Congressmen to see that they should support the amendment. It is not extraneous. If the Congress should draft boys into segregated guard units and Reserve units the clock would be set back. With every good wish to you in these days when decisions are so important, I am.

Sincerely yours,

E. PAUL WEAVER.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN,
GENERAL BROTHERHOOD BOARD,
Elgin, Ill., June 16, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: I want to congratulate you for the amendment which you introduced to bill H. R. 5297 recently, which would end racial segregation in the National Guard in 27 States.

This amendment, which placed the desegregation issue squarely in the military matter, helped materially to point up the bill to which it was attached was not essential to the national defense at all, but was simply a move on the part of the our militarists to fasten upon us a program of on-going compulsory military training and service.

I'm deeply grateful to you therefore, as there are many others of us, for the introduction of the amendment which in its final outcome helped to shelve the bill for the present. Thank you for your courageous efforts.

Sincerely,

CHARLES E. ZUNKEL,
Executive Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA CONFERENCE OF THE
EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH,
Minneapolis, Minn., June 18, 1955.
Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE CONGRESSMAN: I want to commend you for the fine statement that you attached to the Reserves bill, H. R. 5297.

I hope that you will stand firm in your position and not compromise in any way on this issue of complete integration in the armed services.

Personally, I am very much opposed to the Reserves bill. Universal military training is contrary to our democratic traditions. This bill would be a serious threat to our democracy.

Sincerely yours,

F. A. SPONG.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
AMERICAN BAPTIST WOMEN,
Columbus, Ohio, June 1, 1955.
The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: About 6,000 delegates were meeting in Atlantic City for the American Baptist convention when the bill, H. R. 5297, came up. We were much concerned, as it was against our stand. We have stood against peacetime conscription year after year. We were thankful for your amendment and for your fine spirit. I do wish you to know that we appreciated your stand and your reasons for it.

Very few left our convention not aware of your excellent position in this critical matter. Many sent wires to their Congressmen urging them to support your amendment.

Please know that our prayers are with you and may our Lord bless and guide you.

Sincerely,

RUTH MATHENY,
Mrs. Clyde Matheny.

COUNCIL ON CHRISTIAN PROGRESS,
THE AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION,
New York, N. Y., June 10, 1955.
The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Since the President's press conference this week the pressure may be on you to withdraw your amendment to the House measure, 5297. I hope you will be able to resist it for the segregation pattern must be broken by legislation as well as by education.

Moreover, should a national Reserve plan be debated in the Senate I hope your example will cause a colleague to introduce a similar amendment there.

Respectfully yours,

DONALD B. CLOWARD,
Executive Secretary.

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF
TEACHERS OF ENGLISH,
Parkville, June 20, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: We have admired your strong stand against segregation in connection with the Army Reserve bill. It appears now that the administration is trying to revive the bill with a coverup concerning the segregation matter—but I trust you will not be misled, but will continue to fight against passage of this Army-Reserve-UMT bill.

Even as revised, the bill is un-Christian, futile, out of date in the modern military situation, and is an entering wedge toward further military dominance of our youth, black or white. The revision, incidentally, has not cut out the compulsory nature of the bill—it still is regimentation.

You will please me and my friends by continuing your strong opposition to the present bill.

(Letterhead is for identification only, as I am writing to you as a private citizen.)

Sincerely yours,

BEN W. FUSON.

NATIONAL COUNCIL
AGAINST CONSCRIPTION,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1955.
Representative ADAM POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: Do you believe there is any reason for haste in passing what Hanson Baldwin calls "a hybrid about which nobody, not even the Pentagon, was really happy"?

Certainly international tensions have been eased enough that a poorly drawn bill is no longer rush legislation.

For example, shouldn't there be a clear-cut reason for a large compulsory Reserve? The Pentagon is trying to sell it as needed for military expansion in time of emergency. Such a World War II approach is hardly valid in the atomic age.

The President, seeing the country's reluctance to lengthen the conscript term for veterans, spoke of it as a civil-defense measure.

Which is it? If civil defense, then why not disaster, traffic direction, first aid, and other training instead of military drill and rifle squads. Or is it for martial law to force Americans to remain in threatened cities?

The enclosed reprint from the Combat Forces Journal is worth your consideration.

Sincerely,

JOHN M. SWOMLEY, Jr.

[From the Army Combat Forces Journal of April 1955]

AN EX-DRAFTEE SPEAKS UP—HERE'S WHY I'M
NOT AN ACTIVE RESERVIST
(By Cpl. Jack Stanley)

In my wallet I carry a small red identification card that states I am a corporal in the Army of the United States, and will remain one until November 1959. That card is my one and only connection with the Army. I have not worn a uniform for a year and a half, when I was separated from active duty after 2 years of service. I am one of America's millions of sleeping reservists, according to figures I have seen.

I cannot speak for anyone but myself, but I believe my reasons for being indifferent to

my reserve obligations are shared by many of my fellow ex-draftees. I know I am not unpatriotic. Although I didn't find military life especially fascinating, I am glad I had a chance to be a soldier for a couple of years, and I know I am as willing as anyone to do my part when my services become necessary to the defense of my country.

Why, then, am I not fulfilling my legal Reserve obligations? The most important reason is that I am unconvinced that such service would enhance the military security of my country. Even if I concede that Reserve service would make me a more proficient soldier—and I don't altogether concede that—I still have doubts whether I would ever be called upon to put whatever proficiency I might attain to the test.

I am familiar with the argument that an atomic or nuclear war will require even bigger armies, but to me that means bigger armies in being—ready for quick and decisive action. I don't honestly see how a big force of reservists could do any good in a war that will be over before it is ready to fight.

I could be wrong about this, but the arguments I have heard don't seem very strong. When I am convinced that trained reserve soldiers will really be needed I'll be one of the first to report at the Armory every Wednesday night.

When I was separated I was given several pamphlets about the Army Reserve. They gave a lot of information, but they didn't answer some questions I had on my mind. How much of my freedom would I give up by joining? If I wanted to move to another State, could the Army prevent me or make it difficult for me? If I decided to take a month's trip to Canada, would I have to get permission? I think the Army has these things worked out, but I'm not going to join anything until I'm good and sure. At first glance they may seem unimportant, but I don't think the average American likes to take any chances on losing his freedom to change jobs or just move about.

I cannot accuse the Army of not making an effort to get me to become an active reservist. I have received and read at least a dozen pamphlets on the subject. The only trouble is that this literature is much more likely to appeal to a man of 45 than to one of 25. The opportunities for promotion do not mean much to anyone unless he has already decided to take the plunge. Retirement benefits are comforting to know about, but they aren't the kind of thing that will stir up the blood of a young man, especially if he is unmarried and more interested in opportunity than security.

The other big argument that the Army uses for persuasion is historical. The Reserve is compared to the militia that defended American liberty in the early days. This is an appealing argument, but I think most Americans of my age secretly believe that it is absurd. We know very well that if we are attacked we can't do much good by pulling a rifle off the wall and rushing into the street. We will go to a camp in South Carolina or Kansas or California, where we will most likely receive a 6-week refresher course; then we will probably wait around for a few months while someone decides where to send us. By then the war will be over, or so most of us think. And anyway, nonreservists will also be training and will be just as prepared as the modern minutemen.

I'm not saying that this is what will happen. I have no way of knowing. But it is what many reservists (in name only) believe, and that is why we are not doing what Congress and the Army say is our duty. Let the country give us some idea of how we might be used and why we are essential to national defense; let the men who represent that picture of Uncle Sam pointing his finger at

me put some reality into that militia idea (I'm not at all sure it can't be brought up to date), and reservists will be flocking to the colors.

I think Reserve units should get more publicity. Maybe even a few colorful parades and demonstrations of their special techniques and equipment for civilians and potential reservists to see. There's a good chance the civilians will begin to take the reservists to their hearts—to feel that they belong to them and not to a distant and forbidding Army.

I read in the papers the other day that only 4 out of every 100 draftees join the Active Reserve after their 2 years of active service. A lot of people will say, "Why not make them join?" The answer is that a Reserve of unwilling men wouldn't be as dependable as one composed of eager volunteers. If you want a closely knit and well-trained force composed of men who are civilians for all but a few hours a week, they've got to be men who want to do what they're doing.

Most Americans are patriotic and will do an unpleasant job if they see some meaning in their efforts. So the problem is for the Government to make it clear why Reserve service is necessary.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1955.

To Members of the United States House of Representatives.
From James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union.

As an organization of farm families whose livelihood and general welfare are dependent upon conditions conducive to the successful and efficient operation of their farms, National Farmers Union respectfully requests that you oppose H. R. 7000.

Operators of family farms would be severely handicapped under the mandatory or compulsory reserve provisions of H. R. 7000: 48 drill periods coupled with active duty training for 17 days annually would seriously interfere with farmwork and responsibility, some of which are of an emergency nature. In a great many instances farm operators reside on farms which are beyond the bounds of reasonable commuting distance to points designated for weekly drill of reserve components. We should like to direct your attention also to the problem of the dairy farmer who under the provisions of H. R. 7000 would be subjected to weekly drill meetings and summer active duty when his farming operations require attention morning and night each day of each week in the year.

Whatever the type of farming operation conducted, successful farm operators have little time off for off-farm activity during summer and fall seasons when active duty training periods are normally scheduled.

Food and fiber are weapons. Proponents of mandatory Reserve and pilot UMT programs do not place due emphasis on the contribution of family-sized farmers who accomplished the impossible in increasing production of food and fiber during World War II. Our food and fiber safety reserves are invaluable in maintaining defense strength. It means adequate agricultural supplies for the free world. Iron Curtain countries are crippled by severe shortages, while Secretary Benson is severely critical of important United States food reserves.

Highly trained and skilled manpower of family sized farms and in industry and that engaged in scientific, technological or medical study and research can best be utilized to serve United States interests if selectivity is practiced by local boards. It is in recognition of this fact that National Farmers Union supported enactment of legislation extending the selective service system which was recently approved on the same day by the Senate and House. Local boards have

handled with comparative ease, selective drafting during World Wars I and II and the United Nations' police action in Korea.

We are convinced that a Volunteer Reserve and National Guard with adequate incentive and an attractive program is better designed than compulsion to fulfill national-security objectives. Our recommendations have been and are now:

1. Strong voluntary regular Armed Forces buttressed when required by selective service.

2. Adequate, highly trained voluntary Ready Reserves with program strengthened in ways which will increase interest and lend importance such as expanded and most effective Reserve programs, improved training facilities, and increased pay for volunteer duty.

3. A program of vocational education expanded and broadened to make possible an even more highly skilled United States citizenry both in and out of the Armed Forces. Public expenditure for vocational education both in the United States and in the free nations will, we are convinced, result in a stronger defense for the free world.

4. Balance of power between President and Congress over control of active Armed Forces and reservists should not be changed.

INDIANA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES,
DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK,
Mexico, Ind., April 29, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIENDS: I know that Mr. POWELL is at Bandung, and heartily approve of his being there.

If he were in Washington I know that he would be interested in one angle on the UMT-compulsory Reserve bill. From a southern Congressman, who favors UMT, I learned that many southern Congressmen are looking at the bill carefully to see whether their lily white boys will be put into unsegregated units. Since Mr. POWELL is gone, would someone in the office be able to get in touch with some other Congressman who opposes both UMT and segregation? If someone would wave the red handkerchief before the southern Congressmen by suggesting that the bill contain the assurance that all training units be unsegregated, you can see how many southerners who favor UMT may draw away from this bill.

We have every hope in keeping America free from this totalitarian measure. It appears to me that we shall need every vote that we can muster.

When you write to Mr. POWELL tell him that many folks over America are glad that he is at Bandung.

Sincerely,

E. PAUL WEAVER.

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST
HOME MISSION SOCIETY,
New York, N. Y., May 3, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. POWELL: You may not know that there are enough American Baptists of pacifist persuasion to get out a release and to hold an annual breakfast at national convention time.

Now that the House Armed Services Committee has reported out a bill that is a combination uniform military training and Reserve bill, and compulsory—I turn to you as a leader from our Baptist fellowship to represent the most enlightened point of view that is held—the point of view of our Lord.

Your experiences at Bandung will prepare you for a worldwide parish point of view, which must come along with adequate safeguards. But surely we don't need to take

on the compulsory military feature of our twice-defeated fellow nation, Germany.

My department of Christian friendliness is busy sending food and clothing to European Baptists who were bombed out and resettling refugees from political coercion.

May God continue to use you,

BERNICE COFER.

BAPTIST PACIFIST FELLOWSHIP
ACTION MEMO

Now: Immediate action of a most urgent sort is needed.

Who? By all persons who do not want to see the Congress permanently fasten upon America the Hitler, Stalin type of militarism known as universal military training and conscription.

Why? Congress is this moment in the final stages of legislation which seeks to put over the old UMT under a new name and with new gimmick features which blind trainees far longer.

For the first time in our long battle against UMT, a majority of Congressmen personally have apparently given up the struggle against it, and this legislation has a better-than-ever likelihood of being passed.

You can stop it, but only if you act at once. Final consideration and action will be taken by Congress next week, April 18, and following.

Here's what we must do to stop it:

1. Go to Washington. Organize a caravan, or go alone. (It will cost you something, but remember what Germany paid for not opposing permanent universal military training and service.) Go even if its 1 day. Report to Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C. They will tell you how to "buttonhole" your own Senators and Representatives, and give you names of others whom you should talk to while there. You are there to tell as many Congressmen as possible that you oppose permanent, compulsory military training and service whatever its name or its other features. Your visit is worth the equivalent of 5,000 letters received by a Congressman.

Take along a number of people; share the expense by auto. Cheap lodging is available. Ask the Friends Committee for particulars when you get there.

2. Write—if you can't go—to your own Congressmen and Senators. This is something everyone can do and has done. But it must be done again now, for almost no opposition letters are going in now. And American Legion newsletter reports that next week all Legion posts will simultaneously deluge their Congressmen, with a goal of 5,000 letters per Congressman all in favor of permanent conscription.

If you need up-to-date information on names of your congressional Representatives, call your city or county offices, or your local newspaper or Western Union.

For literature on conscription as now being presented, write today to National Council on Conscription, same address as Friends Committee.

Remember the Pentagon never sleeps on this issue.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1955.

Hon. ADAM C. POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: The Congress of Industrial Organizations continues its unequivocal opposition to the establishment of 8 years of compulsory military and Reserve training for the Armed Forces as established in H. R. 5297.

We oppose this measure and we urge you to vote against it for two main reasons:

1. It permits the advocates of unicursal military training to get their foot in the door.

2. It makes participation in the Armed Forces Reserve compulsory.

The original proposal submitted to the Congress by the administration provided for 6 months of training for a minimum of 100,000 youths. This 6-month training program was in addition to the regular operation of the Selective Service System. It is true that the revised bill, H. R. 5297, no longer authorizes the drafting of individuals for the 6-month service, but provides only for the voluntary fulfillment of the quota for 6-month trainees. However, even with this revision, there is still provision for the simultaneous operation of the Selective Service System and a voluntary 6-month trainee system. To permit this is not only to sacrifice the effectiveness of selective service and the soundness of our Armed Forces, but to permit the advocates of universal military training to initiate first on a voluntary basis for a limited number of people a program that could eventually become a universal military training program.

It is also true that H. R. 5297 has removed, in part, the compulsory aspect of the reserve training program from the original administration proposal which suggested that individuals who had served either a 6-month training period or a 2-year period under selective service were subject to other than honorable discharge for failing to participate in a reserve training program. This form of compulsion is abhorrent, and we are glad to see that the subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee rejected it.

But there is retained in H. R. 5297 compulsion to participate in reserve training, compulsion brought about by requiring that an individual be called back to active duty for 45 days if he fails to participate in the specified reserve training program. If he fails to report for the 45 days of active duty, he then becomes subject to court martial. Thus, while a form of compulsion—discharge other than honorable—was removed from the original administration bill, there is still a degree of compulsion retained in H. R. 5297.

The adoption of this bill would impose upon the youth of this country, for the first time in our history, 8 years of compulsory military service either on active duty or in Reserve status.

Our committee testified before the House Armed Services Committee and proposed that a sincere and honest effort be made by the Armed Forces and the Department of Defense to develop a voluntary reserve training program. This has not really been done up to now. Instead the Armed Forces have insisted that only through compulsion can an adequate Reserve force be established.

We are convinced that with the establishment of proper incentives and inducements a far more effective Reserve force could be developed than the one which would result from the imposition of the compulsory features of the bill, H. R. 5297.

We urge you, therefore, to vote against H. R. 5297 because there is need for neither a compulsory Reserve program nor the initiation of a partial universal military training system. The Armed Forces of the United States can be maintained by the continuation of our selective service program and the development of a voluntary reserve training program.

Sincerely yours,

L. S. BUCKMASTER, *Chairman.*

APRIL 30, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: You probably are as concerned as I am about the

pending compulsory Reserve bill. As you know, 8 years is a long time for Americans to be under military control.

When General Smuts said: "Conscription is the taproot of militarism," I believe he meant that you can't train the boys of the Nation physically for war without also training their minds for war.

The European experience with such a program was so disastrous that I am sure we ought to think twice before adopting, in the atomic age, a program that may gradually make our people rely primarily on military solutions to world problems.

Is it not true that Reserve groups have testified in the public hearings in favor of the voluntary system, and that the Navy and Air Force were especially vocal against this compulsory plan? They are apparently confident that they can meet required goals without this bill.

Why, then, should we tamper with our precious freedom to impose an 8-year draft on every boy?

Very sincerely,

HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM,

Washington, D. C., April 25, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: This is to follow up my conversation with your secretary on April 19. I am enclosing some material on the UMT and compulsory Reserve bill, which I believe you will find useful in studying the proposed bill.

We surely hope that ample time will be given for the Members of Congress to study the hearings before the bill is brought to the floor for action.

Sincerely yours,

Annafee Stewart,

MRS. ALEXANDER STEWART,

Legislative Secretary.

MOTHERS OF THE WORLD, INC.,

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 25, 1955.

DEAR FRIEND: We realize that the universal military training bill may soon come up for your consideration and we want you to know that we are absolutely opposed to this bill.

We will never be in favor of peacetime conscription and want to again go on record, as mothers and women of America, as opposed to any plan that would tie up the lives of our youth for 8 to 10 years, as well as seriously affect our economic structure and American way of life.

We are again submitting the attached copy of an alternate plan to universal military training which we trust will receive your careful consideration.

We are constantly praying for the leaders in our Government and for world peace.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. HENRY A. KRUEGER,

President.

Mrs. JOHN JORDAN,

Chairman of the Board.

MOTHERS OF THE WORLD,

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A PROGRAM OF PREPAREDNESS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

All loyal thinking Americans want adequate national defense. Many of us disagree as to the best method for achieving it. All of us have difficulty in discussing it because the terms are not clearly defined and there has been no one specific plan which has been generally accepted or given in detail as the universal military training plan.

We are hereby proposing a plan which we believe will be more effective, more economical, and more fitting in our democracy than any UMT plan which has been proposed. We acknowledge the fear of a military hierarchy. We acknowledge the fear of

the estimated cost of any UMT plan which has been proposed. We acknowledge the fear of a plan which seriously disrupts the educational, the professional, and the skill development of our youth.

We believe that history has proven that universal military training has never won a war or prevented a war. We believe that the strength of our society is in the scientific ingenuity, the productive capacity, and the individual initiative of our people. We believe that any of the proposed plans for UMT neglect to use these factors and actually hinder the development and growth of these phases of our society.

OBJECTIVE I. TO DEVELOP PHYSICALLY FIT YOUTH

Proposed method: To place in the public schools of the United States a program of physical examination and a program of physical training, for all children from grade 1 through the senior high school.

1. This program to be under the direction of a trained and qualified person in each school.

2. Physical examination by competent local physicians.

3. The physical training to develop proper physical development and to correct deficiencies detected in the medical examinations.

4. Programs to be developed under general, Nation-wide policies within the framework of the United States Office of Education and operated under a board representing local medical, educational, and lay persons.

5. To be financed completely by Federal funds.

Advantages: This would allow local control; would recognize that it is a national problem and therefore financed by Federal funds; and would allow a 12-year period to detect and correct physical deficiencies.

No 6-month or 1-year program of UMT will develop physically fit youth. It will physically toughen or harden youth. But the youth must be physically fit to start and the resulting physical toughness, while necessary for battle performance, cannot be maintained but for a few months after rigorous training is stopped. Physical toughening will always have to be done in a period immediately before battle assignment.

OBJECTIVE II. TO DEVELOP MECHANICALLY AND ELECTRICALLY SKILLED PERSONS TO MAINTAIN A HIGH PRODUCTIVE LEVEL AND HAVE THE BASIC SKILLS FOR OPERATING WEAPONS OF WARFARE

Proposed method: To place in every public high school in the United States an expanded vocational training program in the basic skills needed for national defense production and for operation of warfare equipment.

1. The instructors to be highly trained and experienced persons.

2. The basic skill areas to be determined by qualified military and industrial personnel.

3. To be operated under the general direction of the Vocational Division of the United States Office of Education and to be financed completely from Federal funds, similar to the program of vocational education for national defense of 1942-46.

4. To develop a program of aptitude testing and prevocational training beginning in grade 7 in order to increase the efficiency of instruction.

5. To correlate this training program with manpower needs in the United States and State employment agencies.

Advantages: The efficient skill training of our youth would raise the productive capacity of our country and would provide the basic skills for operating the machinery of warfare.

OBJECTIVE III. TO HAVE TRAINED MILITARY LEADERS

Proposed method: A. To maintain, expand, or develop additional service schools and college ROTC units.

B. To continue or expand State and National Guard units.

1. To provide extensive, rigorous leadership training in service schools for persons with these special interests or aptitudes.

2. To provide leadership training for military careers for college students and thus detect, train, and interest students with military and leadership qualities.

3. This to be financed and directed as at present or under new regulations as experience indicates better methods.

Advantages: This is a proven method of leadership training and conforms with our democratic processes of allowing the individual to choose and the military to train and select.

OBJECTIVE IV. TO MAINTAIN AN ADEQUATE SIZE STANDING ARMY

Proposed method: A. To maintain a program of enlistments.

B. To maintain a program of selective service to draft men up to the number needed at any specific time for any specific need.

1. To allow and encourage enlistments in the services and areas of a person's choice.

2. To maintain a national board of military government, industrial, and general public leaders to determine the size of the standing Army at any particular time and for any particular emergency.

3. To maintain a selective service system of drafting personnel up to the Army size as determined above.

Advantages: These are methods which have proven satisfactory in our society and are flexible enough to provide for changing conditions. They have also proven acceptable to our Nation as a whole.

We believe that as more persons consider this plan additional details will be added and improvements made. This plan uses existing agencies in our society and recognizes the inherent potential power of education of our youth over a 12-year period. It recognizes the importance of industrial production and the human democratic spirit of our people. It can be done at much less cost than estimates of UMT.

MARION, IND., March 24, 1955.

HON. ADAM C. POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Before you vote on the UMT Reserve bill, I wish that you would look at the enclosed statement made by some of America's great organizations on this bill. If you doubt the intention to make this UMT, read the excerpt from the Defense Department's own pamphlet.

I wish that you would have time to read the testimonies of the churches and the church organizations that testified on this measure. Rev. E. Paul Weaver testified for the Indiana Council of Churches. As you may know the National Council of Churches and many other State councils of churches voted against this attempt to start UMT.

We hope that enough Members of Congress will see through this attempt to start UMT in addition to the draft. The good of America should be above politics. As you read the statements of these organizations before the Armed Services Committees, you will see that this attempt to start UMT cannot be for the good of our country.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. RALPH WINGER.

APRIL 28, 1955.

Mrs. J. RALPH WINGER,
Marion, Ind.

DEAR MRS. WINGER: Thank you for sending to me the background information and sharing your views on UMT with which I agree.

You may be assured of my continued vigorous opposition to this legislation.

Very truly yours,

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,

Member of Congress.

WHAT THEY SAID ABOUT THE UMT-RESERVE BILL

IS H. R. 2967 INTENDED TO START UMT?

Department of Defense National Reserve Plan (proposed) February 3, 1955: "In addition, direct procurement for the Reserve Forces provides a means of insuring that the manpower pool does not increase to a point where some men might escape military service by passing the age of military liability without being called upon to serve."

James H. Straubel, executive director, Air Force Association, before the House Armed Services Committee, March 3, 1955: "The question of equity is a huge one and can be easily oversimplified. Certainly, there is an equity of obligation to help defend this Nation on the part of every citizen, but it need not follow that this means equity of service. The first is inherent in our way of life. The second—the equity of service—should be dependent upon the military requirement. If, for example, it is possible to deter aggression and defend the Nation without running every qualified male citizen through the military mill, it would be inefficient and wasteful to do so."

"One major proponent of the National Reserve plan, during testimony, in questioning the stated Air Force requirements, noted that the First World War 'was won by men who had not been in 2 years, because it did not last that long.' The significance of the analogy escapes me. I cite it only as a warning that there appears to be more than a little World War I thinking behind this legislation."

"The National Reserve plan, with its provision for a 6-month training program, is a potential danger in the voluntary enlistment program of the Air Force."

"As a result of this experience and our studies of the military manpower problems, we strongly urge that this committee consider a National Reserve plan based on inducements for voluntary enlistment rather than compulsory service."

"We believe that with the joint effort of the Congress, the executive branch, the Nation's industry and its civic agencies—that voluntary enlistments in all services can be vastly increased. We think voluntary enlistment is more democratic, more in tune with public desire, than compulsory service."

"We suggest that the Reserve obligation for voluntary enlistees in all services be omitted entirely, with 4 years the minimum enlistment period."

"Both the Air Force and Navy are on record that they desire a Voluntary Reserve. Thus, this change should not affect them. It could, however, be an important inducement for a man to volunteer for Army service rather than wait to be drafted."

"We do not find that the concept of equity of service, as advanced to support the bill, is compatible with the military requirement."

Frank S. Pohanka, Jr., national secretary, Naval Reserve Association, before the House of Representatives Committee on Armed Services, March 3, 1955: "There has to be a lot of give and take in this operation. Forcing a person to do something simply cannot give maximum results. Rather, it is a matter of leadership, patriotic motivation, appealing to the best in the individual, and achieving voluntary and full cooperation."

"How will a draft board explain that it chose one boy from one side of the street to serve for 2 years in the armed services and

chose his friend on the other side of the street to 6 months' service?"

"It has been possible for a man to enlist for 2 years of active duty as a reservist for many years. Likewise, he has been given a chance to enlist for 4 years in the Regular Navy. We of the Naval Reserve Association resent the implication that those patriotic young men who enlist for 4 years in the Regular Navy are doing so to avoid the draft for a 2-year period. Any man who is motivated as alleged would be to stupid to pass the intelligence test, because if he regards 2 years in the Army as unpalatable, obviously he would be foolish to sign up for 4 years in another service, which might be equally or more unpalatable for 2 additional years. We do not believe the young men think in this fashion."

"We request most sincerely that you do not require the Navy to utilize the 6 months' program for the following reasons:

"(a) It is not suitable to Navy training.

"(b) It will cost a great deal more than the 2-year program.

"(c) It will result in a paper Reserve which is not genuinely ready for mobilization."

"(d) It will seriously hamper the Reserve training program, which even now has too many untrained men in it."

Congress of Industrial Organizations, March 1, 1955: "We believe that the National Reserve plan, which purports 'to provide maximum equity in military obligations for all qualified individuals,' actually contains many built-in inequities."

"We unequivocally oppose the use of compulsion in the development of a Reserve program."

"We thoroughly support the development of a Reserve force which is maintained on a voluntary basis."

"H. R. 2967 permits the advocates of universal military training to accomplish their first step toward instituting UMT. For the first time in our Nation's history, America's youth would be saddled with 8 to 10 years of military service."

Thomas R. Reid, director of office of civic affairs, Ford Motor Co., for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, before the House Armed Services Subcommittee, March 4, 1955: "H. R. 2967 places no ceiling whatever on the size of the Reserve. Furthermore, there is insufficient evidence to support the Defense Department position that some form of active military service by every able-bodied young man of draft age is in the national interest or even feasible under the proposed National Reserve plan."

"We are opposed to the Defense Department proposal to attain a 3 million member Ready Reserve force in just 4 years, on the grounds that this goal is completely unrealistic. Instead, the chamber recommends that the 1,500,000 ceiling that the Armed Forces Reserve Act placed on the Ready Reserve be retained as the 1959 target strength of this Reserve category. After developing a 1,500,000-member Ready Reserve of quality, Congress should take another look at the program to determine whether a larger Ready Reserve is necessary and, if necessary, feasible."

"By restricting the size of the Ready Reserve to 1,500,000 until the need for and feasibility of a larger force can be shown: The Armed Forces should be able to obtain close to that required level of participation in Reserve training on a voluntary basis."

"* * * we strongly oppose the concept that equity demands service for the sake of service by those able-bodied young men who may be available in excess of actual military requirements."

John A. Baker, assistant to the president, National Farmers Union, presented to the

House Armed Services Committee February 28, 1955: "National Farmers Union is opposed to H. R. 2967 because it embodies the principle of universal military training.

"UMT is not consistent with our democratic process under which individual freedom is inherent.

"We are convinced that a much stronger national defense and personnel preparedness can be provided for the Nation through an overall program composed of the following phases:

"1. Strong voluntary Regular Armed Forces buttressed when required by selective service.

"2. Adequate, highly trained voluntary Ready Reserves with programs strengthened in ways which will increase interest and lend importance such as expanded and most effective Reserve programs, improved training facilities, and increased pay for volunteer duty."

James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union, presented to the House Armed Services Committee February 28, 1955: "Enactment of peacetime military conscription would violate the traditional American concept of democracy. Our Founding Fathers had uppermost in their thinking the establishment of a form of government weighted in favor of civil control, not military domination. This was accomplished primarily because many of our ancestors sought asylum in this country to escape tyrannical military systems.

"I strongly urge this committee to pay heed to the farm, labor, church, educational, and civic organizations who have opposed the enactment of the universal military training principle and that other equally effective measures be instituted to maintain our Armed Forces."

McEWEN, TENN., June 28, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: We appreciate very much all you are doing to prevent bill H. R. 6900 compulsory Reserve plan. We sincerely hope you continue to do all you can to help defeat this un-American, unconstitutional, and unnecessary legislation.

Please do not compromise in any way. Stand firm against the compulsory Reserve plan, in doing so you will be helping to preserve our freedom our most precious heritage.

Hoping compulsory Reserve plan will be defeated.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. MARVIN EDWARDS.

FERNDAL, CALIF., June 27, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: You are to be congratulated for introducing the amendment which really prevented passage of the bill H. R. 5297. It proves that the bill is not essential to national defense in the minds of Southern militarists like VINSON.

Now compulsory training is being again considered in a Reserve bill. We hope you will continue to oppose the bill. America does not need and should not have compulsory military training.

Sincerely,

DOROTHY W. ANDERSON.

PORTLAND, OREG., June 28, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Thank you for your letter of the 16th. This week I am interested in the revised Reserve bill coming up. I trust that there will be no discrimination in the National Guard and other Reserve units. I have written Congressman

ELLSWORTH, who is on your Rules Committee, urging that there be no limitation in the rule which would handicap you in offering protecting amendments. Let me know if there are others in Congress to whom it would be helpful if I should write.

I am with the Bonneville Power Administration, and we have had, on the whole, a fine attitude between members of different racial groups.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

WM. C. SPENCER.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

Burlington Flats, N. Y., June 28, 1955.

The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. REPRESENTATIVE: The H. R. 6900 bill contains the objectionable features of the former bill and therefore should be defeated also, for:

1. It provides for compulsory Reserve training in peacetime which, as you know, has disrupted the life of our young people and brought about so much unrest among them.

2. It quadruples the size of the Reserve force at the very time our country should be leading the others in cutting down.

3. It raises doubt in the minds of other countries as to the sincerity of our President and of our country wanting peace.

4. It ignores your amendment, and it's time my people give equal rights to their brothers.

Sincerely yours,

B. BAILEY HATHAWAY.

ALUM ROCK METHODIST CHURCH,

San Jose, Calif., June 28, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: A bit belatedly I would like to commend you for your action in introducing the antisegregation amendment to the compulsory Reserve bill.

I have been opposed to the compulsory Reserve bill on several counts and am particularly opposed to any national service legislation which continues Jim Crowism. It is my understanding that this legislation is coming up in slightly different form. I urge you and will urge my own Representative, CHARLES S. GUBSER, to oppose any attempt at further segregation in the Armed Forces.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE M. KESSEL, Pastor.

WASHINGTON AND

UNITED NATIONS SEMINARS,

New York, N. Y., June 29, 1955.

The Honorable CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: I am writing to express my opposition to H. R. 7000, which I understand will be discussed in the House very soon. While certainly an improvement over the old proposed universal military training program, it still seems to some of us to leave the door open to a permanent peacetime conscription type of program.

Our country must have adequate defense, but it would not seem that this compulsory Reserve bill is the answer. It also might be interpreted by some other countries as a lack of confidence in the efforts toward easing of tensions and disarmament discussions in which we have given leadership.

I recognize that there are many issues involved in this subject, but I did want you to know that there are those strongly opposed to this new bill.

Yours sincerely,

MIRIAM R. CORBETT.
Miss Miriam R. Corbett.

DEANE STOCKTON STEVENS,

Strong, Maine, June 27, 1955.

The Honorable CLAYTON POWELL,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Today the President of the United States of America passes through my town in Maine. I wish it were you instead. For like you, I was shocked at Mr. Eisenhower's recent letter to you dealing with segregation. I am delighted to read that you are more than ever determined to carry on your battle to rid our Nation of Jim Crowism.

Mr. Powell, on matters of principle there can be no compromise. With the background of the 1954 and 1955 Supreme Court decisions against racial segregation we must avail ourselves of every opportunity to make those decisions living realities, not just high sounding literary victories.

I sincerely hope you will use your influence and vote to defeat the Prussianization of our youth through involuntary labor, better known as UMT, but politely termed the "Reserve program." In yester century a good many of our fellow citizens were slaves. Let us not have any civilian or military slaves. Courageous Congressmen like you can save us all.

More power to you in your battle against racial segregation.

Most sincerely,

DEANE S. STEVENS.

ROCKY MOUNT NAACP CHAPTER,

Rocky Mount, N. C., June 26, 1955.

Re H. R. 5297 and Powell amendment.

President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER; Senators RICHARD B. RUSSELL and LYNDON JOHNSON; Representatives MCCORMICK and RAYBURN,
Washington, D. C.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE CONGRESSMEN: It is noted that this has been declared as the probable week for final action on H. R. 5297 and the Powell amendment thereto, which amendment is aimed at the prevention of continued discriminatory practices in the maintenance of our Armed Forces by withholding Federal funds from States or units which practice racial or religious discrimination in the enlistment of recruits for National Guard duty.

Be it here known that liberal-minded Americans of all races (which group is growing by the thousands, yea, million daily) greatly deplore the apparent tendency of the Congress of the United States of America to ignore this very worthy demonstration of real Americanism and to sidestep the issue through the substitution of legislation which would circumvent the Powell amendment.

It is the hope and prayers of all minority-group citizens that they will not longer be denied the right to enlist to defend their beloved America on a par with every other citizen.

We pray to our Eternal God, the Father of all mankind, that ye who sit in the seats of power will let the spirit of Christian brotherhood guide you in your decisions and deliberations so that further injustices may not be heaped upon a minority whose voice is yet small in the halls of our legislative bodies of their State and Nation.

We beg of you, Mr. President, Honorable Senators and Representatives, that you, individually and collectively, continue to hold high the lamp of freedom and justice for all Americans for all the world to see; that other nations, whose lands may be more benighted than ours, may see our true expression of democracy and be constrained accept to us as friend and neighbor.

We hope that this administration will continue the wonderful progress thus far made

in the realm of human relations for all Americans, yea, all citizens of the world.

Very sincerely,

CHARLIE JONES, *President*,
J. B. HARREN, *Acting Secretary*.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE OF
NAACP BRANCHES,
Louisville Ky., June 22, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Representative in Congress,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am very much impressed with the stand you are taking relative to the antisegregation clause in the Reserve bill. I am rather surprised at President Eisenhower requesting that the clause be stricken from the bill. If we are to have a democracy in the world, we must first prove to the world that democracy can work at home. Otherwise, we will continue, as we now are to be a laughing stock among the nations for attempting to preach something that we ourselves do not practice. So stand your ground, and if there are any suggestions as to the way that this branch of the State conference might help we will appreciate having them. Congratulations to you for this great stand in the cause of freedom.

Sincerely yours,

OSCEOLA A. DAWSON, *Secretary*.

BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., June 22, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: I have thanked God for you daily since you caused the compulsory Reserve bill to be tabled by your amendments. I mentioned this in a sermon and was asked to tell about what you had done and said at the local NAACP meeting.

Now we hear the bill is to come up again in new form and without your amendment. Keep up your good work.

I am the pastor of a church (Methodist) of almost 1,000 members here.

Sincerely,

CHARLES EDWIN LORD.

ATHENS, GA., June 27, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I note that, spurred by White House and Pentagon pressure, Mr. VINSON has introduced a new Reserve bill. I had thought that the various older versions of UMT were sick to death. But intensive artificial respiration has restored a spark of life to the old bill, even though nobody seems to be happy over this hybrid compromising subterfuge, not even the Pentagon or the Reserve groups. Why not give the whole business a decent burial and get on to some constructive legislation more in keeping with military and international realities in an atomic age?

There are many objections to any such legislation. In the first place, I am on principle opposed to universal compulsory military training—especially in peacetime. And despite all the sugar-coating, this new Vinson bill, H. R. 6900, contains a deceptive UMT feature of compulsory Reserve training. The cost would become tremendous. It would provide a militia organization of "week-end warriors" when what we need is a professional Army and professional civil-defense reserve with highly specialized training. Any such Reserve is not worth the trouble and expense; and it would be of no use, anyway, if we were subject to attack. It does not provide "equity" of service for all which is claimed for the bill. And it raises serious doubts as to our sincerity in asking for disarmament and serious peace proposals. Its only purpose and result would be to militarize our Nation and put it on a war footing.

Surely this is no time for military expansion and big military talk, just when the Big

Four are to hold conversations at the summit. We need a new kind of creative thinking and acting for peace, not more planning for war in which mutual annihilation will be the result.

Cordially yours,

PAUL E. PFUETZE.

Here is one southerner who hopes you will not yield on your point of nonsegregation in the Armed Forces and the Reserves.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 22, 1955.

Hon. ADAM POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: I want to congratulate you upon the vision, patriotism, and courage, showing real statesmanship, as a thoroughly American Congressman, as evinced by your attitude with reference to our relations, as liberty-loving Americans, to the very important events transpiring in the world in the upsurge of the masses in Asia and Africa, and their irresistible march toward political and economic freedom and well-being.

I regret, exceedingly, that my country refrained—deliberately refrained—from having an active and affirmative participation in the Bandung Conference, helping to direct it in its deliberations and actions, looking to wider liberty and a more lasting and complete peace in the world, among men of good will. It seems to me that as leaders of the free world, we should have been active and urgent and persistent in that conference in calling the attention of all the world to the fact that black and white man fought and suffered and sacrificed and died to make freedom in the world a reality, and that a black man was the first to die, that American liberty might live.

Now you are insisting upon a course of duty, as I see it, in legislation, which will further the unquestioned American ideal and the unquestioned demand of the American Constitution that the color bar be permanently and actually removed, and not further operate to repress the colored American as he seeks to enlist his best efforts in contributing to our national leadership of a really free world, including all men everywhere.

The conduct of many of the former slave States, since the Court's decision against segregation in the schools, discloses the unfortunate fact that wide differences on essential principles of equality still afflict our Nation, to a hurtful degree as it did in the time of Lincoln.

So, you are to be congratulated, my dear sir, for the fight which you are making, and I only trust that every American lover of his kind and of his Nation and of liberty will make their support of your action speedily known and felt in the councils of the Nation.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER H. MARTIN.

THE TIESZEN CLINIC, INC.,
TIESZEN CHIROPRACTIC HOSPITAL,
Marion, S. Dak., June 21, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: I am writing you to express my appreciation for your part in temporarily holding up the passage of H. R. 5297, known as the UMT or compulsory Reserve bill. I want to congratulate you on the stand you have taken against this un-American bill, and I hope you can keep up the good fight until this bill dies a natural death.

We boast about being a free nation. I hope we can keep it free—free from military control as well as from other types of despotism.

Very truly yours,

ISAAC P. TIESZEN, D. C.

RICHMOND, VA., June 24, 1955.

Congressman ADAM POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This morning's Times-Dispatch of Richmond is indeed brilliant on page 10—NAACP—Congress highlights.

Fight on little David against Goliath. Our God lives.

Sincerely,

ALBERTA HENLEY.

P. S.—God send the day when I can complete my life membership in NAACP.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 24, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Congratulations on your stand on the Eisenhower letter.

Many, many people are unimpressed with the "go slow" policy which has obstructed progress toward equality for so long. Democratic rights are not assured by simply waiting for the good in the white man to triumph—it won't without vigorous prodding.

Housing, schools, and Army service are essential aspects of American life, as Presidential messages and congressional action testify. Here then are the places to force Congressmen and the President to stand up in public and be counted. A failure here is a failure in democracy—not just solely in civil rights—and it affects white and Negro alike. In fact, in the long, long view of our world, it may affect the white man most of all.

As Marshall said in Atlantic City the other day, "We Negro Americans will continue with unrelenting determination to save the souls of the white Western world. We will not stop, we will not pause until this is accomplished." There are white Americans who acknowledge the deep truth of these words and who support all efforts as a matter of conscience, not of politics.

I would also like to thank you for your courage and insight re the Bandung Conference. It must be a bitter thing to be so prescient and have to fight the opposition and apathy of Government bureaucrats as you did, to say nothing of the attitude of the white press.

Sincerely yours,

BETTE V. REED.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 24, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.:

DEAR SIR: Keep up your fight against bias and bigotry.

The Eisenhower administration is the most anticolored and anti-Semitic we ever had.

I lost my job for filing charges of anti-Semitism against a supervisor in the New York, N. Y., post office.

If you are interested, I can tell you plenty about bias here. Can I tell you my story?

Respectfully,

LOUIS TRAUIG.

GENERAL BROADCASTING CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Carry on your antisegregation work; don't quit.

Sincerely,

DAVE ROLONTY.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Utica, N. Y., June 25, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Let me commend you with the forthright stand you have taken with regard to the antisegregation issue as it relates to the military Reserve bill.

I am sure that at the present time you are under heavy pressure from administration sources to discontinue your fight over the

antisegregation issue when the military Reserve legislation comes to the floor of the House. I simply want to say, however, that there are many of us in agreement with your stand that under present world conditions we simply cannot proclaim freedom with our lips, and then fail to back it up in concrete form.

May I urge you to continue your fight with regard to this particular piece of legislation (H. R. 6900).

Sincerely,

HAROLD R. FRAY, Jr.

UTICA, N. Y., June 25, 1955.

Hon. A. C. POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

I am writing you as one of my Representatives to urge that you put a rider on the military training bill (which I believe comes up this next week) for antisegregation. I understand you have favored this stand.

Very truly,

(Miss) SARAH P. MAYBURY.

ALTOONA PA., June 24, 1955.

Congressman A. C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Thank God, and I do not say it lightly, for our Congressmen and Senators who labor so long and so untiringly for the good of our national interests and for the people they represent. Their praises so often go unsung—we feel that there are some of this number who would not have it otherwise.

But even the most astute and the most conscientious need to be on guard against enacting legislation which will restrict the fullest of progress and which will only serve to satisfy the selfish interests of a group or groups who seek undue advantages.

Many of your constituents are confused at times by the furious debates which take place in your halls over proposed measures and the way in which they are proposed. We are concerned over the recurrence of the proposed military Reserve bill. Those who are proponents of this measure advance the contention that it is not a UMT legislation. To this we cannot agree, since the provisions make it compulsory that all either enlist for a short training period or are subject to a longer term of active training and service. The first would be subject to long membership in the Reserves with periodic training over several years, or, failing this, be put into active service. The second group would still be in the Reserves for a long period, making very uncertain a man's planning of his life's work. Again, we would avoid any questioning of the proponent's integrity when on one hand they claim world tension is lessening and the increasing need for limitations of armaments while on the other hand they insist that such a measure as this is the answer. Would not the passage of this make enemies of our potential and would-be friends? And then, how can we use advantageously such an enlarged group when we fail so miserably in the handling of our present Reserves? Are we altogether wrong when we feel that this measure is pushed by those who stand to receive great monetary profits and by those who seek to preserve their jobs and to insure positions for their ever-increasing numbers?

Such a measure seems to me illogical, unneeded, and lacking in Christian principles.

We do desire and do hereby urge you to oppose in an active manner this bill which would be the sowing of dragons' teeth were it to pass.

Very sincerely yours,

C. H. CAMERON.

JUNE 23, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: I am writing this letter for the sole purpose of encouraging you in your stand on the issue of segregation in the National Guard. Your fight is of special importance since it follows the Supreme Court decision to abolish segregation in the public schools. It represents an opportune chance to strike another blow against racial discrimination.

The National Guard is symbolic in that it embodies our belief that freemen will rise to defend their liberties. The guard can hardly be a pure symbol if it is tainted with racial prejudice. We, a Nation that claims loudly to be the freest people on earth, are only a hypocrisy instead of a democracy so long as we permit a national institution to remain steeped in segregation.

You speak not only for your race, but for all Americans who would like to see this country realize the goal of universal freedom which it had long ago claimed to have achieved.

Respectfully,

BERNARD WEINSTEIN.

NORTHVILLE, MICH., June 23, 1955.

Hon. Representative CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CLAYTON POWELL: Congratulations for introducing the amendment which prevented the passage of the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297.

Respectfully,

ALTA POWERS.

CHILLICOTHE, MO., June 7, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are watching the UM-compulsory Reserve bill with great interest and are grateful to you for your antisegregation amendment. We urge you not to accept any compromise to this amendment. We feel that the whole bill is wrong.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE SEIBERLING.

ATCHISON, KANS., June 22, 1955.

Representative ADAM POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We thank you for authoring the bill on antisegregation which operated to hamper passage of the military Reserve bill. Anything which can help prevent passage of such a bill is a service to the people, not only at present but in generations to come.

Please stick to your position. Giving control of youth, colored or white, to the military for 8 years of their lives would be a surrender of freedom for all.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. MORRIS NIELSON.

P. S. Please do not feel that this requires a reply.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., June 22, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK: I have been following your work on the draft question.

Keep up the good work on regarding antisegregation.

Being a member of St. Petersburg Peace and Civic Committee in our Friends meeting. Have been active in antiwar work since 1912.

Member of the Council of Human Relations and the Childrens Interracial Organization.

Enclosed find a poem by my wife opposing war and injustice.

Mrs. Krahl passed away November 28 last. We must have that discontent if we expect to accomplish anything.

Respectfully,

LOUIS O. KRAHL.

AM I CONTENT?

Am I content? No, oh no.
Thank God, He does not make me so.
While poverty and wrong exist
Should I stay in a rosy mist
Of peaceful lethargy: not know
Of things that hurt my brothers so,
While men will crush and twist and grind
The weaker members of their kind?
Must I say, "Soul, close thou mine eyes?"
Must I say, "Mind, be not too wise?"
Nay, I would make my discontent
As surgeons steel, to probe the rent
And find the cause, and then to heal.
Oh, to my discontent add zeal.
And though my part be dull and small
God grant I do my best, my all.
And then, when I am old and spent
I'll view the past
And I know my soul will find content.
I'll know my soul can be content.

Ada B. Krahl (beloved life partner of Louis O. Krahl, who together, devoted their lives to the noble cause of peace on earth.)
SEPTEMBER 1, 1927.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 24, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Although I am not one of your constituents, I wish to heartily commend your stand concerning President Eisenhower's request that antisegregation riders not be attached to essential legislative programs.

I feel that these essential programs should only become law with the necessary safeguards to enable all of our citizens to participate in them equally.

Yours truly,

DORIS WILBUR WILLIAMS.

JUNE 23, 1955.

Hon. ADAM C. POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: Inasmuch as you have announced your intention to stick by your antisegregation amendment to the military Reserve bill and to seek to add it to any substitute which may be introduced, I suppose this note is superfluous, in any event. However, I imagine that you've been subjected to considerable pressure to drop this plan and therefore an occasional word from a supporter may be welcome.

I think you have struck the first really telling legislative blow against discrimination that Congress has seen in many years. Undoubtedly if you recede from the amendment plan in exchange for a promise to introduce separate legislation, the latter will die for precisely the same reason that your amendment is so telling; southerners will block it. Moreover, you have succeeded in putting the shoe on the proper foot by showing that it is really that group which places discrimination above other national interests, rather than Congressmen such as yourself who seek to end discrimination.

It really is time to insure that Federal funds are not used to support segregation. Your amendment to the Reserve bill is, I hope, only the first of many such which in sum will clearly pose the issue. Does the Southern block place bigotry above national welfare? If the attack is pressed I think ultimately they will not continue to do so.

Congratulations and best wishes then.

JAMES H. HELLER,
BARBARA S. HELLER.

MODESTO CALIF., June 23, 1955.

Hon. ADAM POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I was heartened by your opposition to the compulsory Reserve bill recently brought up before the House. It

has come to my attention that another bill of similar intent is being pushed through Congress. I trust you will continue your fight to defeat all aspects of Jim Crow in our national life, and further, any compulsory form of conscription for Army Reserve.

Sincerely yours,
RUDY POTOCKINK.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1955.
CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: I have just read today's New York Times regarding your reaction to the President's request that you not attach antibias riders to bills on Reserves, schools, and health.

I write commending you for your valiant stand and urge your continued insistence on the adoption of your riders. Please feel free to call upon this branch to help in any way possible. I am writing Congressman VORYS urging him to support your measures, and to the President urging him to put the finger on those who practice racial discrimination and segregation rather than on those who oppose such practice.

Most sincerely,
BARBEE WM. DURHAM.

BERKELEY, CALIF., June 24, 1955.
The Honorable POWELL,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I am writing you to encourage you to continue to make your stand for the inclusion of antisegregation clauses in any forthcoming legislation, now especially, the military Reserve and the school construction bills. We are in danger of undoing the antisegregation developments in the armed services during the last war and/or the spirit of the September 1954 Supreme Court school desegregation ruling if such new legislation, minus the amendments, were allowed to pass. This is a new era demanding new concepts of law.

We are vacationing in Midwest and thought you might be interested in news clipping.

Sincerely,
PHYLLIS L. WARREN.

[From Kansas City Times of June 24, 1955]
REJECTS IKE PLEA—ANTISEGREGATION AMENDMENTS WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN BY POWELL—SHOCKED BY A LETTER—PRESIDENT'S APPEAL ONLY INCREASES HIS DETERMINATION, SAYS REPRESENTATIVE

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Representative POWELL, Democrat, of New York, today turned down a personal appeal by President Eisenhower to withdraw antisegregation amendments which the President said would kill essential military Reserve and school-construction legislation.

POWELL told a news conference that the dangerous and shocking letter from the President, delivered today, had made him more determined to carry on an antisegregation fight.

The New Yorker, 1 of 3 Negroes in the House, said he has definitely decided on an antisegregation amendment to the pending school bill and is only awaiting legal advice before deciding on a similar proposal for a compromise Reserve bill coming up soon.

The President wrote, in a letter dated Tuesday, that "progress in ending segregation is difficult if not impossible if we are to depend upon incorporating nonsegregation clauses in legislation that the Senate will not favorably consider and hence will never become law."

"And it is a fact of history," the President continued, "that no legislation, however

meritorious, containing such a provision has ever passed the Senate.

"* * * Reserve legislation with a nonsegregation provision affecting the National Guard cannot now become law. School construction legislation containing a nonsegregation provision cannot now become the law."

ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY
REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER,
Fort Bliss, Tex., June 24, 1955.
HON. ADAM C. POWELL,
Member, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Recently I have been reading in the newspapers the account of your action with regard to the Reserve plan which is being supported by the President. I wish to highly commend your action in putting in an amendment to bar segregation in the Reserve units.

I have served with quite a few colored people, and I find most of them better soldiers than some of my own people.

Please keep up the fight. If another Reserve bill is introduced, please make sure that an antisegregation amendment is put in so our National Guard units will not be segregated.

Wishing you the best of luck in your fight for a free and equal America, I am

Cordially yours,
Pfc. JOHN M. HANLEY.

CHRIST CHURCH,
Kilauea, Kauai, T. H., June 22, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HONORABLE SIR: At this time when there are indications on several fronts that peace is breaking out in our world, you are to be commended for introducing the amendment which really prevented passage of the recent UMT bill.

Today our country and the world needs a program that is geared to a hope for peace, not a fear of war. May UMT (under whatever name) be forever banished from our land.

May God forever bless and guide you in your labors.

Most respectfully yours,
S. N. MCCAIN, Jr.

KEN GARDENS, N. Y., June 24, 1955.
HON. ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I hope you will stand firm against CARL VINSON's latest undemocratic onslaught for a compulsory Reserve.

In an H-bomb era this man is not concerned with defense, but the satisfaction of his own ego with its blind fury. He dares anyone to challenge him with his prestige and power.

His compulsory Reserve correspondence course is a desperate joke to sell his plan. It's time to call him on it.

Sincerely,
JOHN B. PETTENGILL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24, 1955.
HON. ADAM C. POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: I have read in the Providence Journal this day the parts or letter received by you from the President, and I am unable to understand how anyone could mistake a secondary for a primary concern when the security for the continuance of a democratic form of government is under consideration.

This error in thinking has, lately, received considerable attention and adverse decisions from the Supreme and appeals courts and

must abroad be a source of considerable ironic laughter.

As a white citizen I earnestly hope that you will attach your amendment on every bill.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES E. BARLOW.

BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH,
Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1955.
To the Members of the House and Senate of the United States:

This letter is to call your attention again to the continuing stubborn opposition of the Methodist Church and our leaders to the current efforts to enact legislation for a voluntary Reserve.

The confusion of thinking revealed in prevailing miscellaneous proposals to create a 250,000-a-year manpower pool is a sufficient argument in itself for the House to reject all of these current proposals. They are based on the diminishing hope that something may be adopted to satisfy the President's request. The confusion itself between the Army, Navy, Air Corps, American Veterans of World War II, the American Legion, and in Congress itself is convincing evidence that there is no clear basis or need for this legislation.

The entire youth of America constitute the reserve pool from which man can and would be selected in the event of an emergency. The idea that a brief period of months of training followed by 1 night a week study and drill can form a Reserve adequate in training its members to permit a quick general mobilization of all our military strength is absurd. This is what the President stated, in his address of January 13, should be the third part of "three elements * * * to this military posture."

Why are the church and so many civilian organizations opposed? Perhaps it is because we do not believe that the goal of America is this proper military posture—in peacetime. We do not believe a proper military posture is the American dream. * * * Men fled from European countries to this country to get away from this kind of dream. Congress recognizes this. It has throughout the 150 years of its existence rejected every proposal for universal military training which would have established this proper military posture. The confusion in the objectives and plans of the defense agencies of the Government itself makes the proposals for the youth reserve unrealistic, inane, ineffective. They constitute a lure (as in CARL VINSON's compromise bill) designed to permit youth under 19 to escape draft duty by offering a plan which is merely an option in a compulsory setup, a plan which lacks the confidence of Congress itself. Such a Reserve could not possibly be mobilized, organized, trained, hardened for duty to meet the President's objective, to permit a quick general mobilization of all our military strength. Congress should also hesitate long before adopting measures giving the President authority to call into active service up to 1 million active reservists without reference to Congress in a presidentially declared emergency. If the emergency is real, Congress will know it and will act.

We believe Congress should let the Reserve recommendations expire without action. We cannot overcome the conviction that the deceptive so-called Voluntary Reserve is patently an effort to get the UMT camel's nose under the tent.

In the next session of Congress, the House and Senate committees could startle the world by challenging the nations with positive proposals for a totally new approach to the problems of defense. This should be done.

In appreciation to all Congresses of the past which have maintained a level head in

keeping the civilian life of America above its military structure, I am

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. BOSS, Jr.,
Executive Secretary.

BRIGHT HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
United States Congress,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR REVEREND POWELL: I commend you on the courageous stand you are taking in your effort to have our Government do the right and moral thing by abolishing segregation and discrimination in every phase of our national life.

May God continue to bless you and keep you in the service of our race and our Nation.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. GRAY, Jr.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 24, 1955.

Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Congratulations on your stand on the Armed Forces Reserve bill and the impending bill to grant Federal aid for school construction. Unconstitutional practices such as racial discrimination and segregation can never be eliminated if they are supported by Federal legislation which encourages their continuance. The amendments you propose will go far toward achieving constitutional use of Federal funds and agencies. The more essential the legislation (and both of these bills certainly are of utmost importance to the Nation), the more reason that it should be so written as to preclude any possibility of its being used to continue unconstitutional and undemocratic practices.

I am encouraged to know that you will remain firm on this issue.

Sincerely yours,

GERALD D. BERREMAN.

AKRON, OHIO, June 23, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: I am writing you to urge you to stand firmly against any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

I am opposed to UMT under any disguise, but I am equally as much opposed to segregation anywhere.

Am a member of both the Urban League and NAACP.

May we win both causes.

Very truly yours,

KATHERINE M. SEILER.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., June 25, 1955.

Representative ADAM C. POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations on your fight to keep the antisegregation amendment tacked onto the compulsory military Reserves bill. The American public thanks you and is behind you.

Sincerely,

MARCEL L. HERBERT.

DUNSMUIR, CALIF., June 20, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is to urge you earnestly not to accept any compromise on your amendment to the compulsory Reserve bill. I am sending a copy of this message to the President.

Sincerely yours,

D. E. ERICKSON.

RICHMOND, IND., June 26, 1955.

HON. ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: We are with you in your stand against segregated compulsory Reserves. The ostensible purpose of military preparedness is the protection of civil liberties for all Americans.

Respectfully,

H. DUVAL SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 27, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

We oppose any compulsory Reserve bill, and endorse your amendment to eliminate segregation in the Reserves. We urge you to hold steadfast.

POLICY SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE PEACE
COMMITTEE OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETY
OF FRIENDS (QUAKERS).

BALTIMORE, MD., June 28, 1955.

HON. ADAM C. POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: We have been following with interest your objections to the UMT bill.

We are behind you and your legitimate objections. There should be no first-, second-, or third-class citizens in any democratic country as to us we view segregation in that respect. When we are trying to convince the world how Christian we are, I believe the action at home is hitting our own people below the beltline with such undemocratic acts of some of the leaders of this country.

I would like also to impose upon you to point out that primarily we are positively against UMT for the following reasons:

First. It has unbalanced the stability of our youth and their urge for independence and self-reliance when they know that their family lives and education will be disrupted in order to be regimented in a military camp—not under the care of loving parents who can teach them a Christian way of life but under tutorship of an Army noncom whose primary job is to toughen these God's children to make killers out of them.

2. The above conditions have also helped in the rise of delinquent teen-agers and will be more so without proper guidance from church and home.

May we pray that you will have the courage and strength to carry your Christian convictions to see that such a bill is not enacted.

Only fools would believe that military conscription could make a country great when they have to resort to such demoralizing acts as UMT will do and this being borrowed from ruined and bankrupt countries who are trying to be democratic and eliminate conscription themselves.

Respectfully,

Mr. and Mrs. RALPH GORDON.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 27, 1955.

Congressman ADAM C. POWELL, Jr.,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: I want to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the great effort you are showing in your drive to eliminate segregation as a principle of our National Government.

Please be assured that there are many like me who hope earnestly that those responsible for our Government will not be hesitant to guard it against traditions that must be discarded.

William Faulkner, the novelist, has said what now needs to be repeated to President Eisenhower and his advisers: " * * * no man can cause more grief than that one

clinging blindly to the vices of his ancestors."—From *Intruder in the Dust*.

Thank you, Mr. POWELL, for continuing in your efforts to make America benefit all her people.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD SHEPHERD, Jr.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1955.

Congressman POWELL.

SIR: Just want to thank you for your great stand that you have taken for us, your people, on the segregation issue. I am so glad that you have made Mr. Eisenhower come out and show his true spirit. Now all of us Negroes know that Eisenhower is a Negro baiter. Eisenhower did not get my vote before when he runned for President, and Eisenhower will not get my vote this time if he runs. Dirty as JENNER and MCCARTHY are, they are better than Eisenhower, at least they are honest. That's as sure as hell more than we can say for Eisenhower. Please Congressman POWELL keep giving old Eisenhower hell, as we Negroes will love you for it.

JACK TODD.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 26.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Please continue your pressing fight for first-class citizenship. We black people are blessed that we have such a dynamic leader. Keep fighting.

Sincerely,

MARK HOUGH.

MEXICO, IND., June 26, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: We respectfully urge you to continue your effective opposition to a compulsory Reserve plan. We believe that this is a vicious threat to the freedom of America, and we needn't remind you of the destruction which militarism has brought to many other countries.

The thousands of letters received from citizens such as us in past months, protesting such a bill or plan, surely are positive evidence of just how the freedom-loving people of America feel about this matter. We do not wish to see such a vital subject secreted and, above all, do not want to have a compulsory plan of any type forced upon us.

Let's keep America free from militarism. We want to see our children walk in freedom, not march in units.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. CLIFFORD GALBRAITH.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

New York, N. Y., June 26, 1955.

Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Your courage and vigor in opposing segregation in the National Guard and in opposing defense legislation which may open the door to further militarization of our country by the introduction of a variant of compulsory universal military training has been heartening indeed.

Please stand firm and do not compromise. I am confident that this represents the wishes and prayers of most of the religious and labor people of all groups.

ISIDOR B. HOFFMAN.

NEW WINDSOR, MD., June 28, 1955.

OUR DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Just came from a meeting where I heard you thanked and praised highly for your stand against segregation and UMT.

I would say it was the topnotch intelligence of our county professors and their wives from our seminary. We were so thankful for your card and did the writing you told us to. Eisenhower is under the control of the Pentagon, for he promised

when he was campaigning for the Presidency that he wouldn't work for UMT while we have selective service. The American people should remind him of his pledge. He certainly is not using his intelligence. You are. Stick to it.

What account are masses of men in this guided-missile and cobalt-bomb age? Military minds are always getting ready for post-wars. Remember France's Maginot line?

While that waste of money was terrific, it would be no comparison to this.

America must come to her senses. What Europe had 100 years ago is no good now.

Gratefully yours,

Dr. and Mrs. EDWARD C. BIXLER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 27, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

We oppose any compulsory Reserve bill and endorse your amendment to eliminate segregation in the Reserves. We urge you to hold steadfast.

POLICY SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE PEACE
COMMITTEE OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF
FRIENDS (QUAKERS) IN A FOUR STATE
AREA.

WHITTIER, CALIF., June 26, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: We have followed with great approval your work in trying to take the segregation out of the compulsory military training bills. We do not approve of segregation, and do not think that compulsory military training, by whatever name it is called, is right or necessary for our country.

I understand that a new bill H. R. 6900 is being hurriedly introduced at this time, to try to put through a slightly changed version of the same old thing. It seems most unwise that such a measure should be reintroduced at this time when such heartening signs of lessening tensions are apparent in the world.

I hope you will oppose this new measure, both with your antisegregation amendment, and because it is not in keeping with our traditions, and would give us a military dictatorship.

Sincerely yours,

LAURAL M. LANE,
Mrs. Walter A. Lane.

BERKELEY, CALIF., June 22, 1955.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: We thank you for the amendment you introduced to H. R. 5297. We urge you now to use your best efforts to defeat the peacetime Reserve bill just another UMT measure, to which we are unalterably opposed.

Great leaders agree that military force cannot establish peace. Moreover it bleeds us white with taxes. Our goal must be universal disarmament. Please work tirelessly for that.

Respectfully,

LILLIE V. TABLER.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., June 24, 1955.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Let me congratulate you on the part that you have been taking to see that UMT does not have racial segregation.

We are fully behind you in your latest others demanding that you give up your resolve not to give in to the President and fight.

UMT is not needed at this time and would actually be very detrimental to our country. To have UMT with racial segregation would be doubly bad.

UMT would be a tremendous waste of both manpower and money.

Sincerely yours,

EDWIN A. ROBINSON.

OMAHA NEBR., June 23, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Here's hoping that you will continue to press for the antisegregation amendment being included in any Reserve legislation. I also hope you will do all in your power to bring about outright defeat for this legislation which is so truly un-American in every respect.

Very truly yours,

DALE D. DORMAN, Jr.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1955.

DEAR SIR: Today's Washington Daily News said that the President appealed to you personally to give up your fight for civil rights in the Armed Forces. Your answer was in the full spirit of American democracy. Thank you for upholding the rights of minority groups. A democratic army, an unsegregated school system, and adequate and non-segregated housing are God given. He has given us on this earth the means with which to provide everyone regardless of his color a good, happy, prosperous life. Keep up your efforts to equalize opportunity here and abroad.

Yours truly,

HAROLD BRAMSON.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., June 25, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: You are absolutely right about the segregation issue in schools, housing, and the Armed Forces. Stand pat—don't budge an inch—we are solidly behind you. Ninety years is certainly enough time to abolish segregation. (More patience? What are we supposed to be made of, steel?)

Yours very sincerely,

ALZONIA I. BRYANT.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 23, 1955.

DEAR SIR: We (my friends and I) are well aware of the momentous stand you are making on the antisegregation amendment attached to the new Federal Reserve Act, presently coming before the House floor. We want to urge support of this amendment, and hope you will not give up this civil-rights fight.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

DON BRAVENAR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 28, 1955.

HONORABLE SIR: I am thankful to you and to God that you introduced the nonsegregation amendment to the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297, and that it was temporarily defeated. If we do not prepare to get along with others by violence we are more likely to negotiate. Point 4 and UNICEF are enduring ways to peace.

Sincerely,

Mrs. LUCILLE GRUMLEY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 24, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Please use your vote and influence to see to it that the House acts on the minimum-wage bill. It will help us and the country as it will go right back in circulation, because we need it for food and clothing. Thank you.

J. KLEIN.

MASSILON, OHIO, June 23, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Appreciate your introducing amendment to H. R. 5297.

I am opposed to draft extension and forced UMT when our country is not at war.

It is my humble opinion that voluntary enlistments would be made if pay and other conditions in Army service would equal or exceed those of the average American workman. I feel confident that if the great minds in our Government were turned in that direction the problem would be solved.

I am in favor of the United Nations and turning national disputes over to them for settlement (such as Formosa).

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. R. R. MILLAR.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1955.

SIR: I would like to commend you for your stand against the hypocrisy of those who fear or despise the desegregation in progress in the United States.

To maintain their childish superstitions they will wreck what they claim is the only program to save the country and its Armed Forces.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL H. WILER.

Presently United States Army, Europe.

PASADENA, CALIF., June 20, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: May I praise you for the strong civil-rights stand you took on Reserve training bill?

Please do not accept any compromise that would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

Yours,

IRVING M. GARRISON.

MEXICO, IND., June 26, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I hope that in the days ahead that you will be able to turn back again the forces that would fasten UMT under one guise or another upon the American people. You know that the churches support you in this struggle to keep America free. God bless you.

Sincerely,

E. PAUL WEAVER,

Chairman, Commission on National
Legislation, Indiana Council of
Churches.

HIBBING, MINN., June 28, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Thanks for your amendment to Reserve bill on segregation. Draft extension and compulsory Reserve pilot UMT bill, H. R. 5297 must be defeated. Militarism and democracy cannot both win. If the first does, the second is doomed and moral standards debased. The second can win by backing our faith in democracy by positive attitudes and actions, courtesy, and humility recognizing that we are not all wise and are likewise tempted as others are to abuse our power—honest effort on world disarmament—economic, and technical co-operation, fuller support for the U. N.—continued efforts for negotiation.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

MARGARETTA REYNOLDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1955.

DEAR SIR: Thank you very much for reversing your position on the segregation issue relative to the Active Reserve bill. Sir you have many followers who support you in your fight to make the National Guard fully integrated. The Supreme Court has made its decision which actually was first stated in the Old Testament. Let us make sure that the bigots take heed and realize that there is an ever-rising tide of equality and democracy sweeping the Nation. Let us make them know that man is finally beginning to realize just what it means to say "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

HAROLD BENSON.

MADISON, WIS., June 20, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: Thanks for your card. Glad you will not retreat 1 inch. How about the new bill, being rushed through for Reserve training? Let's make it specifically forbid segregation. Why have an Army, half slave and half free?

Sincerely,

FRANCIS D. HOLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1955.

DEAR SIR: I do not want to serve in a segregated Reserve after I'm released from active duty. The administration is sickly trying to avoid the issue in the new Reserve bill.

Please, do not be taken in by a change of mere words. Fight for civil rights as you so courageously did last time.

Sincerely,

WALTER C. SHAKE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Today's Washington Star said that you blasted the compromise Active Reserve bill. Congratulations on your fight for civil rights. I am against the Reserve bill entirely because I feel that 2 years is enough to ask of me. Is it fair that I should go into the Active Reserves after I finish my 2 years in the Army. That means that after I finish my 2 years in the Army, I will have to go to Reserve meetings once a week for 2 years as well as go to summer camp for 2 weeks each year for 4 years. I am against the Reserve bill however if I must serve in the Reserves I want to serve in a nonsegregated Reserve.

Thank you again.

HAROLD BRAMSON.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 23, 1955.

DEAR ADAM CLAYTON POWELL: The papers have been saying you plan to support the new Reserves bill introduced by Representative CARL VINSON. I hope these stories are inaccurate. It is curious to hear some say you prefer nonsegregation to "defense" when it could as logically be said many others prefer segregation. But then this Reserves bill is not really for defense anyway, as I see it, but a step toward enlarging military control of our Nation.

Sincerely,

CHARLES WALKER.

DETROIT, MICH., June 22, 1955.

"WASHINGTON.—House military leaders sought Monday to rescue President Eisenhower's Reserve plan by introducing a new bill which sidesteps the race rights issue and scraps any semblance of universal military training.

"Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Democrat of New York, whose antisegregation fight forced the House to abandon an earlier measure, said he probably would support the bill. He called the measure 'a clean-cut victory for me.'"

Traitor Ike gains more traitors support to slaughter betrayed defenseless youth for world military police. In this insane military age. It's for United States fate now in Briton's pit U. N. rebel. Ike's pledge to Briton U. N. should draw impeachment. United States was before four, Britons bring in agents in President's chair.

M. S. BLISS.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 20, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I admire the work you have done to oppose the adoption of UMT by our country and I wish to urge you to work against any move to eliminate the provision from the compulsory Reserve bill regarding segregation. The rest of the world is watching to find out whether we consider all people of all colors equal. We must prove that we are a Christian Nation.

Sincerely,

QUENTIN STAHL.

DEAR SIR: Do not accept any compromise on your amendment on segregation in the Reserve bill, H. R. 5297. There is no reason why we should have segregation in our Armed Forces. If this legislation is so important to our well-being, your amendment

will not interfere with the passage of the bill. We should be striving to do away with militarism, not increase militarism. We criticize the Reds because they are building up their forces and yet we are doing the same as they are.

Oppose the following bills as they are not in the interest of the United States: Bricker amendment and use of wiretap evidence.

Yours very truly,

HENRY A. WATSON.

LUTHERVILLE, MD., June 17.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Thank you for introducing the amendment which prevented passage of H. R. 5297. I hope you will accept no compromise on the segregation question.

Truly yours,

(Mrs.) MARION ROBINSON.

CONWAY, ARK., June 15, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: By all means hold your ground on your amendment to prohibit segregation among the Reserves. The Reserves program is very vicious, undemocratic, dangerous in time of peace. It is entirely unfair to keep all our boys under the military for 8 years. And it has been proved that segregation is not necessary in the Armed Forces. The other way has worked well.

Yours very truly,

ETHEL MILLAR.

OAKLAND, CALIF., June 17, 1955.

HON. CLAYTON POWELL.

DEAR SIR: I strongly urge you to vote "No" on the President's military Reserve plan. I feel this is UMT. Please vote "No." Thank you kindly.

HAZEL M. LINTON.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., June 13, 1955.

Please do not give in on antisegregation amendment to Reserve bill. Please also vote for nonsegregated housing bills. Now is the time. I am a Quaker and recognize only one race—the Human Race. Anyone born in America is entitled to full citizenship and to all the benefits of our free country. Please help to keep us free by opposing Pentagon rule by any form of draft, compulsory military training or Reserve bills. One hundred and fifty years in Europe of forced military training has had a sorry effect.

MINA WHEELER,

St. Petersburg W. I. L. P. F.

BROOKLYN, June 8, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I wish to congratulate you on the amendment you offered to H. R. 5297, which was such an important factor in the shelving of this dangerous bill. I hope you will continue working against racial and other discrimination and in favor of steps toward durable peace through meeting human needs and world cooperation. We need to hear more about the Bandung conference.

Very sincerely yours,

MARY S. McDOWELL.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 10, 1955.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Please continue to support your antisegregation amendment to the military Reserve bill. It is the opinion of the undersigned that the majority of the American people want you to do so.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS WHITE JR.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 10, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Your efforts in behalf of the people in accomplishing the shelving of the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297, are appreciated. May I urge you not to

accept any compromise should the bill be reintroduced?

Sincerely yours,

ALAN STAHL.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 9, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I would like to encourage you to stand firmly against any compromise on the compulsory Reserve bill which would permit men to be to any units where there would be segregation.

Many thanks for what you have done to keep our country from adopting such a measure as H. R. 5297.

Yours truly,

ALVADI BUYDOF.

ELIZABETHTOWN, PA., June 13, 1955.

MY DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: I congratulate you for the brave and forthright stand you took in regards to a segregated Reserve. Don't let the President or others prevent you from adding a rider to any bill that does not provide for equality.

Sincerely,

ALBERT L. GRAY, JR.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., June 13, 1955.

Followed with interest your mission to Bandung. However, I now desire to congratulate you on the introduction of an amendment to end segregation and thus shelve the un-American compulsory Reserve bill H. R. 5297. Good Americans want peace and disarmament and are not interested in UMT in any form.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. GROSS.

MADISON, WIS., June 11, 1955.

DEAR FRIEND: I urge you to accept no compromise on the segregation issue in the National Guard units.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS D. HOLE.

GENESEO, ILL., June 10, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Thanks for your splendid fight to defeat the military Reserve bill because it provided for segregation. We are opposed to it, too.

Sincerely,

Mrs. A. TIFFANY.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 10, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Thank you for your good work. Please accept no compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

PEARL A. LaFORCE.

NEW YORK 26, N. Y., June 10, 1955.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations on your courageous stand on the school construction and Reserve program issues.

Yours truly,

JAMES HART.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 9, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: According to recent news President Eisenhower has asked House Republican Leader JOSEPH MARTIN to revise the compulsory reserve bill. May I respectfully urge you to not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation?

Sincerely,

Mrs. RUTH L. STAHL.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., June 10, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Newspapers quote you as saying "my amendment is not

erroneous or extraneous, but it is mandatory" also "I will not retreat."

You are right. Hold fast.

I'll admit I'm prejudiced against UMT but I am also a member of the Interracial Children's Committee, at St. Petersburg, Fla. Looks like you are killing two birds with one stone.

I'll admit I'm a member of the Quaker Peace and Civic Commission at St. Petersburg, Fla., so I oppose UMT.

No reply is necessary.

We were glad you decided to go overseas. We knew you could be helpful. Your courage gives us courage.

Yours sincerely,

DALE BROTHINGTON.

NEW YORK CITY, June 11, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Congratulations and thanks for your fine work in introducing the amendment that stopped the UMT Reserve bill, H. R. 5297. We hope you will keep up the fight. It must be stopped.

Sincerely,

B. E. ROCKWELL.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., June 7, 1955.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Thank you for introducing the amendment which really prevented passage of the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297. As a Christian and as an American citizen I am against these compulsory military bills and I praise you for your efforts against militarism and in behalf of peace. I agree with your efforts against racial discrimination and I praise you for working against segregation. Continue your fight against segregation and continue your fight against the compulsory Reserve UMT bill. Continue to oppose the militarism of Eisenhower.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

DONALD A. REED.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 6, 1955.

DEAR FRIEND: I was gratified to read in the New York Times today that you are insisting that your amendment to the national Reserve bill is intrinsic and not extraneous. I approve your amendment. I want you to know that I support your effort to eliminate discrimination in the National Guard.

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. MANICE.

MATTAPOISETT, MASS., June 7, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: Congratulations for introducing an amendment to H. R. 5297 which kept it from passing.

We are most thankful for a few honest and courageous Congressmen.

Sincerely,

HELEN M. HILLER.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., June 13, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I am impressed and pleased with your integrity and leadership. May you continue to oppose stumbling blocks to world justice and peace—oppose continued draft—promote more appropriations for schools, libraries, and colleges.

Yours truly,

I. MAY COYTE.

LANGHORNE, PA., June 9, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: We commend you for insisting that there be no segregation in the military camps. We trust the military-training bill has been killed, at least for this year.

We are opposed to any military-training bill. We should take the lead in arms and military reduction. We must think and reason our way instead of shouting every time some one disagrees with us.

Respectfully,

Mr. and Mrs. ELMER AND ALICE L. PICKETT.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 8, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

DEAR SIR: I wish to congratulate you for introducing the amendment which really prevented passage of bill H. R. 5297.

Your amendment proves that this bill is not essential to national defense in the minds of southern militarists like VINSON, or they would not have sidetracked it because of this one amendment.

Very truly,

Miss VENETTE M. SITES.

(Retired Teacher).

NEW YORK, June 9, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I trust that your efforts to defeat the dangerous compulsory Reserve bill by introducing the question of segregation prove successful. Do not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

Very truly,

BEN DEUTSCH.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 13, 1955.

DEAR SIR: Your devoted leadership against UMT deserves recognition. Only active peace building can unseat war. We must back U. N. universal membership, all war funds to technical-economic aid, all boys and bucks back home to build national assets—road, home, factory, dam, forest, canal, school, hospital. What a foundation for world peace we could build in 1 year with our 19 million new warworking fellow citizens with that 80 percent of each tax dollar now being tied up in nonasset, war provoking armament, plus the fourth of our national income going to interest on our war debt. Now is the time.

Sincerely,

A. HEINLETT.

PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE, June 7, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

Washington, D. C.:

DEAR MR. POWELL: Congratulations to you for introducing an amendment on bill 5927 of the House, which temporarily at least was the means of defeating the bill. If it is reintroduced, may you, with others, be successful in again defeating this universal military conscription bill which would hamstring all the able bodied young men of the country for 8 years.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. C. C.) G. W. HARVEY.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 12, 1955.

DEAR SIR: We like to congratulate you on the stand you take on the segregation in National Guard. * * * You look at things much more realistic and will sponsor in the long run more in the real interest of Negro and hued people than the contemporary Marshall of Thurgood name. * * * Unless Negroes and hues become a standard of their own out of which they can work themselves and develop in we will never have peace-on-earth standards of any kind on this earth. * * * We must consider the overwhelming majority on earth is colored or hued and it is on the basis we keep them in chains that future generations will be judged to have a standard or not. So far they are worked to a hopeless twist. What ye do unto the least of My brethren, that ye do unto Me. So far they do not nice unto their least, nor their biggest, of brethren, and we are far from civilized or on the road to peace. Perhaps we should stop pretended privileges everywhere and institute real values for the folks instead. Something they can tell that they really develop, not just being paid off in tokens only. If we cannot do this honestly, then we cannot say we do them a favor.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 3, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Surely the thinking people of our country are glad that you introduced the amendment which prevented passage of H. R. 5297. Those who were pushing this bill know that it was not essential for defense. We can only hope none like it will ever be brought up again.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE HESSENAUER.

CRESCENT CITY, CALIF., June 5, 1955.

I appreciate your good work re the military Reserve bill.

DON M. CHASE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 7, 1955.

Hon. A. CLAYTON POWELL.

DEAR SIR: I wish to send you hearty congratulations for introducing the amendment which defeated the passage of compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297.

Very truly,

M. G. COFFIN.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 3, 1955.

DEAR SIR: You are to be congratulated for the introduction of your amendment to H. R. 5297 and the resulting defeat of the whole measure.

It is obvious that those who are supporting this bill wish to place the United States of America on a military way of life. Both segregation and UMT are undemocratic. We hope you will continue to oppose both.

Very truly,

Mr. and Mrs. R. MOSTEK.

SYRACUSE, IND., June 6, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: We are still opposed to UMT-URP in every cloak.

Hope you will oppose it, too, for future generations that can only thus be born free from military dictatorship. Let's stop draft extension now.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

GEO. D. WEYBRIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1, 1955.

Mr. POWELL: Call attention, for your careful perusal, to the columns of Mr. Drew Pearson, Washington Merry-Go-Round, and Mr. Thomas L. Stokes, Scripps-Howard publications, dated May 30 (both) exposing the political trickery and cowardice of the Senate on the fair-labor amendment to the so-called highway bill.

It is to be hoped that, as in the recent case of Army segregation, you and real representatives may be able to block this senatorial swindle if and when it reaches the House, or kill the entire bill if the treachery cannot be overcome.

Pearson also wrote of your defeat of VINSON.

ED GUERIN.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 30, 1955.

DEAR SIR: I read Drew Pearson's column yesterday telling how you helped defeat the UMT or Reserve Act.

I certainly want to thank you for what you did. The people do not want UMT.

I congratulate you on what you did at the Bandung Conference in defending our country. We know conditions here are far from perfect, but they are improving and we love our Negro friends and enjoy their company.

Sincerely,

Mrs. R. LEHMANN.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., May 27, 1955.

HONORABLE SIR: I congratulate you for introducing the amendment which really prevented the passage of H. R. 5297, which would end segregation in the National

Guard. It is delightful to know how alert some of our Congressmen are to the people's interests.

Respectfully,

J. M. ATKINS.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., May 26, 1955.

DEAR SIR: Your amendment on H. R. 5297 supported the kind of peace and disarmament our President says he wanted.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

LOUIS O. KRAHL.

URBANA, OHIO, May 24, 1955.

DEAR SIR: I am very grateful to you for your part in halting passage of the UMT Reserve bill, for even with your fine amendment, the bill would still be a threat to civil liberties. Upon induction a man loses his American citizenship whether he belongs to a minority or not. He cannot vote; he cannot think. He cannot choose his course of action. All this is just the opposite of what we need in the face of the new weapons and the complex problems of today, and especially if we are going to use the tremendous opportunities for richer life and world brotherhood that exist. More power to you.

Yours,

Mrs. MILDRED HARVEY.

LANSDOWNE, PA., May 24, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: We wish to thank you for your opposition to the Reserve bill, H. R. 5297, and your insistence about elimination of segregation in this aspect of national life. It seems to us that the extension of military control over our young people is unsound, at a time when we should be striving to eliminate militarism. We hope you will find strength to continue your work in this field.

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE LOFT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1955.

DEAR SIR: Today the Washington Post had an editorial in which it said that having a Reserve bill without an antidiscrimination clause is more important than not having one at all. I disagree with this idea as I am sure you do. The whole idea of a Reserve was formulated with the idea of protecting our precious liberties. A segregated Reserve is not consistent with the basic concepts of American democracy. I know that you will continue your great fight to protect and widen our freedoms. Your stand is greatly appreciated here at Walter Reed. However, I do feel that the 2 years I am now serving in the Army is enough to ask. If the proposed bill would have passed I would have been required to attend weekly meetings and 2 weeks in the summer. I am for no Reserve bill at all but if we are to have one, keep it American. Keep it nonsegregated.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD BRAMSON.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., May 23, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I congratulate you for introducing the amendment that stopped the Reserve plan. I am opposed to conscription. I'm a Quaker.

However, I hasten to add that I am on the Interracial Kindergarten Committee at St. Petersburg, Fla., and you know how I feel about your amendment. Can say a dozen churches were admitted to United Churches (60 Protestant) a year ago, or more. First time in Southeastern United States. Last winter a dozen pastors admitted to Ministerial Association. It is a slow job. Quakers phoned 60 persons to write governor about the Walter Lee Irvins case. His death sentence has excellent chance of being commuted to life. St. Petersburg Times did fine work on it as did a delegation of ministers. Thought I would mention these items.

DALE BROTHINGTON.

MAY 20, 1955.

DEAR SIR: A note of thanks for your wide-awake work in proposing an antisegregation amendment to the national military reserve plan. Without the alert attention of men such as yourself, discrimination will continue to be preserved.

As an American and a voter I am proud and grateful that you are representing the people of your district.

Sincerely,

L. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1955.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations on your anti-discrimination amendment to the proposed Reserve bill. Americans who value their civil liberties are extremely grateful to you.

I am writing this card both to congratulate you and also to take issue with you. I am a drafted soldier who has 8 months of his 2-year induction to serve. If the Reserve plan would have passed, I would have been required to attend Reserve meetings 1 night a week and to attend camp in the summertime for 17 days. This would continue for 3 years after I was separated from the Army, after serving full time for 2 years in the Army. I feel that the 2 years I am serving is enough to ask. Do you want my life to be regimented after I have served my 2 years? Help protect our freedom.

HAROLD BRAMSON.

MADISON, WIS., June 3, 1955.

Congressman POWELL: Would you be so kind as to send me a copy of your great speech on the universal military service or Reserve act? Also do you have a copy of your Bandung speech.

Thank you.

LUCILE MILLER.

WEST NYACK, N. Y., June 5, 1955.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations to you for proposing the amendment which prevented the passage of H. R. 5297.

The fact that your amendment prevented passage seems to prove, does it not, that the bill cannot be essential to the national safety.

Cordially yours,

MAY CAVIN.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., June 2, 1955.

SIR: I wish to congratulate you for introducing the amendment to H. R. 5297. This was a very well-placed action and I surely hope that it will help to hack away at segregation in and out of the Armed Forces.

Thank you, sir.

Sincerely,

A. LESIAM.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., June 3, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I want to congratulate you on your amendment bill against segregation in the National Guard.

Yours truly,

ANNA WEISS.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., June 2, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I am writing to express my commendation of your introduction of the antisegregation amendment to H. R. 5297 and would also urge your opposition to the bill itself.

Yours truly,

JULIET GREEN.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 19, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: You have my deepest and most heartfelt gratitude and appreciation for your excellent amendment to the national reserve plan, H. R. 5297, which was sent back to committee today. I know that you were opposed to the bill. Your amendment was not only good in itself but also served to defeat a very dangerous bill. Thank you.

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. MANICE.

CARMEL, CALIF., June 11, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: Congratulations on your May 18 bill. We urge you not to accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

Sincerely,

G. COTTON.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, June 16, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I trust you will keep up the fight against the compulsory military service bill—not only from a point of view of segregation, which is bad, but as a bill even without segregation. Also please vote to let the draft die, when the bill on that question comes back from the Senate. To say the least, it is incongruous to force men into military service in a free country. I am an anti-Communist, and was one when our militarists were hobnobbing, as now, with Communist scoundrels. These simulated-attack war scares and the like are all designed by the militarists to scare Congress into continuing them in power—and they are in power. No draft, no compulsory military service of any kind.

J. T. DUNN.

OROSI, CALIF., June 8, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I have read with much interest your brief interview datelined Bandung in the April 29 issue of U. S. News & World Report.

I am convinced that you did a wonderful piece of diplomatic service for the entire Western World while at Bandung.

Unless I am in error, it had been suggested prior to your departure that you be accorded some sort of official status; but political considerations whether real or imagined prevented.

In any case I congratulate you on having gone to Bandung and not having permitted any narrow partisan prejudices to prevent you from being of great service to our country.

Our Congress can use more men of your caliber—and may I add, as well, of your race.

I would remain sincerely,

Rev. R. L. KORTKAMP,

St. James Presbyterian Church.

ELGIN, ILL., June 30, 1955.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We believe administration of Reserve bill 7000 would inevitably reintroduce segregation among the proposed 2 million Reserves. Urge you insist on absolutely no segregation in Reserves.

RALPH E. SNETZER.

DELTA ALPHA LAMBDA,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 27, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: At our June meeting Delta Alpha Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., voted unanimously to send you a letter of encouragement on your amendment to the Reserve training bill and promised to do whatever we can to support you in your efforts to get it passed.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY C. CRAWFORD,
Corresponding Secretary.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 24, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON: It is most unfortunate that the President's advisers misinformed him so that he could make a statement saying that civil-rights safeguards have never been enacted in a bill when everyone knows that they were in 1940 when

our need for military forces were far, far greater than they now are.

I hope that you will fight to the last ditch to see that the nondiscriminatory clauses are kept in the National Guard bill, the school-construction bill (it is only enforcing the Supreme Court decision), and the housing bill. This latter is as much needed here as it is in the South.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. CAREY D. ELDRIDGE.

SILVER SPRING, MD., June 28, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Keep up the good work. I am deeply sympathetic with your efforts to insure the removal of all vestiges of second-class citizenship from the status and treatment of your compatriots.

As regards your stand on the National Reserve setup more power to you. Nonpassage of that bill will reduce infinitesimally the appallingly high expenditures we are making for war purposes, paying for the last and preparing for the next.

(I'm a member of the Society of Friends and a pacifist. I was a successful conscientious objector in World War II.)

As regards the aid bill to education for construction of badly needed schools—as a parent, taxpayer, and educator—I believe that nonpassage of that construction-aid bill will be detrimental to hundreds of thousands of children and not in the best interests of the United States. May I urge you to reexamine your stated intention to attach an integration rider to this bill, if, as it would appear at this stage in our national development, it insures the defeat of that necessary legislation for education and our schools?

Cordially,

JOHN WITHALL.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., June 29, 1955.

Representative CLAYTON POWELL.

DEAR SIR: I understand there is a good chance that the Senate will reintroduce the National Guard provisions in the Reserve bill if the no-segregation clause is left out of the House version.

May God give you strength to get this feature back in. I am on the board of a human-relations council of Bucks County and can safely say the leaders of our community are deeply concerned about this strengthening pattern of segregation.

Power to you,

FRANK LARRABEE.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 27, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,

House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My DEAR MR. POWELL: You are to be commended for your work in opposing universal military training Reserve bill H. R. 2967, and trying to keep segregation out of the Armed Forces. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

FRIEDA B. KOCH.

E. H. KOCH.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin H. Koch.

UTICA, N. Y., June 26, 1955.

The Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: It is good to learn from the New York Times that you intend to continue your fight against the further spread of segregation through passage of a military Reserve bill.

Apparently our President, who has a good record with regard to breaking down segregation and discrimination, is so obsessed with the idea of getting more men under military indoctrination that he will sacrifice antisegregation gains if necessary to achieve that end.

I pray that our Eternal Father will grant you strength, wisdom, and courage in this fight for freedom and brotherhood in our own land.

Yours sincerely,

GELSTON McNEIL.

TOWSON, MD., June 27, 1955.

Representative A. C. POWELL, Jr.,

House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My DEAR MR. POWELL: We wish to encourage you in your efforts to remove from all military branches, racial discrimination. We wish, further, that you recognize the infringements on our basic American freedoms in the entire conscription proposals. We feel that a volunteer Reserve and recruitment is not only more effective—witness the Navy, Air Force, Marines, etc.—less expensive, but more importantly, more American. As we read the hearings we cannot help but feel that such a system can be made to work.

We hope you will work toward all the basic freedoms of our American democracy, which includes freedom from military conscription in peacetime.

Sincerely yours,

BILL and ELEANOR BRAINARD.

W. E. Brainards.

P. S.: We think you may be interested in our letter to President Eisenhower.

TOWSON, MD., June 28, 1955.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: My husband and I have written you at other times of our support of your efforts for peace, justice, and freedom.

Right now, frankly, we cannot understand your support of the national Reserve plan. We ask two questions.

1. You have declared your support of world disarmament, and of the United States cooperating in programs of world development; you made history in your proposal of atoms for peace; you have indicated that "there is no alternative to peace," that every effort should be made toward peaceful settlements of disputes; and that you are willing to discuss in high-level talks issues causing tensions in the world.

How can you at the same time support a 3-million compulsory Reserve plan, and convince anybody in the world of your and America's sincerity? You have asked the Russians to submit evidences of sincerity in their talk of peace. It seems to us that we should be willing to do the same, or don't we mean what we say?

Where should our emphasis be: On world reconstruction and development, with disarmament, or on increasing armaments, with resulting tensions?

2. The national Reserve plan presents many reasons for concern to those citizens who have read the reports of the hearings in the House Armed Services Committee. We feel that the Army can and should maintain sufficient strength by the volunteer method. We do not feel that the hearings indicated the need or the desirability of conscription.

For example, the testimony before the House Armed Services Committee indicated that the trouble with the present Reserve system lies not in the lack of compulsory attendance, but in the lack of program, leadership, and facilities; that the Navy, Air Force, Marines, etc.—all but the Army—know how to utilize volunteers; that the Army has resisted efforts of the National Guard and Organized Reserves to increase their strength through voluntary enlistments.

Does this not indicate a desire of the Army to be more interested in unlimited power of control than in an efficient Reserve? We feel that the Army has sufficient power.

We feel earnestly that in a United States sincerely interested in meeting the problems of our world by constructive, creative measures, the national Reserve plan should be opposed as contrary to our stated purposes.

Young men should be trained and utilized, instead, for constructive work, as our contribution to a peaceful world.

Respectfully yours,

The W. E. BRAINARDS.

P. S.: We cannot reconcile, either, your criticism of Representative POWELL's proposals with your recognition that in the United States there should be no racial discrimination.

If the national Reserve plan is of utmost importance, why not appeal to the southern Representatives to put national interest above their prejudices?

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 26, 1955.

Hon. A. C. POWELL,

House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Congratulations on your stand regarding the inclusion of antisegregation amendments in the military Reserve and school construction bills.

I wonder where we would be today if we did not fight for our nationhood with all we had. Incidentally, you might ask our President if he would endorse limited taxation for the Negro people, in line with the limited rights they have in many States.

Good luck to you always.

Yours very truly,

SILVIA FRIEDMAN.

TOPEKA, KANS., June 24, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

DEAR SIR: You are so right. Stand up and fight. I am for you. You are fighting for your people. I think the President have made a big mistake in coming out against your bill. He have lost my vote. You stand up fight. I am for you.

Yours truly,

WILLIE JACKSON.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., June 28, 1955.

Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I wish to commend you on your stand against the policy of segregation practiced by the Southern States in the National Guard. Please stick to your guns.

Most sincerely,

Dr. HUGO A. OWENS.

OAKLAND, CALIF., June 27, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

DEAR SIR: I have been reading of your gallant fight for antisegregation in the UMT bill. Please accept my sincere appreciation, although not much (if any at all) appears in the local commercial press. This morning I read (not in the commercial press, of course) of President Eisenhower's letter to you in regard to the antisegregation issue. I am utterly disgusted. I hope the Negro people can see where he stands. Keep up the good fight. It is men like you in high office who can serve your people best. It is surely time (and now is the time) for the race you represent to assert itself. I see segregation all around me. It is inhuman and cruel, and I detest it with all my heart.

Sincerely,

ROSE BROWN.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 27, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Thank you, again, for your work against compulsory Reserve. I have just written to 10 Congressmen, again. President seems to want to designate for civil defense (as if there were such a thing against the H-bomb), just military dictatorship.

PEARL A. LAFORCE.

BERKELEY, CALIF., June 13, 1955.
HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I think you are absolutely right that it is of first importance that we show the world that we mean what we may about equality and liberty and justice for all.

I hope you will persist in your effort to retain the antisegregation clause in the UMT bill and will succeed.

You did our country a good turn at Bandung and are doing another one for us now.

Sincerely,

ALICE WOOD.

FARMINGTON, PA., June 10, 1955.
HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: I am writing to you to urge you not to accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

I don't see how President Eisenhower can stand up and talk peace and still urge military training of any kind. Surely there are enough youth who do care to serve in the armed services without taking boys who don't care to serve.

Yours truly,

Mrs. JESSE R. STAIR.

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF., June 15, 1955.
Congressman A. C. POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: We were deeply moved by your report in Nation magazine concerning your great contribution at Bandung in the face of discouragement from our State Department. Such bigotry in high places and such utter stupidity makes us blush. Both the President and the Secretary of State allow subordinates to make decisions where strong leadership is needed. They should have been the first to see that your's could be the Voice of America speaking where most needed. We regret the military outlook today which will never combat communism. Please accept our humble thanks.

Respectfully,

ETHEL and LEWIS SHANLEY.

NEW YORK CITY, June 16, 1955.

MY DEAR REVEREND POWELL: Just a few lines to let you know that I am with you at all times and praying to God to keep you in good health so that you can do your work. For if ever we need you is now. I know you get upset sometimes, but please don't work too hard and get a nervous breakdown, for I have it and I know what it is, for you are right, and for that God will take care of you. If you were not they would not fight you so much. I don't say much but I pray for you and your family every day of my life and in my weak way, anything you want me to do in helping out, please feel free to call on me, for we must stand together now. You know how we stood together in the thirties; we will have to do the same thing now.

Sincerely yours,

Sister in Christ,
Mrs. IDA BENJAMIN.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON HUMAN RIGHTS,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1955.
HON. ADAM C. POWELL, JR.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: For the first time in several decades the House of Representatives has the opportunity to pass on civil-rights legislation. The amendments of Mr. POWELL, of New York, to H. R. 5297 and H. R. 5827 are of vital importance to the rights of

millions of Americans and the welfare of our Nation. You and your fellow Members of Congress now have it within your power to add legislative sanction to the obliteration of second-class citizenship. The American people expect it of you, the ideals of American democracy demand it of you.

The American Council on Human Rights urges your active support of the above amendments. The basic principles involved in each must not be sacrificed for the sake of expediency. The rights of no group of American citizens can be jeopardized without irreparable damage to the rights of all citizens and the principles of democracy.

We have confidence in your sense of duty and your concern for the future of our Nation. We firmly believe they embrace support of the above amendments.

Very truly yours,

AUBREY E. ROBINSON, JR.,
Director.

PENNSVILLE, OHIO, June 14, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: May I encourage you to accept no compromise in Congress to permit men to be assigned to National Guard units where there is segregation.

Respectfully,

PAUL WELLS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., June 14, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Your amendment to H. R. 5297 is not extraneous to the subject of the bill. Whether the proponents of this bill consider the training it would provide educational or a part of our defense system or both, our national policy on segregation has been clearly stated and cannot legitimately be violated. The need for clear-cut provision on this point in the bill is evidenced by the furor which your amendment has raised. Unless the Reserve program had been recognized as another opportunity to thwart desegregation there would have been no occasion for the present excitement over your amendment.

So far as defense of our Nation in a hostile world is concerned, there is no other single point at which we are more seriously compromised in the eyes of two-thirds of mankind than in this matter of segregation and racial discrimination. Any defense built on the false premise of white supremacy can only add to the number of our potential enemies and therefore to ever greater demands for defense.

We urge you not to accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to segregated National Guard units, either State or National.

Respectfully yours,

ANDREW BACHELS.
ISABEL G. BACHELS.

OAKLAND, CALIF., June 14, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I wish to cheer and support your latest effort to get desegregation in the Armed Forces. I firmly believe all citizens will benefit immensely when the artificially created color bars are smashed.

I am against any form or shape of UMT as being un-American and not nearly as effective as sincere peace negotiations. At first I hoped your rider was to kill the bill (wishful thinking).

I hope you will make every effort to get support for your amendment.

Yours truly,

B. LINTON.

OAKLAND, CALIF., June 14, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is in reference to your amendment to the compulsory reserve bill which bars assignment or enlistment of men in any National Guard unit practicing racial segregation.

In the first place, I am very much opposed to any form of UMT (and regardless of what this bill is called, let no one be deceived that it is not a UMT bill).

In the second place, I would strongly oppose removal of your antisegregation amendment even if I were in favor of the rest of the bill.

Hence, I urge you to do all in your power to prevent removal of this amendment.

Your truly,

ED LINTON.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH,
Edwardsville, Ill., June 13, 1955.
HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I want to compliment you on the stand you have taken on the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297, relative to ending racial segregation. I hope you will not compromise on this important issue.

Sincerely yours,

CLYDE FUNKHOUSER.

OAKLAND, CALIF., June 11, 1955.
Re H. R. 5297.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I hope you will not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation. In my opinion, H. R. 5297 is a compulsory bill and should not be considered at this time.

Sincerely yours,

ETHEL COHEN.

HARREN'S SALES AGENCY,
Rocky Mount, N. C., June 14, 1955.
Re: Amendment prohibiting segregated National Guard.
HON. ADAM C. POWELL,
Congressman from New York,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: On behalf of the Rocky Mount chapter of the NAACP, we, the undersigned, take this method of commending you for your forthright espousal of the cause minority-group citizens in your efforts in getting the so-called Powell amendment passed the House of Representatives even though it has been pigeonholed by Representative VINSON, of Georgia.

We have previously written to Representative L. H. FOUNTAIN, of our district, and Senator W. KERR SCOTT, asking them to support this measure. We have received a declaration of their intention to "give it careful study" when it comes up. Of course, we do not really expect them to support it because our region has long practiced the matter of segregated National Guard units and we do not—we regret to admit—have sufficient race voters to cause our Congressmen to worry about us.

But, in view of press reports which interpret the administration as blaming you with holding up the 2,900,000-man national defense program with the amendment which would give all men an equal right to belong to the guard, we strongly urge you to stick by your guns and don't give in. We hope that your colleagues, Representatives Dawson and Diggs, will help to run the interference, along with other liberals, while you

continue to carry the ball for true Americanism.

Very sincerely,
 Charlie Jones, president, Rocky Mount, N. C., NAACP; J. B. Harren, acting secretary; Mrs. Emma Leonard, treasurer; Louis Pippen; Jasper Braswell; John H. Joyner; Elmar Braswell; Chester William; Rev. E. D. Joyner.

BERKELEY, CALIF., June 13, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
 House Office Building,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: I am all behind you in your insistence against racial segregation in the compulsory Reserve bill. I hope also that you will not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

I disagree with President Eisenhower when he says your amendment is extraneous to the Reserve bill and that your amendment should not be used to kill the Reserve bill. In our present international relations it is vital that we maintain and promote the principle of racial equality in all our legislation and practices. I am opposed to any such bill as the proposed compulsory Reserve bill which does not make our declaration for racial equality crystal clear.

I am also opposed to the Reserve bill because of the compulsory feature, and because I am still opposed in our traditionally free country to the imposition on our youth of universal military training of any sort in a permanent form. It goes against all our traditions and I do not believe such compromise with our basic principles is justified by the present world situation. In fact, I think compulsory military training, even sugar-coated by the device of Reserves, is more of a danger than a help to the peace of the world.

Very sincerely,

ALLEN P. LOVEJOY.

EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 12, 1955.

Representative ADAM POWELL.

DEAR SIR: We want to let you know how glad we are that you had the courage to add the amendment against segregation to the UMT bill. It is time this country treated all citizens in the same way.

We can't get rid of wars in the world until we get rid of injustice and discrimination in our own country.

Sincerely,

BERTHA McDONALD.

DEAR MR. POWELL: We are grateful for your stand in this issue and wish to thank you for your firm conviction and clear voice.

Sincerely,

E. QUACKENBUSH.

RED HOOK, N. Y., June 14, 1955.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
 The White House,
 Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: My husband and I are pleased with your continual efforts for peace. We do not feel, however, that you are acting consistently in supporting the Reserve bill.

First, let us suppose that the United States still faces a real military threat: Do you not feel that this Reserve plan will require a great deal of money (I have read estimates from \$2 to \$3 billion yearly) to train very insufficiently a large number of men in a system producing low morale? Do you really feel that this kind of Reserve will serve our national defense? Is not the requirement for our national defense one of top order professional soldiers of considerable technical skill and high morale? What do you think of Major General Hobson's statement that the Air Force does not need or want this kind of military machinery to obtain its quotas at its standards—that the

Air Force would hire civilians rather than use the draft?

Second, let's face the problem of building peace, which to us is an even more important subject. I wish to remind you of the document which the United States representatives presented at the United Nations Disarmament Commission (published in the May 16 New York Times): We said, "All states * * * should pledge themselves as a first step toward the reduction of armaments and armed forces not to increase their armaments and armed forces above the level of appropriations for those purposes in 1955." I feel that the United States Congress and President would be showing a lack of good faith and good judgment to legislate the present Reserve bill while we talk thus at disarmament conferences. I feel that as a nation we are showing a lack of faith in the way of peace by our very expenditure of many, many dollars per capita per year for preparation of protection and less than a dollar per capita per year on the United Nations and peace agencies.

The Reserve plan looks to us at its best like one more try at scare-technique diplomacy and at its worst like greed for power at any price by the Pentagon. It is time we learned that the scare techniques are not diplomacy and that we will be caught in our own snares if we don't learn. One of the worst snares will be the increased bureaucracy and power of the Pentagon, should the Reserve plan be enacted. Further, we can't talk peace and live rearmament and expect to gain peace or respect from any nation, large or small, friend or foe.

We do feel that the administration has a fine record in civil rights. The Powell amendment is important to us, not only for the civil rights involved, but because it gives time for continued consideration of the Reserve plan.

Our prayers are with you as you make tremendous decisions and influence others to make them. We urge you to reconsider prayerfully the Reserve plan in the light of your call to be influential in the world's search for peace on earth.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. BOYD QUACKENBUSH.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 10, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
 House of Representatives,
 Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: We want to congratulate you for introducing the amendment which prevented the passage of the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297.

Your amendment which would end racial segregation in the National Guard in 27 States, proves that this bill is not essential to national defense in the minds of southern militarists like VINSON, or they would not have sidetracked it because of this one amendment.

We don't need this bill. Please defeat it.

Very sincerely,

RALPH A. MILLIGAN,
 MRS. RALPH MILLIGAN.

OXFORD MILLS, ONTARIO, June 11, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
 Member of Congress,
 House Office Building,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am very much opposed to any laws that make for compulsory military training, even for 6 months. We want our country to be a Nation of freemen, not tools and subjects of military power. Thousands of Europeans, and the best of stock, fled to America in the past to get away from the military training and Army life, of those European countries, who had military training, which was compulsory, and for at least 3 years. Well, with all their military training, they did not prevent war, on the con-

trary these ready and well-trained helped the dictators and others as bad to wage wars of aggression, like Germany and Japan. Let us run our country in the American way, not copying the ways of Europe. I always think that the Hitlerites and the Nazis were the finished product of generations of enforced military training.

Democracy and militarism can never live together in any country, one or the other will dominate. Let us make sure that any form of American militarism never gets its stranglehold on our country.

Yours very truly,

E. K. BARNARD,
 American living in Canada.

SENECA, KANS., June 16, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are much opposed to the compulsory Reserve bill. Please do not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. F. B. ROOTS.

MINNEAPOLIS, KANS., June 16, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: We urge you not to accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation. Please hold firm on this.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. OMAR JOYCE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 19, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
 House of Representatives,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Am very happy about your rider on the military reserve bill. I have just 2 months more of active duty as a draftee, and object to segregation.

Let's keep in touch with each other.

DAVID H. MILBAUER.

AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSEMBLY,

Green Lake, Wis., June 19, 1955.

DEAR DR. POWELL: I just want to express my gratitude to you for your brilliant leadership in the House of Representatives in demanding racial justice especially by insisting on riders on those appropriations that protect our rights. I especially want to thank you for your victory in stopping the latest military training measure which permits racial discrimination in our National Guard units.

We are mighty proud that we have men of your stature in the Congress.

Yours sincerely,

SAMUEL D. PROCTOR,
 Virginia Union University.

WOLVERINE BUILDING SERVICE, INC.,
 Modesto, Calif., June 17, 1955.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
 House Office Building,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I appreciate the stand you have taken against racial segregation in the compulsory Reserve bill.

I hope you will continue to stand your ground on this issue and will not make any compromise whatsoever. Thank you for the good job you are doing.

Yours very truly,

GALE NUTSON.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 19, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.,
 House Office Building,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I write to beg you to stand firm and not retreat one inch from your amendment barring segregation in the

Reserve program. You may save our country from growing militarism.

Yours sincerely,

ANNA COPE EVANS.

BOWBELLS, N. DAK., June 18, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Member, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to congratulate you for introducing the amendment regarding segregation to the compulsory Reserve bill H. R. 5297. I believe this bill is highly militaristic and undemocratic and should remain shelved.

Yours truly,

M. B. STOKES.

ELK CITY, OKLA., June 19, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: I want to commend you heartily on your courage and statesmanship in inserting the antisegregation amendment into the proposed Reserve bill. If our assertions concerning democracy are to mean anything, we must make them a reality now. As you so well know, the other nations are watching to see how our actions measure up to our assertions. You are doing our Nation a real service in making us develop a democracy which does not include second-class citizens.

I hope you will continue your courageous stand against segregation despite the tremendous pressures being applied by the administration forces. My prayers will continue that you will do all within your power to defeat such segregation attempts.

Once again, thanks for the fine work you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD S. LEHMAN, M. D.

WARMINSTER, PA., June 19, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: We congratulate you for introducing the amendment that prevented the passage of H. R. 5297 in the House a few weeks ago. You prove that this bill is not essential to national defense in the minds of southern militarists like VINSON, or they would not have sidetracked it because of this one amendment.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS and ETHEL COLLINS.

GENERAL BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION,
OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.,
Raleigh, N. C., June 18, 1955.

Hon. A. CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: You have taken a courageous stand relative to the National Guard unit. Please accept my heartiest congratulations.

Yours truly,

O. L. SHERRILL.

THE COMMUNITY METHODIST CHURCH,
San Bruno, Calif., June 14, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I hope that you will not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to segregated National Guard units. I admire the stand you have taken and sincerely hope you stand by it.

Cordially yours,

ANDREW JUVINALL.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 17, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: First of all I want to congratulate you for introducing the anti-segregation amendment to the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297, and then for having the courage to stand by it in the face of

unfair criticism and opposition. It is so absolutely in line with the recent Supreme Court decision, that its rightness cannot be questioned by any fair-minded citizen.

Secondly, it has brought great satisfaction to those who are opposed to the bill because of its military implications. It has proved that even those who formerly supported the bill do not really feel that it is essential to the security of the United States, otherwise they would not have so easily shelved the bill. To pass such a bill at a time when our President goes to the meeting of the Big Four in order to find steps toward peace is not only inconsistent but unrealistic. We cannot make protestations for peace and then at the same time pass legislation to increase enormously our military forces.

Sincerely,

MISS EDNA C. HAVILAND.

FRIENDS MEMORIAL CHURCH,

Berkeley, Calif., June 15, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: We of the peace committee of Friends Memorial Church wish to thank you for your fine efforts in fighting the militarization of our traditionally peace-loving Nation, specifically your recent effort to prevent the passage of H. R. 5297.

We know and appreciate the tremendous pressures under which you labor. Especially pressing are the forces pushing for military expenditures and military control of the Nation. In the minds of those who advocate UMT, mass retaliation, peacetime conscription, and atomic development for defense, is the realization that ultimately the answer to world tensions cannot be war, for modern warfare would mean the annihilation of mankind.

From your commendable efforts in this area, one would feel assured that you realize that "where all men prepare for war, war becomes inevitable," and that, instead of more soldiers and bigger bombs, we need to take advantage of what little time we have to build constructively and generously for peace through:

1. Our activities in the U. N. and its many agencies.
2. A bigger point 4 in Asia without military strings.
3. Banning of mass destruction weapons.
4. Sincere efforts for disarmament.

Your job is not easy, but affords a great challenge. We pray that God's infinite wisdom may be your guide, and His power your aid.

We wish to thank and congratulate you for your stand on this vital subject.

Yours in His fellowship,

LUTHER S. DISTLER,
Chairman, Peace Committee.

[From the Pittsburgh Courier of
June 18, 1955]

SECURITY AND SEGREGATION

President Eisenhower urged, with obvious feeling, last Wednesday that the Powell amendment to the manpower reserve bill be removed. It was clear from what the President said that he did not think it fair, even patriotic, to attach an antisegregation rider to the bill.

What the President said is so important that we quote him in part:

"It is entirely erroneous to try to get legislation of this character through by tacking it on to something that is so vital to the security of the United States. * * *

"I just don't believe that it is the place to have any kind of extraneous legislation."

The President truthfully said that the record of his administration on carrying out

its pledges in this whole field of segregation is a good one.

However, we seriously disagree with the President and his resentment toward the Powell resolution, particularly to the language which implies that segregation is an extraneous issue and to the suggestion that those who support such an amendment are carelessly and recklessly jeopardizing the security of the United States.

Referring to the controversial rider, the President says: "Why not put these things on their own and decide them?"

Well, that is exactly what was done when the Nation adopted the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution, what was done when the United States Supreme Court outlawed racial segregated public schools and colleges, and what was done when the President ended segregation and discrimination because of race or color in the Armed Forces.

Bluntly, the President would characterize the Powell amendment as racially selfish and inimical to the best interests of the country as a whole.

From this position he would place blame for the precarious position of the bill, and whatever it might mean to national security, on Mr. POWELL or the racial group to which Mr. POWELL belongs.

That is a false impression to spread from the White House.

Mr. POWELL's amendment simply prohibits the assignment or enlistment of men in any National Guard or Reserve unit practicing racial segregation.

How ridiculous and paradoxical it would be for the Federal Government to outlaw Jim Crowism in the regular Armed Forces and then turn around and subsidize it in the various States in deference to ideas of racial separatism and white supremacy.

The amendment was voted through in the House of Representatives 126-87. When Chairman VINSON, of the Armed Services Committee, asked the House to throw out the Powell amendment, he lost 167-143.

The segregationists then got together. They said they would kill the bill rather than pass it with the Powell amendment.

Actually, it is these segregationists, mostly from Southern States, who are holding up the bill and creating the risk of national security, if any, about which the President is so much concerned.

Why does not the President ask these men to face up to the facts of life so far as national security is concerned?

Standing pat by his amendment, Congressman POWELL said:

"When the colored peoples are being wooed by communism, we cannot afford to do anything to suggest that we are going backward."

We agree. There is nothing more vital to the security of the United States than the manner in which we can make the democracy we talk about work at home.

No manpower reserve, regardless of size, nor atom nor hydrogen bombs, will make us secure if we do not succeed in convincing the rest of the world, mostly colored, that we are not hypocrites on this matter of democracy.

Instead of being extraneous, we believe the Powell amendment to be essential to the manpower reserve bill.

We believe the President should train his guns on the foes of the Powell amendment, those who would keep America from being a living demonstration of the concept that here equality of opportunity for any one citizen is far more valuable for our internal and external strength than a carload of hydrogen bombs.

This is our position and the President can scarcely expect us to blow hot and cold with the same breath, as it were, on matters so vital to our future progress.

[From the Afro-American of June 14, 1955]

WE'RE DISAPPOINTED, MR. PRESIDENT

All Americans who believe in justice and fair play must have been sorely disappointed in President Eisenhower's remarks at his press conference last week.

In one breath the President says that trained National Guard units are vital to our defense program and that men in every hamlet who may be called upon to defend their country should have advantage of this prior training.

And in the next breath, he insists that the 21 States which have Jim Crow units or forbid colored men to enlist in the National Guard should be permitted the use of Federal funds to continue to do so.

We say that for President Eisenhower to link these two statements is shocking. It is unworthy of him.

Segregation in the Nation's Armed Forces has been abolished by the President's order.

Segregation as enforced by the various States has been outlawed by the United States Supreme Court.

Enforced public segregation is a lawless procedure, and has no connection with what the President benignly calls social progress.

Neither is it merely a question of individuals having their way as Mr. Eisenhower puts it.

It is a question of the Government, State and Federal, and, above all, the Nation's Chief Executive, acknowledging the United States Constitution and enforcing it.

The President's Reserve and National Guard bill is not being held up by ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, whose antisegregation amendment was approved by a majority in the House of Representatives.

Mr. POWELL is not the culprit as the President so unfairly implies.

The blame should be laid squarely at the doorstep of CARL VINSON, of Georgia.

Placing prejudice above patriotism, Mr. VINSON, as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, has pigeonholed the measure because he doesn't want Georgia's National Guard to accept all qualified citizens as required by law.

Mr. VINSON knows, even if Mr. Eisenhower doesn't, that if allowed to come to a vote, the bill, POWELL's amendment included, would pass overwhelmingly.

We submit it's time the President stood up to the lawless southern minority rather than ask millions of patriotic American citizens to postpone once again full enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

If he doesn't, we hope Congress never passes the measure.

[From the Washington Afro-American of June 11, 1955]

UNTRUE AND UNFAIR

The persistent attempt of politicians and daily newspapers to blame Representative POWELL for congressional inaction on the military Reserve bill is both unfair and untrue.

Mr. POWELL's action in offering an amendment which would prevent States hostile to equal citizenship from using Federal funds to promote this discrimination and their viewpoint was right and fully justified.

Mr. Eisenhower was illadvised to refer to the Powell amendment as extraneous and erroneous. It was neither of these.

The truth is that Mr. POWELL was merely following the principle outlined by the President himself on numerous occasions.

At his press conference on March 19, 1953, in reply to a question, Mr. Eisenhower permitted himself to be quoted as saying:

"I will repeat it again and again, whenever Federal funds are expended I do not see how any American can justify, legally, logically, or morally discrimination in the expenditure of these funds. If there are any benefits to be derived from them all should share,

regardless of such inconsequential factors as race or religion."

And on April 7, 1954, the President reaffirmed his position, "That where Federal funds are involved there should be no discrimination based on any reason."

Mr. Eisenhower was either right on those dates or wrong last week when he was sharply critical of Mr. POWELL for winning the House approval of an amendment which puts teeth in the President's oft-repeated philosophy.

It's a certainty that Mr. Eisenhower can't have it both ways.

We submit that any Congressman who votes for a military Reserve bill, Federal aid to school legislation, or housing measures which does not contain amendments like Mr. POWELL's is not only voting against civil rights, he's voting against the very Constitution he has sworn to uphold and defend.

We ask what is the objection to the Powell amendment?

Would anyone at this late date argue that a Jim Crow National Guard is good for the country?

If so, he would foolishly be flying in the face of the professional opinion of every military expert in the United States, who knows that the superiority of an integrated Army is a battle-tested fact.

The Baltimore Evening Sun, speaking from its usual paternalistic heights, says that segregation is for the best interest of colored people.

That is an unmitigated lie.

Moreover, we deeply resent the audacity of anybody, including the Sun, telling us what is for our best interests.

We know, better than anyone else, where our best interests lie.

We oppose segregation wherever it raises its ugly head.

For we know far better than anyone who has ever suffered its galling and frustrating indignities that it is neither in our best interest nor those of our country.

MANHATTAN AND BEYOND

(By Lester B. Granger)

Last week President Eisenhower made a strong statement denouncing the practice of rider legislation. In this the President was right. But he included in his denunciation the antisegregation amendment proposed by Representative POWELL to the bill creating a national military Reserve. In this the President was wrong.

A rider is a last-minute addition to a bill which seeks to do something opposed to the bill's true objective or apart from its original purpose. Mr. POWELL's offered amendment is neither opposed to, nor apart from the purpose of establishing a national military Reserve. If it is, then everything that Presidents Eisenhower and Truman authorized in desegregation of our Armed Forces had no military importance.

The fact, of course, is that military integration was literally a lifesaver for the American people. It meant no more race riots in the Army or Navy; it meant maximum use of all manpower; it meant improved morale for white and colored servicemen alike. And all of these added up to greater efficiency in our fighting forces and lives saved in the 3 years of fighting in Korea.

There is no difference between a military Regular and a Reserve when the shooting starts. Members of Reserve outfits get transferred to Regular regiments, and vice versa. An officer who gets his promotion the Reserve way is apt to find himself among a bunch of 90-day wonders with bars or stripes—or among hard-bitten fellow-officers who came up the hard way. In either case he's expected to produce the goods, and the same thing goes for noncoms and petty officers and the men in the ranks.

Thus, it's important now, when we're planning an extension and improvement of our

military Reserve system, to plan it the right way. There is only one right way, and that's the democratic way, as our Supreme Court pointed out regard public-school education. If there are Southern Congressmen and Senators who'd rather have no military Reserve system than have a democratic one, the answer is not to stop trying for democracy. The answer is to level all the guns of public opinion at the recalcitrants until they are forced to surrender—or until fresh reinforcements come up to run right over them. That's the way General Ike would have done on the military battlefield in case of being confronted with such a problem. It's also the way for President Ike to handle this problem, which has such strong battle potentials for the future.

We've seen the democratic interest betrayed too often for political or other expediency in the past. Senator Wagner refused amendments protecting the Negroes' job interests when he introduced his Labor Relations Act nearly 20 years ago. Result, Negro workers suffered seniority losses, which have not yet been recaptured, President Roosevelt brushed off appeals to protect FHA and public housing against Jim Crow planning and administration. Result, we have Jim Crow housing on a scale never before reached.

President Eisenhower should be warned by the fatal errors of his Democratic predecessors. He ought to retract on segregation in our national military Reserve by exempting the Powell amendment from his denunciation of rider legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1955.

Just wanted to congratulate you on the wonderful work on the UMT bill.

J. FRANKLYN BOURNE,
Attorney at Law.

TACOMA, WASH., June 15, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: May I congratulate you for introducing the amendment against segregation in the UMT Ready Reserve bill. I have been very much concerned about this bill because I have 2 boys, one 12 years old and another 18 years. I believe that UMT and compulsory Reserve systems will lead us further along the road to militarism and away from peace, and I know that talking boys out of college and away from home influences is bad for them. I also believe that racial discrimination is un-American. Furthermore, the fact that Representative VINSON was willing to sidetrack the UMT Ready Reserve bill after adoption of your amendment shows that the bill is not necessary for national defense.

Thank you for the fine work you are doing in the interests of world brotherhood. I believe that the newspapers reported your attendance at the conference of anticolonial countries sponsored by India. I shall be interested in learning more about your activities and hope the press will give good coverage.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. G. H. HESS.

SALEM, OREG., June 14, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Congratulations and thanks for introducing the amendment which has held up passage of the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297. It has seemed that we were in imminent danger of the bill passing and the United States going further along the road of militarism. It would certainly be a service to our citizens to have all racial segregation abolished, but it will be an even greater service to not have any form of UMT.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT H. MILLER.

JUNE 18, 1955.

Hon. CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Permit me to congratulate you on your firm stand regarding any compromise on segregation in the compulsory Reserve bill.

As a citizen who believes strongly in no segregation, I urge you not to accept any conditions which would permit segregation in our Armed Forces.

Sincerely yours,

MIRIAM NICHOLAS.

CASTRO VALLEY, CALIF., June 16, 1955.
Representative ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Some of us in this Nation are glad you are taking the stand on non-segregation in the Reserves planned for the military training program. It deserves standing by it securely, and even blocking the military-conscription program as outlined. A bunch of us here are Quakers and are much against the military having any more hold over our boys than it now does. Thank you for your part.

Very truly yours,

VIRGIL K. WILLIAMS.

CINCINNATI, OHIO., June 21, 1955.
Hon. CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Congratulations on stand against proposed Reserve bill. I hope and pray you will stand firm in your position against segregation.

Rev. MAURICE MCCrackin.

BROOKLINE, MASS., June 15, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: May I express my sincere appreciation of the very fine stand you have taken with your valuable and timely amendment barring segregation in the Reserve program (and, I hope, wherever segregation appears).

I am also very thankful that you exposed the Senate plan to circumvent the democratic processes by tying the President's Reserve program without the antisegregation amendment to the draft bill approved by the House. We count greatly on your efforts and your leadership in abolishing this undemocratic compulsory Reserve bill.

I must also congratulate you on your speech at Bandung. It was magnificent. I read it with great admiration for your generous patriotism.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

M. B. MALONE.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 18, 1955.
Hon. CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: May I commend you heartily for your efforts not to allow the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297 to be passed by the Armed Services Committee of the House and will you continue in your good work to secure equal rights for all citizens. Please do not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation. You will have my wholehearted support and that of all citizens who are fighting for equal rights.

Yours very sincerely,

MARGARET VON SELLE.

WALTON, IND., June 19, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I was glad to hear that you had introduced an amendment to the UMT bill

which would end segregation in the National Guard. It was something which we as a Christian Nation should always have had. Also, I realize that this amendment was responsible for shelving the UMT bill, for which I am most thankful.

I feel that UMT is undemocratic in action and that to work for peace effectively we cannot have compulsory military training at home. I favor a strong defense, but one on a volunteer basis and one which will not topple our national economy. I hope you will continue to work to preserve our freedom with the courage which you showed in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD J. MARTIN.

AN OPEN LETTER

IS IT WRONG TO DO RIGHT?

To the Members of both Houses of Congress:

GENTLEMEN: The position you have taken on the housing bill and the Powell amendment to it has almost staggered the world. To take Government money and give one group of people a front street community and exclude another is a sin.

You have run head on with the truth and it is going to expose your nakedness before this generation. This bill is going to prove whether you the President, and the whole Government mean to do the right thing or to just pretend to do right. The day of finding or offering excuses for righteousness is gone. If a parent put one child in a nice room and in charge of the guarding of the house and put the other child in the basement without any responsibility, the latter could not respect them as parents. So it is with government. The manner in which you cater to blind segregationists, whose racial attitudes were warped in the cradle following the Civil War—will cause the colored people all over the world to lose respect for your integrity.

People of the South are almost innocent of the inherent prejudices and cannot be listened to by sane leadership of our day and age. You must not and cannot afford to legislate segregated law in a world where man is right now trembling before the "bar of God" condemned for breaking the Golden Rule.

We will never make this a Christian society until we become Christians. A Christian is not necessarily a churchgoer, or a sacred speechmaker, but one who has the steel courage to sacrifice wrong for right.

It is not a question of Mr. POWELL's war with anyone; it is a question of, "Do you want our respect by being a Christian human being, our confidence, fidelity, or our hope for righteous sacrament?" If so, gentlemen, "the ax is laid unto the root of the trees." Therefore, every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire.

Sirs, give us fair, impartial, and unadulterated leadership immediately. This is the way to remove hatred and malice from the world. In doing this you prevent the atomic bombs dropping on your housetops. You make it easier for your children to live among other people and unborn generations will love you for doing right; historians will smile as they thumb through the pages of your biography as they do Lincoln and others.

However, if you bow to the idol of injustice, legislate another curse on this society, which looks like spit dripping from the Golden Rule, then I shall go on my knees and tell the God which I serve that you are no more worthy to be spared from His wrath; that you are neither hot nor cold, and He will spew you out of His mouth.

Rev. THEODORE ALLEN,
Director of the New World Church
of All Faiths, Washington, D. C.

SAN JOSE, CALIF., June 14, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Would like to urge you not to accept any compromise which permits men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

Thanks for your stand in helping we the human race to better understand our brothers and sisters, with kindness and courage, to sit down as a group and apply our Christian precepts to all.

May the spirit of the Great Creator guide the people of America and all other peoples of different countries.

Sincerely,

Mrs. LULU A. MATEO.

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF., June 14, 1955.
Representative ADAM C. POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Through the Friends' News Letter I learned of your amendment to the Reserve bill. I urge you not to accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

This compulsory Reserve bill gives too much power to the military in any case.

Respectfully,

ETHEL I. SHANLEY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 16, 1955.
Representative ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I want to congratulate you for your sense of democracy and your expression of it in the antisegregation amendment to the National Services Training Act. I hope you will stand firm on this and that you have equally as alert and concerned colleagues in the Senate who will take appropriate action if that body attempts to get through a bill without protective amendments.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) MARION L. CAMPBELL.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are deeply appreciative of your sponsoring the antisegregation amendments in connection with the Military Reserve bill, Federal aid to school construction, and housing measures. We are contacting all Pennsylvanians on these three committees and strongly urging their support.

We find it difficult to believe, in the light of the Supreme Court decision, that our duly elected representatives so flagrantly ignore the spirit and the letter of that decision.

We agree with your position that only by practicing democracy here at home, will we be able to influence the thinking of those throughout the world, whose support we sorely need.

Again we wish to commend you for your efforts and assure you that we will do everything possible to influence our representatives.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) MARION B. JORDON,
Executive Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 14, 1955.
Rabbi MEYER M. ABRAMOWITZ,
Temple Beth Israel, Sharon, Pa.

DEAR SIR: We are vitally concerned with the Federal aid to school construction bill and the antisegregation amendment, prepared by Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, of New York City. We believe you will agree

that any allocation of funds to States currently practicing segregation in schools would violate both the spirit and the letter of the Supreme Court decisions of May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955.

We urge that you write or wire Representative AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY, of Greensburg, chairman of the House Labor Subcommittee, to which has been assigned the job of drafting the school-construction bill; Representatives CARROLL KEARNS, of Farrell, Pa., and SAMUEL K. MCCONNELL, of Wynnwood, Pa., members of the subcommittee.

Those of us who have suffered as a result of segregation and discrimination can anticipate what will happen in certain sections of this country in the allocation of moneys for aid-to-school construction, unless safeguards are provided.

Russell Bradley, of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, has suggested your name. We will be most grateful for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) MARION B. JORDON,
Executive Secretary.

(Also sent to Rabbi Joseph Levine, 114 Alexander Ave., Greensburg, Pa.)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 13, 1955.

Hon. AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY,
Chairman, House Labor Subcommittee,
House of Representatives, Washing-
ton, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Pittsburgh branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the official spokesman for close to 4,000 western Pennsylvanians. It is an accurate and truthful reflection of the prevailing attitudes of these members to say that we are vitally concerned with the passage of the Federal aid to school construction bill with the antisegregation amendment, proposed by Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, of New York City.

It is extremely difficult for us to understand, in the light of the Supreme Court decisions of May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955, how any of our duly elected representatives would not vote for this all-important safeguard. We believe that unless participation in Federal funds, allotted to States, is based on a policy of nonsegregation, and nondiscrimination, it is a grave violation of the spirit and letter of the Supreme Court decision.

We urge you as chairman of the House Labor Subcommittee to vote for this legislation with the antisegregation amendment. Thank you for cooperating.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) MARION B. JORDON,
Executive Secretary.

(Also sent to the Honorable SAMUEL K. MCCONNELL and the Honorable CARROLL KEARNS.)

TRINITY EVANGELICAL AND
REFORMED CHURCH,
Mount Vernon, Ind., June 15, 1955.
Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I want to commend you for your action in seeking that any proposed national Reserves military program be racially nonsegregated and hope that regardless of the actions of other Members of Congress that you continue your stand.

My deeper hope is that the proposed national Reserve plan be definitely defeated on its own grounds regardless of segregation policies, for I believe it contradictory to our best national welfare and the cause of genuine peace, being more a tool of the Pentagon to control American youth and to eventually so indoctrinate the thinking of our people that we shall never be able to see peace but always the prospects of war. I

also hold it to be in violation of the principles of our national foundations in regard to military compulsions as a free people in a free nation.

Accept my thanks for whatever you may do to defeat such proposals.

Sincerely yours,

AUGUST E. BINDER.

AP0 164, NEW YORK, N. Y., June 14, 1955.
Hon. CLAYTON POWELL,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to show my great appreciation and compliments on recent actions taken on the compulsory Reserve bill. I am stationed in Karlsruhe, Germany, being a potential attorney at law in the future. I would like you to know you are not alone in your segregation and equal-rights bill. If the NAACP accomplishes as much in future years as was accomplished in the past years it will be a milestone for the colored race. Many years I have wondered when someone would bring up the fact that Americans are dying on battlefields, colored and white, and no one mentions the color of skin. Good enough to die together but not good enough to live under equal conditions. After reading the outcome of the Reserve bill many rejoiced that the bill was shelved. I rejoice on the fact that why it was shelved, not the verdict but the circumstances. I close now.

Yours very truly,

ALBERT JEFFERSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., June 13, 1955.
Representative ADAM POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I want to congratulate you on your success in blocking the compulsory Reserve bill and for bringing out in the open the discrimination in our Army. I believe if we proclaim we are building up an Army to defend democracy in the world we should start it right at home by granting it to our Negro citizens in all phases of life.

I hope you will continue your firm stand for this amendment despite strong forces in the Government who want to pass this bill over the opposition of countless Americans.

Respectfully,

MATHILDA SELIGER.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH,
Detroit, Mich., June 14, 1955.
Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I write to thank you on behalf of this great metropolitan congregation for introducing the amendment which really prevented passage of the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297.

It was your amendment which really prevented passing of this bill. We are against racial segregation, of course, in any form.

However, all this seems to prove to us that this bill is not essential to national defense in the minds of southern militarists like Mr. Vinson, or they would not have sidetracked it because of this one amendment.

We really think that the bill is a mistake; that it is a concealed and hidden universal military training program to give us a mind conditioning that will make us into a militaristic Nation.

Sincerely yours,

E. SHURLEY JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 14, 1955.
Rev. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REVEREND POWELL: I have been meaning to write you for some time to express my appreciation for your stand on the Reserve bill in general, and on your amendment in particular. If all of us who attended

our anti-UMT meeting had done as much and remained as firm as you have, we would be even better off today.

The only purpose of this letter is to express my respect for your position and the hope that your firm stand against segregation and conscription can be maintained.

Sincerely,

ROBERT GILMORE.

P. S. I was very interested in Bandung. I think you did a most remarkable job.

JENKINTOWN, PA., June 22, 1955.
Representative ADAM C. POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I wish to commend you for your opposition to the Reserve bill and I hope you will continue to oppose this new version of it.

I had thought that this measure had been shelved at least for this session of Congress, but now I see they are trying to push it through in another form.

In one form or another it is all the same thing, universal military training, and this is completely incompatible with our concept of democracy.

We urge you to continue to fight this legislation. We are thankful that there are men in Washington such as yourself who are staunchly opposing it.

Sincerely,

MARGARET LONGSHORE.

CINCINNATI 20, OHIO, June 22, 1955.
The Honorable A. CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Just to encourage you in your stand concerning segregation in the Reserve bill. We trust you will hold on to your original views.

Sincerely,

Mrs. H. F. STURM.

FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE, June 20, 1955.
DEAR SIR: I would like to congratulate you on your stand on the Army Reserve bill. May you continue on your views and continued to fight for our people.

I hope that I will be able to join you and others to get those rights which are due to us.

Sincerely yours,

Pvt. HARRY L. PARKER.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 22, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We urge you not to withdraw the antisegregation clause in the Army Reserve legislation, before Congress at the present time. Stand firmly for your amendment as you originally introduced it.

We read that in many sections of the country the public school authorities are quietly accepting the Supreme Court decision regarding integration. Let's do what we can to move forward in all areas of our national life.

Yours sincerely,

LYDIA SIEHL.
LOUISE K. SIEHL.
CLARA T. SIEHL.

DETROIT, MICH., June 21, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I was very much surprised to read of the introduction into the House of a new military Reserve bill after H. R. 5297 was beaten so soundly. I was even more astonished to read the following in the Detroit Free Press of June 21: "Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Democrat, of New York, whose antisegregation fight forced the House to abandon an earlier measure, said he probably would support the bill. He

called the measure 'a clean-cut victory for me'."

How, by any standard, could this be described as a clean-cut victory for you? There is no indication whatever that the proposed new bill will not become the tool of Jim Crow segregationists. How in the name of justice can you desert the people whose rights you defended so well in the fight against H. R. 5297? It is my belief that unless you make an honest, wholehearted attempt to place an antisegregation clause in the new bill, that the people of this country will say that ADAM CLAYTON POWELL was not sincere in his fight against H. R. 5297; that his amendment was for selfish reasons.

Millions of people in this country are depending on you and fine citizens like you to end segregation and other abridgements of freedom that we are fighting against. Please don't let them down.

Sincerely yours,

CARROL K. RAMSEY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 21, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL, JR.: I received your postcard yesterday afternoon. Consequently I have written to Senators RUSSELL and JOHNSON, and Congressmen McCORMACK and RAYBURN. This is to let you know that I am behind you in your fight for desegregation in Reserve units. May God give you a zeal equal to that of the Apostles. Sincerely,

A. J. THOMAS, JR.

NORTH MANKATO, MINN., June 20, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations for introducing the amendment about racial segregation to H. R. 5297. The fact that this probably prevented the bill from passing shows that the southerners don't think it important enough to our safety to give up their discrimination. If this bill is revived I hope you will oppose it.

Yours truly,

MRS. CLARENCE R. PERISHO.

MT. OLIVET TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 9, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
New York, N. Y.

DEAR ADAM: I regret that I did not hear your speech on Tuesday evening as I had to be in Memphis attending a special meeting of the Board of the National Baptist Convention.

All that I hear is that your speech caused a lot of serious thinking by high-placed persons in our community and was all to the good.

May I commend you for your stand on the segregation issue in the military training bill now before Congress. I am praying that God may give you strength to stand firm and unyielding. America and the Eisenhower administration must make a decision as to whether it loves its race prejudice more than it does righteousness, justice and fair play. Your amendment gives them an opportunity to make that choice.

Keep up the good work. Regards to family and friends.

Sincerely yours,

MARSHALL L. SHEPARD.

LAFAYETTE, IND., June 22, 1955.

Representative ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

This is to commend you for your decision to oppose the compromise compulsory Reserve bill. Compulsory Reserve legislation must not really be necessary if men like Vinson would prefer no legislation to that outlawing segregation. It would be tragic to force men into such long-term service in light of recent reduction in world tensions.

Millions of us hope you defeat compromise bill.

JOHN SCHUDER.

Congressman A. CLAYTON POWELL,
United States Senate,
Washington D. C.:

"This brings congratulations
And a world of wishes, too.
That future years will always bring
The best of luck to you."

Sincerely,

GERTRUDE ROLLINS JACKSON.

I, Gertrude, speak to you with the voice of Christ. Please read with understanding and give to the world.

Proverbs 3: 1-35.

Proverbs 4: 1-27.

Ecclesiastes 3: 1-22.

Ecclesiastes 4: 1-16.

St. Matthew 23: 1-38.

St. Matthew 24: 1-51.

St. Matthew 25: 1-46.

May God bless you and your beloved family and heaven smile upon you. I hope to meet you someday face to face.

G. R. J.

SEYMOUR, WIS., June 17, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: We want to thank you for introducing an amendment forbidding racial segregation to the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297. We thoroughly approve your action. We urge you not to accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. LEONARD MONTIE,
LEONARD MONTIE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 18, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This letter is to express my approval of the amendment regarding racial segregation which you added to the compulsory Reserve bill. The amendment is good as it serves to reinforce the recent trend to abolish segregation of the races.

The amendment is important from another standpoint too. Certain leaders of the Congress who appear well informed in military matters voted to shelve this bill after the amendment had been added. This is evidence to me that a compulsory Reserve bill is not necessary to this Nation's defense.

I oppose the extensive compulsory Reserve program for three reasons:

1. Forced participation in the Reserve program in the local community would tend to accentuate the importance of militarism. The proposed plan resembles in too close a degree the youth programs in nations where militarism and oppression exist rather than democracy.

2. Such a large reserve would do little to defend the Nation in an atomic war. Actually the effort that building such a reserve would require should be spent in preventing a war and in the relocation of industry and peoples so the Nation's vulnerability would be reduced. Participation of every youth in an infantry style of reserve training would be a waste of time.

3. A program of compulsion will destroy the enthusiasm which presently exists in some units of the military Reserve, just as compulsion has already had its effect on the Armed Forces. It is high time that service in the Armed Forces was returned to a voluntary basis. If the Army can't be an army of volunteers in peacetime, something is wrong.

I urge you not to withdraw the amendment which you introduced regarding racial segre-

gation in Reserve units. I am glad that the particular bill in question was shelved.

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. SWARM.

PARADISE, CALIF., June 16, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: May I add my congratulations to many others, I am sure, for your good service to the American people by getting your amendment to the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297, passed. It is first of all quite in keeping with the desegregation decision of the Supreme Court and it showed how unimportant the bill itself is when it was defeated because of your amendment.

Now may I urge you to stand fast and not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to National Guard units where there is segregation. Both the anti-segregation and the un-American bill itself are very important. The bill itself must be defeated.

I am also writing my Representative, CLAIR ENGLE, to support you in this.

Sincerely yours,

STANHOPE R. PIER.

ROYAL OAK, MICH., June 15, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I hope you will remain adamant and not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

Sincerely,

WALTER ALLMENDINGER.

WELLESLEY, MASS., June 16, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing, in behalf of my wife and myself, to express to you our very hearty congratulation for the part you played in the recent House debate on the Compulsory Reserve bill. You introduced the amendment to the bill, a very important one, since it would end segregation on race grounds in the National Guard in more than half of the States, which now have it, and in the outcome, this was the amendment which prevented the passage of that bill at this time. What a mixture. Anyhow, I should say the procedure proved that the bill is not essential to national defense in the minds of many Members of the House.

We do not know, Sir, your views on the UMT—compulsory—voluntary—reserve proposals in general. We are against them, any that we have seen. This is no time in the world to build up our armament, compulsorily. Besides, what effectiveness would these thousands of reservists have, in a modern atomic war? From which God save us.

We are also whole-heartedly against race segregation—in the National Guard and everywhere else.

The compulsory reserve propositions will surely come up again. And I suppose there will be pressure to drop your amendment, or else to amend it in such fashion that it will be palatable to Southern Congressmen. Please, Sir, do not give in. Hold on to this vital point.

With sincere good wishes,

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT E. CHANDLER.

OAK HILL, W. VA., June 21, 1955.

Mr. A. CLAYTON POWELL,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Accept my congratulation on the noble fight you are making for rights for all American citizens. You are a chip off the old block.

Your father and I were school mates in Wayland Seminary. He always fought for what he believed right.

Again congratulating you.

Yours most hopefully,

J. M. ELLIS,
Attorney at Law.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 10, 1955.

DEAR SIR: Despite President Eisenhower's objections to riders on appropriations, this practice has a long tradition in American history as one means—and an effective one in securing changes desired by the people.

We must not abandon this principle now—especially when so much of Federal funds are going into the southern States for vocational education, for health services, and for school-lunch programs.

Will you kindly let me know how much was allocated in 1954 to the southern States for (a) school-lunch programs; (b) health services in schools (public); (c) vocational education in secondary schools; (d) emergency school construction; (e) distribution of surplus food for school lunches; (f) distribution of surplus food for direct giving to students—mainly apples and fruits?

Very truly yours,

Mrs. LAYLE LANE.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., June 11, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Please do not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPHINE N. LOVELAND.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 13, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: You are dead right that no Reserve bill should be passed which does not contain an antisegregation provision.

But it is even more important that no compulsory Reserve bill be passed. To any lover of freedom this bill is just as objectionable whether or not it contains such a provision. Being enslaved on an unsegregated basis does not make being enslaved any more palatable.

I hope that you will continue your fight to include in any bill presented an antisegregation provision. But having won that fight, I hope that you will go on to oppose the passage of any such bill with all your might. Do not let anyone tell you that simply because your amendment is adopted you must vote for the bill itself. That is false logic, indeed.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES B. FINCH.

BERKELEY, CALIF., June 11, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: It was thrilling to hear of your fine speech against H. R. 5297 or the UMT bill. Please advise us if there is anything that we can do here at the grass-roots of our Government. For years I have worked against such enslavement of our youth. I have seen firsthand what the UMT did to France, for instance. I have met scores of mothers who have come to live just to escape the UMT for this is what it is no matter by what other name it is called.

The H-bomb has made this the day of complete disarmament. The Pentagon realizes that MacArthur was right when he declared that war was a thing of the past—the Pentagon, a terrible name, is fighting now for its life.

All honor to you, Mr. Powell, in what you are doing.

Hopefully yours,

LEILA A. PETCH.

EL MONTE, CALIF., June 9, 1955.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: My wife and I wish to express our appreciation to you for your amendment to H. R. 5297. Frankly, we appreciate the fact that it caused the shelving of the bill as well as the fact that it insists on a nonsegregated National Guard.

Apparently this compulsory reserve plan is not essential to national defense if militarists like Representative VINSON are willing to sidetrack it because of this one amendment.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS K. FARLEY.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., June 8, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Having just read a summary of the House's consideration of the compulsory reserve bill, H. R. 5297, I would like to express my appreciation of your determined sponsorship of the amendment which would prevent the use of segregated National Guard units in connection with the reserve plan. Not another dollar of Federal money should go to any kind of segregated enterprise, and it is good to know that you will keep up the fight to this end.

If the Reserve bill should again come under active consideration and you are in a position to suggest means whereby the citizen can support your efforts at that time, I hope I may be on your mailing list to receive any material you may send out.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH F. FUCHS.

NEW WINDSOR, MD., June 10, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Great gratitude to you for helping to send that UMT bill back to committee. When it reappears accept no compromise. America must not burden her people with the thing that has put Germany where she is now.

There is no consistency in appointing Harold Stassen for disarmament and pushing for this compulsory Reserve bill.

War is the enemy and we have got to face the fact and quit playing at this game of extinction.

Russia and China have five times the men we have. What would our handful of men be besides theirs? It's stupid.

And masses of men are no longer usable or transportable. You Congressmen must live in 1955. Military men are always ages behind in their thinking. Remember France's Maginot Line.

Thanking you,

Dr. and Mrs. EDWARD C. BIXLER.

ROME, N. Y., June 8, 1955.

Representative ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Your American amendment to H. R. 5297—and its defeat proved that the compulsory Reserve service in the military is not essential to the welfare of our country.

As a Quaker, however, it does not please me to have had this bill defeated for the wrong reason—but it does help defeat the extreme militarists from taking over all our young men to indoctrinate them in the art of killing.

Sincerely,

LILLIAN BURTON.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, June 8, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I believe the amendment you introduced to H. R. 5297 shows that the bill is not essential to national defense

in the minds of militarists like Mr. VINSON. I believe that we should have integration in all branches of the Armed Forces. I also believe that we do not need a compulsory Reserve system, but that we should put more effort into work for peace.

Sincerely yours,

PAULINE M. STALKER.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., June 10, 1955.

Hon. ADAM POWELL,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The Illinois conference of the Methodist Church, representing 700 churches and now meeting in Jacksonville, Ill., states its continued opposition to any and all forms of Universal Military Training. We believe that H. R. 5297 ought to be permanently shelved.

J. DEWEY MUIR,

Secretary, Illinois Annual Conference.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 10, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

We congratulate you on your stand on antisegregation amendments and have sent telegrams to Colorado Congressmen and Senators urging their support.

MRS. MAYOLA B. MARSH,

President, Colorado N. A. A. C. P. Branch.

ROXBURY, MASS., June 6, 1955.

Rev. A. C. POWELL.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I was so disgusted when I read this article that I wanted you to see it. Of course, this probably won't mean anything to you as you are used to adverse reactions, but I think that the editor has his nerve. Why not object to our boys being thrown off trains and having their eyes beaten out when they are wearing a United States uniform. I should like to answer him but good. May God give you strength to continue putting them where they belong and always where it hurts them most. Look at the cartoon. He is certainly trying to make people angry by your, as he wants someone to think, audacious act of not wanting our boys sent to the southern slaughter.

Yours for your continued blastings.

(Mrs.) LILLIAN D. WILLIAMS.

P. S.—The Defense Department knows that segregation is unconstitutional, but why let it continue?

SECURITY AT STAKE

At a time when the Nation acutely needs a strong military reserve, the necessary legislation has hit a Congressional sidetrack.

It has been shunted there by a sharp disagreement on a topic of racial discrimination. Thus national security is being penalized because of a needless squabble over isolated cases of segregation.

Congress will be muzzling its responsibilities unless it acts swiftly to correct this situation.

The national Reserve plan, as it came up for debate in the House, was the product of many months of thoughtful work on the part of men who understand our Reserve problem.

It contained a provision stating that if the National Guard could not fill its quota through voluntary enlistment, the Army and the Air Force would transfer reservists with obligated service to various Guard units, with consent of the State governor concerned.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL didn't like that provision. He proposed an amendment to bar such transfers in States where segregation is practiced. The amendment passed the House, but it kindled enough disagreement to bring about the withdrawal of the whole NRP bill from the House floor.

POWELL's action is understandable, but we do not believe it was necessary. The De-

fense Department is sharply aware of the segregation problem in the Deep South. It would have handled assignments with that problem in mind, while at the same time furthering the overall national program of eliminating segregation in the military.

Now we're stuck with a stalled piece of legislation. Without the NRP, an emergency recall would find the burden of defense still sitting on the shoulders of the veterans of World War II and Korea. Without the NRP we'll continue to pay the cost of a big active-duty military force. And we'll still have the draft.

This is a knot that Congress should untangle without delay. National security demands the passage of a good Reserve bill.

LAUNDRY WORKERS JOINT BOARD OF
GREATER NEW YORK, AMALGAMATED
CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.
New York, N. Y., June 10, 1955.
Congressman ADAM C. POWELL,
New York, N. Y.

DEAR ADAM: I was reading in this morning's New York Times about your statement concerning the position that was taken by the President on the Reserve bill program.

Allow me to congratulate you again on your forthright stand.

Yours truly,

ODELL CLARK.

HEADQUARTERS 40TH AAA BN.
(GUN 90 MM)
OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN,
New York, N. Y., June 7, 1955.

Dr. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Pastor, Abyssinian Baptist Church,
New York City, N. Y.

DEAR DR. POWELL: The available overseas newspapers carry excerpts of congressional actions. Consequently, I have followed with deep interest your gallant stand in regards to the recent proposed Reserve program.

I am a chaplain in the United States Army, representing the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc. To my fellow Baptist minister of the gospel of Christ, I send this letter to encourage you to stand for truth and the actual practice of the high ideals found in the supreme law of the land, our United States Constitution.

I feel it is my Christian duty to further state that your actions seem to be for unadulterated truth and for the actual practice of democracy in a democratic country. The Stars and Stripes, an overseas newspaper, in its May 31, 1955, issue, page 11, carried the article, Has Racial Integration Worked in the Army? The survey indicated success of program for uniting Americans in all aspects of military life. If the program had never been initiated, such authentic information could never have been ascertained.

I pray God's blessings upon you in all your endeavors. In His name, I am,

Yours in Christ,

THEODORE R. DEADWYLER,
Chaplain (1st Lt.), USA.

LAKIN STATE HOSPITAL,
Lakin, W. Va., May 30, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I have read with interest, reports of your most recent effective debates with Congressman VINSON on a cause in which we are all vitally interested.

You are to be congratulated upon the forthrightness, fearlessness, and logical approach which are so characteristic of you.

There is no reason to doubt but that this successful effort will prove invaluable to the whole cause of integration.

Sincerely yours,

S. O. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Superintendent.

FRESNO, CALIF., May 31, 1955.

HON. A. C. POWELL

DEAR SIR: Enclosed article by Drew Pearson, which you no doubt have seen and want to congratulate you on your fearless stand on issues which are just.

You might have added the time during World War II when colored boys were moving Nazi prisoners in the South that they had to eat in kitchens while the Nazis ate in dining rooms.

Best wishes for your continued success.

Very sincerely,

SAM DAVIDSON.

Please do not bother to answer as no doubt you are very busy.

Pearson has had several other complimentary articles about you lately.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 4, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE CONGRESSMAN: Just a line to congratulate you on your amendment to the compulsory Reserve bill H. R. 5297. Whether segregation should be ended completely or not is neither here nor there. You have proven that it is not necessary to keep our youth in the armed services for long periods of time had it been necessary. The 27 State Representatives would have voted for your bill in spite of your amendment had this long service for youth been necessary. Tax at its source spends most of our dollar in taxes before it is ever stamped on the printing press. Five billion dollars $1932 \times 17 = \$85$ billion dollars, year 1950. $5 \times 17 = \$85$ billion. The country was bonded for the war debt. The bureaucracies had not yet collected their salaries in 1950. A carpenter received $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour on the railroad in year 1900 to year 1910. $7\frac{1}{2} \text{ cents} \times 34 = \2.45 , the scale is \$2.71 per hour, a greater multiple than 34. Yet 34 times 3 cents equals \$1.02. Two-thirds of the banks assets are in Government bonds. We owe it to ourselves. Six dollars per thousand lumber, 1900; $6 \times 34 = \$204$, we now pay \$225 for No. 2 white pine per thousand feet; $34 \times \$300$ for the best home in town in year 1900 equals \$10,200 now. We can't get the best for \$10,200.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. DOANE.

P. S.—The difference between \$5 billion in year 1932 cost of government and 1950, \$85 billion. The debt along with the interest saved by putting the cost of government back to year 1932 would pay off the entire Federal debt in 4 years, leaving a balance on hand of \$25 billion.

HOLLIS, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., May 31, 1955.
Hon. ADAM C. POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: After having read an excerpt of your debate with Representative CARL VINSON, of Georgia, I would certainly appreciate your sending me a copy or copies of your highly successful and informative debate with the astute and capable but narrow-minded Representative VINSON.

We Negroes need more men of your caliber in office. May God bless you and keep you in office for many years to come.

Sir, if you have a mailing list for questions and proposals concerning the Negro, I appreciate being included.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE L. COLLINS.

LANSDALE, PA., June 4, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: It was gratifying to see your opposition to the compulsory Reserve bill by the introduction of your amendment. We hope you will continue

your opposition even though the papers indicate the President may put on pressure to have it passed.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM P. NYCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., May 24, 1955.

HON. A. CLAYTON POWELL.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I want you to know that we are very grateful to you for representing us at the Asian conference. Wasn't that a heart-warming conference? If only our diplomats do not spoil it!

Cannot tell you how happy we are that the Reserve bill was not passed and sincerely thank you for your stand on human rights and its results in blocking the bill which would have given the Pentagon a Hitlerite mortgage on the lives and minds of all our young men.

Is there anything we can do to keep Senator KNOWLAND from ruining any chance we have for a peace conference? We cannot understand his placing the China lobby of that power-mad Chiang over the chance for peace that may save this crazed world.

NINA WHEELER,

Legislative Chairman, St. Petersburg
W. J. L. P. F.

CARLSBAD, CALIF., May 20, 1955.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIEND: This is sent in spirit of sincere gratitude and congratulation for your courageous stand on the imperative value of integrated National Guard units. Being a Quaker, I and many others have been opposing the UMT bill, because of our peace testimony. To have leaders with your viewpoint work along with us is most heartening.

Sincerely yours,

GRETCHEN TUTHILL.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, N. C., May 25, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.,
House of Representatives Office
Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I wish to express my appreciation for your action against the Reserve bill, H. R. 5297.

My personal feeling is one of opposition to the whole bill in any form but at the same time I heartily approve of your amendment.

Sincerely yours,

PANSY D. SHORE.

Mrs. MARVIN H. SHORE.

PEORIA, ILL., May 20, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I was reading about your for men to be barred from segregated reservist and I think that you should stick to that idea. For if a man has to die for a country there's no reason why he has to be segregated by it. You see I am a Korean veteran. I was wounded in Korea during the time I was fighting in Korea. I was under the impression that I was fighting for the rights and ideals of all men. I was not fighting for segregation and discrimination. If you stick to your decision the dark people from all over the world will laud your name some day as the first man to ever strike a blow for freedom and liberation of the colored people of the world. I am a Negro and we need men like you to speak up for our rights and fight segregation in every way possible. This country is always talking of the Russian treatment to people of other countries, why don't they look at their own treatment to the Negro first and then make careful comparisons. Also remind them of what is happening to the colored people of South Africa. Nothing is being said about that. Let's face fact; the time is growing short; some changes have to be made and made soon. Tell the gentlemen of Congress to read Daniel and the

Revelations in the Bible, then they'll get a better understanding of what must be done in order to obtain peace in the world. Read the part especially about the lamb, dragon, and goat. The beasts signify nations in mortal conflict.

Yours truly,

DALLAS L. WILLIAMS.

BELMONT, MASS., May 24, 1955.

Representative ADAM C. POWELL.

DEAR SIR: This is to assure you that I feel you have written an important amendment to the House bill on Reserve military training. The men who volunteer to serve their country deserve equal treatment side by side with other reservists. If it "kills" the bill that will be a wonderful thing—as it is just an opening wedge for UMT which is certainly most un-American.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. C. C.) GERTRUDE F. SMITH.

MCEWEN, TENN., May 31, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Words cannot express our sincere thanks to you and all the other Representatives in Congress, who led the opposition to bill H. R. 5297—UMT—compulsory national reserve plan.

We are indeed grateful that you all could see the danger that lies ahead for our country should such a law be adopted.

We certainly appreciate your patriotic action in opposing this un-American legislation. Please continue to do all you can against UMT—compulsory national Reserve plan. In doing so you will be helping to preserve our freedom, our most precious heritage.

Thanking you again for your good work.

We are, sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. MARVIN EDWARDS.

KEEP AMERICA FREE FROM MILITARY REGIMENTATION—A WARNING TO AMERICA

(By E. Paul Weaver, chairman, Commission on National Legislation, Indiana Council of Churches)

THE PRESENT SITUATION, MILITARY REGIMENTATION

For a century and a half America got along nicely without military regimentation. With the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1948 and its continuance as a form of compulsory universal military service and training, a generation is growing up that cannot remember when America was free from military regimentation. Now is the time for all who believe in freedom to speak out against this growing cancer of military regimentation.

Military regimentation will not prevent war: The history of Europe and Japan testifies to the fact that huge conscript armies do not prevent war.

Military regimentation will not give security: France, with many years of military regimentation proved that peacetime conscription does not make a nation strong. In modern war other factors are more important than mass pools of manpower—stockpiled bodies. In this day, training boys to win past wars can be fatal to national security.

Military regimentation does not prevent casualties: Most of the pressure for military regimentation comes from those whose ideas were fixed prior to the atomic age. Preparation for defense against hydrogen bombs is to be far, far away. With weapons of extermination, most old concepts are antiquated.

Military regimentation hinders the Air Force: Study carefully the article by Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers in the magazine Air Force for February 1953, or in the January 11, 1954 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This proposed regimentation cannot help the Air Force. They need men with many years of

highly technical training. Investing billions in regimented masses of manpower actually cripples the Air Force.

Military regimentation does not help the Navy: The Navy needs men for several years before they become most useful. A 2-year program of military regimentation will not develop a strong peacetime Navy. Like the Air Force, the Navy wants career men who will take the time to develop the technical skills required by modern weapons.

The danger to labor: Organized labor knows what happens to labor unions in states enslaved by military regimentation. When military regimentation reaches its ultimate, conscription of labor follows.

The danger to free enterprise: If we permit regimentation of life, we cannot hold back when the military demands regimentation of labor and regimentation of capital. Those who plan military regimentation of young men have not forgotten regimentation of industry and capital. In the name of defending ourselves from Communist regimentation it would be the rankest folly to set up the same system here.

The danger to personal morals: Careful observers know what happens to morals under military regimentation. High-school boys say "What's the use. The Army will get you anyway." Moral fiber snaps. Note the alarming rate of delinquency among high-school-age boys and girls—the drunkenness, the venereal disease, the upset personalities. All the world knows that military life is not generally conducive to good morals.

The danger to farmers: Good farmers know that the boy should be learning farming at the very time that military regimentation would take him from his home. Breaking up a father-son partnership and putting a boy in an army camp, where soldiering becomes a verb, does not produce farmers. Farmers recognize the evils of military regimentation.

The danger to freedom: Americans should read these lines:

"Therefore we stand for compulsory military service for every man. If a State is not worth that, then away with it.

"The army educates men only to be reliable, decent members of the community, men who in the hour of need and danger feel themselves united in loyalty with the nation; and should fate confront them with the sternest ordeal, will defend the freedom of their people with bravery and honor." (Adolph Hitler in Mein Kampf.)

The folly of military regimentation: The November 8, 1952, issue of Collier's magazine carried the article Why Half Our Combat Soldiers Fail to Shoot. The writer points out that during World War II only 12 to 25 percent of all combat soldiers who were armed and in a position to fire their weapons at the enemy were able to pull the trigger.

By intensive effort in Korea, the average was not raised to above 50 percent. If from 4 to 7 out of each 8 men sent into combat fail to shoot even when their own lives depend upon it, think of the folly of sending them to the front for that express purpose. Remember that in supply lines or behind desks there are nine soldiers for each soldier who goes to the front.

The real strength of America: The real strength of America is in its citizens who have been trained to think for themselves. Military regimentation is just the opposite of what our American schools have been trying to do in training youth to think independently and for themselves. Our inventions, our industrial genius, our moral fiber—these were not forged in a slave state. They are the product of a people who have been free—free from military regimentation.

The threat to our economy: We dare not waste billions of dollars preparing for "past wars." There is a limit to how many billions the United States Government can

waste. A bankrupt nation is ripe for communism.

The hazard of military regimentation: History brings the record of the fact that large professional armies take away the liberties of the countries they profess to defend. "Vast armies decay imperceptibly while sapping the strength of the nations supporting them," said a recent Chief of Staff, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. General Marshall warned that a large professional army "has no place among the institutions of a modern democratic state based upon the conception of government by the people."

Justice of the Supreme Court Douglas has pointed out that our Nation has already become the victim of the military mind. Many other careful analysts have noted this evil. With the rise of militarism freedom decays.

Woodrow Wilson called peacetime conscription "the root-evil of Prussianism."

On September 6, 1919, in Kansas City Woodrow Wilson warned against the growth of militarism. He said:

"You know, my fellow citizens, what armaments mean: great standing armies, great stores of war materials. They do not mean burdensome taxation merely, they do not mean merely compulsory military service which saps the economic strength of the nations, but they mean also the building up of a military class. Again and again, my fellow citizens, in the conference at Paris, we were face to face with this circumstance, that in dealing with a particular civil government we found that they would not dare to promise what their general staff was not willing that they should promise; that they were dominated by the military machine which they had created, nominally for their own defense, but really, whether they willed it or not, for the provocation of war.

"So soon as you have a military class, it does not make any difference what your form of government is; if you are determined to be armed to the teeth, you must obey the orders and directions of the only men who can control the great machinery of war. Elections are of minor importance, because they determine the political policy, and back of the political policy is the constant pressure of the men trained to arms, enormous bodies of disciplined men, wondering if they are never going to be allowed to use their education and their skill and ravage some great people with the force of arms. That is the meaning of armaments. It is not merely the cost of it, though that is overwhelming, but it is the spirit of it, and America has never and I hope, in the providence of God, never will have that spirit."

In 1814 Daniel Webster pronounced a conscription act unconstitutional. In 1819 Henry Clay denounced Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida. He warned that if our American form of government "is to be preserved we must hold to a strict accountability the military branch of the public force."

One wonders what the fathers of our country might say if they could see how the military now attempt to dominate the life of our Government and the American people.

The danger to world peace: Some say, "If you want peace, prepare for war." In the cool light of history that is a lie. Armament races have led to war. France and Germany demonstrate the truth of the real axiom, "To be prepared for war is to be predisposed to war." If we want peace, we must prepare for peace. Military regimentation of a people is not preparation for peace.

Keep America free from compulsory military regimentation: Permanent compulsory UMT has been opposed by most of the leading churches of America, many of the outstanding educators and historians, most of the labor organizations, the three leading farm organizations, many millions of Americans who love freedom.

THE PRESENT DANGER

America faces the danger that the present international tensions will be used to enact permanent military regimentation under the name of UMT, UMST, NST, or selective service.

A positive alternative: 1. Repudiate as abhorrent to freedom-loving Americans any form of military regimentation.

2. Through the United Nations attempt to have all nations agree to discontinue all forms or military regimentation.

3. Support the President of the United States in his plea for world-wide universal disarmament with adequate inspection.

4. Support the President in his desire to use atomic energy to bless rather than destroy mankind.

5. Share our abundance with the world's needy.

6. Encourage the peaceful development of freedom in every land.

7. Inform all mankind that in a war with modern weapons of devastation, there is no defense. There will be no victors—only victims.

REUKA PARK, N. Y., June 5, 1955.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: May I write you re two of the things I have recently read?

One was your article in the Nation (or was it the Progressive?); read them both and then passed them on. I prefer the Nation to the Progressive; that is, if it had to be one or the other for me, I would take the former. But I support every kind of protest publication so far as my limited income permits.

I was extremely indignant at the way you as a Congressman were slighted. Our military authorities do seem to be ruling not only our State Department but Congress as well. At least I have been terrified at the votes in Congress, so nearly unanimous. That is, one feels that a military Fascist dictatorship could be in the offing. And racism or fascism and militarism are true triplets. Personally I am 100 percent for Nehru and the independence of the Asian-African bloc in this world. I was reared in India, have traveled and observed in China, in Indonesia, in French Algeria, etc., while they were colonies. I was in Bandung myself. (Is it not beautiful, the ride there?) I was simply burned up with the way the Dutch treated the Javanese. So I am against the foreign policy of Mr. Dulles. (I really think he must be dull.) I think we shall have to get off our swagger, swagger all over the world, and humbly live up to our democratic and Christian professions. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him"; is what I would do with Russians or Chinese or any other human beings. If we only actually believed Jesus instead of using His name in vain. All each one of us has to do is to start. One's behavior is not dependent on anyone else's.

I will have to add that I was as opposed to Mr. Truman's cold war as I am to its continuation under Mr. Dulles.

The second point has reference to the compulsory Reserve bill. I note by the press that your amendment blocked its passage temporarily. We can only pray and pray and pray that it will block it permanently.

As a young girl, I saw conscription operating in France. Much later I saw fascism operating in Italy. Poor France; how I loved it, and pitied it, and have ever since. I wish to enclose part of a leaflet I sent for.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. FRANKIE GRIFFIN MERSON.

I take Spotlight on Africa also. Dr. Du Bois has been one of my admirations ever since I started my college teaching in sociology and political science (now retired). I have introduced him to many hundreds of students, I am proud to say.

Also, I take the National Guardian, and am receiving one of the shocks of my life in the threat of the deportation of its editor, Cedric Beifrage. Its literary quality, as well

as its careful documentation, is a pleasure to a person who has pursued scholarship all her life. That McCarran-Walter Act is a vicious kind of racism. No one is free unless all are free.

Again respectfully,

FRANKIE GRIFFIN.

CONSCRIPTION'S UNHOLY TWINS: INDOCTRINATION AND REGIMENTATION

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE READY RESERVE

The case for the current UMT-Reserve plan made by its supporters is that it will make available for immediate action a "ready reserve" of 3 million combat-trained men in the event of war. There are many reasons why this case is weak, of which three are most important:

1. In modern war there can be no such thing as a genuine ready reserve. The men would have to be recalled on a selective basis if the recall were not to disrupt the vital industrial and scientific strength of the country. They would then have to be retrained for at least 4 months—almost as long as new recruits would require.

2. Large-scale invasions across water will be impossible in a new war, since one atomic bomb could wreck an entire invasion fleet. Even if this were not so, transportation and equipment of troops takes far longer than training. Small wars, as in Korea, do not require large masses of men.

3. A war fought with atomic and hydrogen bombs, as another major war will be fought, would make mass armies themselves obsolete in the process of destroying the whole fabric of western civilization.

In the face of such facts, supporters of the new UMT-Reserve plan continue to support compulsory peacetime military service because such service helps to indoctrinate the youth of the country with the military virtues, and hence eventually to regiment the thinking of the Nation as a whole. This is the real case for UMTS.

Point: "The theory behind this proposal (for compulsory military training and service in peacetime), with which we do not disagree, is that a period of military training for every young man is of intrinsic benefit to the Nation, even if a percentage of those trained cannot qualify for the Reserves."—(Report of the National Security Training Commission.)

And counterpoint: "When the civilian-trained-soldier has adjusted his personality to the demands of the military machine, he has thereby lost some of his ability to adjust to the demands of civilian society. * * * Accustomed to receiving and giving orders, he can no longer comprehend that vast and alien civilian world where everything depends upon consent, where one must persuade, not order or forbid. In a world where externals are everything, where outward conformity is the sum of one's duty and one's whole life is devoted to the husk of things, he has had no opportunity to cultivate familiarity with the still small voice of conscience, has had, in fact, no right to have a conscience because he had no right to regulate his behavior by his own inner standards." (Prof. Willard Waller, in the *Veteran Comes Back*.)

"We in education saw at first hand the difficulties of the GI's, in some cases requiring months to solve, in readjusting to a world where they made their own decisions and exercised their own initiative, in returning from the military world where initiative often brought disciplinary penalties, and where doing what one was told so easily was translated into the habitual policy of doing as little as possible." (President Deane W. Mallott, Cornell University, Ithaca (N. Y.) *Journal*, December 26, 1953.)

CIVILIANS INTO SOLDIERS

American parents and educators try to raise children who are independent, self-respecting, imaginative, and free. These are

the essence of democracy. Human progress is made possible only by men and women who have enough respect for their own worth and intelligence to be willing to question old ways of doing things.

Armies, of any nationality, do their best to instill just the opposite attitudes in the young men under their control. Orders must be obeyed, good or bad, right or wrong, drunk or sober, in combat or in a peacetime training camp.

Such an attitude of unquestioning obedience to authority, carried over into civilian life by men still under Army control for 9½ years, will undermine the very basis of democratic life.

MINNEAPOLIS, KANS., June 6, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: We do thank you most warmly for introducing the amendment that prevented the passage of the UMT compulsory Reserve bill. There are few things in this life that I have been as thankful for as that, if any, because I cannot entertain the thought of my country becoming so highly militarized as that. There is no possible need of it, and it just must never happen here.

I think your action was an answer to many prayers. I did everything possible I knew to do to oppose it—then I lifted my hands to Heaven and said, "God, now you will have to take over," and I knew that unless He did, we would lose, for I had been told there were not enough votes in Congress to defeat it—and there were not. I knew it would take a miracle to defeat it, and it did. It was like a bolt out of the blue, and we do thank you from the depths of our hearts.

I wonder what is next? I have never been able to learn what they did with the 4-year draft bill—it was in the Senate the last I knew of it. The old draft bill expired June 1 and something must have been done. Surely it wasn't just let die, though I have prayed that it would be, but I didn't think it could come so soon.

Again, thanks a million.

Sincerely,

Mrs. OMAR JOYCE.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,

South Gate, Calif., May 27, 1955.

Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: We are delighted to know that the compulsory Reserve UMT bill has been stopped and that the means of stopping it was your amendment to ban assignments to National Guard units that are segregated. It is a double victory.

Congratulations.

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN W. TAYLOR.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., May 26, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.

ESTEEMED SIR: I am glad to read that we have one man in Congress that isn't afraid to say what everyone in the United States thinks, about KNOWLAND. People in his home State are sick of his warmongering, and strutting around on his hairy hindlegs.

How dumb can a political party get? We just finished throwing Truman out for getting us into the Korean disgrace. The people are sick of war and warmakers. We are the laughing stock of the world. What are we doing to get that enormous Chinese market—shooting at them—smart, isn't it? KNOWLAND and NIXON in the lead, followed closely by the sempatriotic flag-waving American Legion leaders, crying, "Drop the bomb. Drop the bomb."

Mr. NIXON, at least, has the sense to know he is greatly disliked, and has kept his mouth shut. For your information, the union men in his home State have less than no use for

him. For one thing, the word is around that Nixon's father did a job of "scabbing" during the Los Angeles streetcar strike in 1920, and they don't forget that so easily.

For your information I heard Adlai Stevenson talk at Los Angeles—as I heard it—young ROOSEVELT got more applause than he did. The people are looking desperately for a leader. One who will come out and say he is for peace. One who is not afraid to act like an American instead of like a KNOWLAND.

Very truly and admiringly yours,
JOHN H. PROLL.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS,
New York, N. Y., May 27, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Just a word of remembrance and to congratulate you for the splendid job you did at Bandung, and your important fight against reintroduction and the perpetuation of Jim Crow in the Armed Forces through the Reserve military measure.

Sincerely yours,
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
International President.

WHITTIER, CALIF., May 27, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Out here in California we hear that you did an excellent job against segregation in the National Guard proposal, which is much appreciated.

While this Reserve bill, H. R. 5297, is temporarily shelved, let us urge a more constructive foreign policy directed toward disarmament, and support of the United Nations with negotiation and cooperation as our goal, thereby building for peaceful solutions to our problems, rather than war preparedness.

We want you to know that we appreciate your efforts thus far.

Most sincerely,
I. D. WARREN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building:

The American Council on Human Rights, on behalf of its thousands of members, heartily endorses your stand against segregation in National Guard and Federal Reserve units. The welfare and defense of our Nation can best be served by the elimination of all distinctions based on race. Continue the fight, and please advise immediately how we can assist to have the pending legislation reconsidered and your amendment approved.

AUBREY E. ROBINSON,
Director, American Council on Human Rights.

ROSELLE, N. J., May 19, 1955.
Hon. A. CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: It is indeed gratifying to note that you never fail to strike a blow at bigotry and racial prejudice when the opportunity presents itself.

I know that thousands of our racial group appreciate your efforts in our behalf despite the fact they never take the time to write to you or let you know otherwise.

My wife and I follow with keen interest your actions through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the newspapers. We hope that your resolution to bar personnel under the Reserve program from being assigned to military units that enforced segregation of race, will prevail.

We hope that someday the "lily white" clique in the United States postal inspection service will be broken down. When we apply for admission the excuse is somewhat like

the one used in New York City some years ago when Negroes applied for positions on the subways as motormen and conductors—"he cannot qualify—he has not had the necessary experience, etc." It is well known to you that once given the opportunity we can and do succeed in almost any field.

We believe that at least two of your colleagues—Representatives DOLLINGER of New York and HARRISON WILLIAMS, Jr., of New Jersey can be counted on where the rights of minorities are jeopardized.

Sincerely yours,
SAMUEL T. SIMMONS.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., May 30, 1955.
Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have just finished reading Drew Pearson's accounts of the drubbing you gave Congressman CARL VINSON of Georgia, on the universal military service or Reserve Act, and your brilliant defense of United States racial relations at the Bandung conference, and as a white southerner, and a Democrat, I wish to congratulate you from the bottom of my heart, and to tell you if I were financially able I would come all the way to Washington to shake your hand and tell you I am proud of you and that I would be happy to be your friend.

From some of the things Pearson quoted you as saying, you are evidently richly endowed with good common horse sense. This you do not get from a college or university, only from God Almighty, and it is indeed refreshing to see you use this God-given gift so well.

Contrary to what some of your northern brethren think, there is no spot on earth where there is more natural love and affection between the races than in the South. And let me tell you that the way you have been conducting yourself in Congress does more to elevate your race in the eyes of the South than any amount of associations or delegations with high-sounding names. And I am happy to tell you that in the South, to some extent, the Negro race is lifting itself, so to speak, by its own bootstraps, in that they are taking excellent advantage of their educational opportunities and, by becoming better educated, have acquired a better understanding of the problems between the races, their causes, and the rank and file are endeavoring to solve our problems in the American way by using commonsense, Christian fellowship, and a sincere desire to succeed, and I am certainly proud of the progress we have and are making, and again to you I say, I am certainly proud of the contribution you are and have been making to this cause; in the service you are rendering to and for your people and the Nation, and I consider it a privilege to say if I may, I am, I hope, and can remain, your sincere friend, and it is my honest, earnest, sincere prayer that you will continue to so conduct yourself, that you will ever be a credit and inspiration to your race and Nation, this America, we took by force from the "reds," and made great by oppression, of the blacks, must no more be black or white but Americans. For if we allow ourselves to be duped and divided by communism, we deserve to be destroyed. Hoping someday to have the honor of your personal acquaintance, I am,

Your sincerely,
T. W. NOBLITT.

BERKELEY, CALIF., May 29, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: It was my singular good fortune to recently note a report by Drew Pearson appearing in one of our west-coast dailies wherein he gave an account of your House debate with Representative CARL VINSON. I understand that the House ap-

plauded you as a body; I want you to know that Negro America applauds you also.

Those of us who stand on the sidelines know the tremendous responsibility which you take upon your shoulders; the weight of 15 million must seem an awful burden at times. But it is with unhidden pride and deep admiration that we view your achievements.

Anxiously, all of us are awaiting the completion of the superhighway to the city called equality. Those of you who have been, and still continue to be, the workmen, must be commended for the quality of your work, the expertness with which you have performed your tasks and, above all, that never-say-die determination.

I wish to thank you, Mr. POWELL, first, for being a man; secondly, for going to Congress; and, thirdly, for being a Negro.

With sincere hope for continued success, I remain,

Yours truly,
RICHARD E. RANGER.

WADSWORTH, OHIO, June 10, 1955.
Hon. Mr. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We profoundly appreciate your standing out against the attempt to push the compulsory Reserve program through the House. The stalling against the anti-segregation feature on the part of the southern militarists, who would like to persuade us that permanent peacetime conscription in these various and sometimes disguised forms is really a necessity, gives it away how flimsy this bill is when it comes to actual defense or emergency.

We are glad you have had this opportunity to show the public that this measure is dangerous and unnecessary and we encourage you to stand against all pressures to be stampeded into such an un-American system. You are doing our country and future generations a real service in the maintenance of our democratic freedoms and procedures.

Respectfully yours,
LEONARD and RACHEL KREIDER.

CLAREMONT, CALIF., June 8, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I wish to congratulate you upon introducing the amendment to H. R. 5297, the compulsory Reserve bill.

I wish to urge you to do all in your power to defeat this bill and all similar bills.

I consider this bill a UMT bill by another name, and I do not believe it is essential to national defense.

Respectfully,
CORNELIA UNDERWOOD.

WOOLMAN HOUSE,
Los Angeles, Calif., June 8, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I am extremely grateful for the shelving of H. R. 5297. Thank you for your fine stand against segregation. Please continue to oppose any and all Reserve plans if and when this or a substitute bill is presented. We do not want our youth trained in a pattern of life that takes military control for granted, or subjected to the idea that military service is synonymous with patriotism and that only military methods can deal with serious international conflict. Disarmament and a swing away from militarism are essential if our world is to be saved from a holocaust of war and moral and spiritual values are to be preserved.

Sincerely,
MARGARET T. SIMKIN
Mrs. Robert L. Simkin.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 19, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: Let me thank you for your wonderful stand against racial segregation in our National Guard units.

We should have no Reserves at all if we cannot have them the true democratic way. Your actions will surely be applauded by real Americans regardless of their race, creed or color.

Thank you again.

Yours truly,

RONALD SCHWARTZ.

MEADVILLE, PA., May 22, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: This is to thank you for sponsoring desegregation in connection with H. R. 5297.

My appreciation also for your services to the country at the Bandung Conference.

Sincerely yours,

JENS P. H. JENSEN,
Research Director, Keystone View Co.

HEADQUARTERS, 928TH ENGINEER,
AVIATION GROUP,
New York, N. Y., May 24, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I would like to express my sincere appreciation for your vigorous and democratic fight with reference to the military Reserve bill now before the Congress.

The expressed interest you have shown by the introduction of an amendment to the bill outlawing racial segregation in all Reserve and National Guard units is outstanding.

As a veteran of more than 15 years active service including service in two wars, hail your bold and determined efforts as an asset to the cause we are serving, and I want you to know that we who are serving in our many outposts for the protection of our democratic way of life, do appreciate the great efforts you are undertaking back home from the floors of our Congress.

Enclosed herewith, is a release from the Army Stars and Stripes, of an extract of your speech in the House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C., on May 20, 1955.

Sincerely,

LUCIUS L. EATON,
SFC., United States Army.

[From the Stars and Stripes of May 21, 1955]
DISPUTE ON CIVIL RIGHTS SHELVES RESERVE BILL

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The House yesterday dealt a possible deathblow to President Eisenhower's military Reserve program. It postponed indefinitely further action because of a civil-rights dispute.

After 3 days of discussion, Representative CARL VINSON, Democrat, of Georgia, in charge of the bill, asked the House, in effect, to lay the measure aside.

His request was approved by a 161-124 vote. This meant the legislation could be called up again at any time. However, it appeared unlikely the House would consider the program again this year unless a compromise was worked out in advance.

Whether a compromise could be reached that would satisfy southern Democrats and pro-civil-rights members was highly problematical. Representative OVERTON BROOKS, Democrat, of Louisiana, the bill's sponsor, said an effort would be made.

The bill came to an inglorious end, at least for the time being, despite a plea by the President only Wednesday that it be enacted. He has been quoted in the House as having stated the program was "dear to my heart."

The program is designed to establish a trained, organized Reserve of 2,900,000 ground troops. At present, there are about 700,000 effective Army reserves. Youths of 17 and 18 would be permitted to enlist for 6 months' training, followed by 7½ years in the Reserve.

The civil-rights dispute was over a provision which would bar the assignment of Reserve personnel to National Guard units which practice racial segregation.

This provision, an amendment sponsored by Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Democrat, of New York, was tentatively tacked onto the bill yesterday by a vote of 126-87. Today the House defeated, 167-143, a motion by VINSON to knock this provision out of the bill.

At his news conference Wednesday, Mr. Eisenhower delivered a strong plea for congressional passage of the Reserve program. He said it may not be perfect, but any mistakes can be rectified as experience dictates.

Under the proposed legislation, a governor can request the assignment of Reserve personnel to his State's National Guard unit.

POWELL said there are now 27 States which either have separate white and Negro divisions or do not permit Negroes in the National Guard.

Before the vote to shelve the measure, POWELL, 1 of the 3 Negro House Members, said White House aids had been in touch with him, UP reported.

He indicated they tried to persuade him to withdraw his controversial antisegregation amendment.

But POWELL said his own amendment, if enacted, would strike a blow for freedom that would be heard by enslaved peoples around the world.

POWELL's speech was received with a burst of applause from both sides of the aisle that divides the two parties.

POWELL said American Negroes have fought and died for their country in Jim Crow military units since Revolutionary War days and "their patriotism has never been questioned."

DAVIDSON, OKLA., May 21, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

DEAR SIR: I'm not for the H. R. 2967 law that you folks plan to vote on. On this coming Thursday. Please do vote "no." Its a very cunningly devised trap. I thank God for your delay of the bill. Then I can write my Representative and Senator.

We don't even need the draft. We ought let it all die. We don't need to have huge armies.

I'm the mother of a 14-year-old boy and I don't want 10 years of his life wasted or given to the Army. It's all right for the President to be a soldier all his life. But it's not right to force all our boys from now on into the Army.

Our country will go down with all the expenses of a huge Army, and all the other parts of the world.

Lets have the Bricker amendment, lets curb our President's powers so we wont be sold down the river to the United Nations.

Let's get out of the United Nations. Let's not renew the United Nations Charter. Let's not have anything to do with it. Let's not extend or amend or have anything to do with it. Let's protest old Molotov coming to San Francisco. Please I pray. Why don't you pray about all I've written to you and you will feel as I do.

I'm a white woman from the South. We like our peace in the South. And you people who represent the people should do so. And not listen to the lobbyists of the country.

Thanks so much for reading my letter, hope you can please see it my way.

Yours truly,

Mrs. WALTER WITHROW,
Davidson, Okla.

P. S.—I'm a Baptist, not something under cover.

BEREA COLLEGE,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY,
Berea, Ky., May 23, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: I am glad that your effort to have segregation banned in National Guard assignments was sustained by the House last week.

On grounds only of civil rights this was a desirable amendment. The Federal Government must be continually kept from giving support to segregation.

As one who has vigorously opposed such military legislation as was involved in H. R. 5297, I was glad to see its passage blocked. I certainly hope it can be permanently shelved.

Yours sincerely,

ROSCOE GIFFIN,
Professor of Sociology.

PULASKI, N. Y., June 5, 1955.
Mr. ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: I wish to congratulate you for introducing the amendment which would end racial segregation in the National Guard in several States. The southern militarists would not have sidetracked this bill if it was really essential just over this one amendment. May I ask your support in defeating the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5397.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. FRED WHITE.

HEIGH-HO LODGE,
Cresco, Pa., June 3, 1955.
Representative A. C. POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: Thanks from a parent who values the life of his sons for your amendment to H. R. 5297 (compulsory Reserve bill), which evidently turned out to be all-important in its present shelving.

Most important to many people will be the proof-positive, that this form of Prussian militarism demanding 8 years of every able-bodied young man was totally unnecessary. I have known this right along, since the Air Force, Navy, and Marines will take the front in any future war and they all meet quotas by volunteering—the all-American way.

I hope you will not let down in your efforts to see fairness done all around—Negroes, whites—or freedom of choice when it comes to military servitude in a land where the powers for war are already full to overflowing with men who chose to so train.

Yours for health, truth, and a free America.
PAUL BRENN.

GLEN ELLYN, ILL., June 5, 1955.
Hon. Representative ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: My wife and I take this opportunity to congratulate you for introducing the amendment to end racial segregation in the National Guard, thereby preventing the passage of the national Reserve plan.

The national Reserve plan is nothing more than universal military training in disguise. It was given this new name in the hope it would be more placating and palatable to our citizens.

What is the reason for a compulsory Reserve of 2,900,000 men when we have had, for some years, a volunteer Reserve of 2,500,000? Why should we give the Army a compulsory Reserve when the Army has con-

sistently refused to properly train and equip its volunteer Reserve?

And furthermore, why should we establish the first compulsory Reserve in our history when the Naval Reserve, Air Force Association, and National Guard have all asked for a voluntary system?

We hope and pray, Representative Powell, that you will continue to press for the end of racial segregation in the Armed Forces, Regulars, and Reserves alike. The only way to put an end to this evil practice is to bring it out into the open and expose it for what it really is: an immoral and unethical practice.

With every kind wish, I am always,
Yours in friendship,

JOSEPH A. PRACHAR.

GRANVILLE, OHIO, June 5, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations are due to you on two scores: First, that you introduced an amendment to H. R. 5297 that would end racial segregation in the National Guard. It is high time that racial segregation is ended everywhere, but especially in our services and the schools. Second, that your proposed amendment helped to shelve H. R. 5297. I hope it stays on the shelf. I do not approve of using compulsion for military purposes, except in emergencies. I believe our manpower for defense can be and should be raised by voluntary means.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. ESTHER W. JOSIF.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 4, 1955.

DEAR SIR: Thank you for your attendance and influence at the Bandung Conference. Also, I appreciate your interest in the military Reserve training. While I am opposed to any form of UMT, I congratulate you on your insistence upon nonsegregation.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) GERTRUDE R. KERR.

MAY 29, 1955.

From the NAACP, San Pedro and Wilmington Branch.

DEAR SIR: The San Pedro and Wilmington branch as a whole ask your loyal support in trying to keep the amendment in H. R. 5297.

Very sincerely,

RANIE A. LEWIS,
President.

ROBERT CHAYTOR,
Secretary.

POMPANO BEACH, FLA., May 38, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I have read with deep admiration parts of your debate with Congressman VINSON on the Universal Military Training Act, as delivered on the House floor. The report I read was only a partial one as given in Drew Pearson's column.

I would appreciate having a copy of the full text of your remarks in this connection.

Would you have any other material relating to the race problem that might be helpful to me in writing a book on the subject? If so, would you be willing to send it to the undersigned at the above address?

Could you suggest any organizations dealing with this problem which would be able to furnish me with additional resource material?

Deeply in your debt, I am,
Very sincerely,

WILLIAM N. ELLIOTT.

SENECA, KANS., June 4, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We certainly appreciate your introducing the amendment which prevented

passage of H. R. 5297 in the House. Its being shelved because of the question of racial segregation alone, proves that even the militarists know H. R. 5297 is not necessary for our national defense.

Thanking you.

Mrs. F. B. ROOTS.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., June 8, 1955.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: I had thought that the bill, H. R. 5297, was defeated in the House.

At least, thanks for your reasonable amendment, it was shelved for a while.

Now, our daily paper tells us that Mr. Eisenhower is still pressing for passage of this (or a) Reserve bill. I urge you to do all you can to defeat any legislation that will in any way increase the power of the military in our Government.

We have too much control by military-minded men as it is already.

Sincerely yours,

J. HOWARD BOWMAN.

BLUFFTON, OHIO, May 10, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: We are thankful to you for your part in preventing the passage of H. R. 5297 by introducing the racial segregation amendment. I hope it will not be brought up too soon again. Surely it was not too vital to national defense if such an amendment could stall it.

We are thankful for such men who realize sinister and far-reaching consequences of such a bill. It would also add to the military control and to the wasteful spending that the military are noted for.

The Air Force and the Navy will continue to rely on volunteers. A professional army of volunteers would be more efficient than a conscript army or reserve. We must insist that the military give volunteer army and reserve a fair chance to work out and not insist on conscription whether needed or not.

By defeating H. R. 5297 we will be in effect helping the President to procure the peace that he wants. Peace can not be brought about by military methods. It will be a detriment to the peaceful coexistence of the Nations.

You have our wholehearted support in opposing any such measures.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. GORDON BIXEL.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 19, 1955.

HON. ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I would like to express to you my approval of the stand you took on the UMT bill, H. R. 5297, and my thankfulness that this bill has now been shelved. I'm praying that it will not be brought up again in any form. To my way of thinking, for our country to adopt such a policy would be a great tragedy. Such a policy has never benefited a nation, and has undoubtedly contributed to the run of several.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. HELEN B. WOODS.

MOCKSVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Thank you for attending the Bandung Conference and for your subsequent report to the President.

Also, congratulations on your insistence on racial equality in the Armed Forces, although we in this household cannot approve of militarism, and hope that the President's National Reserves program—or UMT by whatsoever name—will, in the interests of American freedom and world peace, be roundly defeated.

There is no excuse, even militarily, for conscript hordes in this H-bomb era. Their

existence requires, for its justification, the maintenance of hostility instead of the seeking of peace (which is well nigh impossible under such circumstances); they are, therefore, dangerous, provocative, and useless.

In our internal affairs the proposed military program would, of course, spell fascism. Neither the draft nor UMT has any meaning in this H-bomb era; conscript armies became obsolete as far back as Hiroshima, as General Fuller (I believe) then pointed out.

Let us use our resources for life, not death, thus, incidentally, choosing the only road to safety.

And let us have a brotherhood of racial equality of life, not of murder. Race prejudices and war are twin evils and as closely related as twins.

My husband and family join me in thanking you and in sending you our hopes for peace and brotherhood, both here and the world over.

Yours very truly,

DOROTHY D. BUSIEK.

Just how important and vital the Reserves program is for our defense was demonstrated when Mr. VINSON dropped it (for the time being, anyhow) rather than allow racial equality.

DALLAS, TEX., June 9, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is to congratulate you upon helping to defeat bill H. R. 5297.

This country needs an effective defense but not one that puts the country into the hands of the militarists.

Sincerely yours,

GLENN FLINN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: May I thank you and congratulate you on your amendment to H. R. 5297 which prevented the vote. You have really put the spotlight on the question of how much we mean when we talk of no segregation in the Armed Forces. And in addition, you have proved that this UMT bill is not essential to national defense (or VINSON would not have sidetracked it), but is fundamentally a plan of the Pentagon to increase its control over American life. I hope you will continue your opposition to any such bill in all its features.

Sincerely yours,

EMILY C. JOHNSON.

FELLOWSHIP CHURCH,

San Francisco, Calif., June 11, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: We strongly urge that you not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

This is relevant to the morale of our Armed Forces.

Respectfully yours,

DRYDEN L. PHELPS, Minister.

MORGAN HILL, CALIF., June 9, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives Office Building
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: We heartily congratulate you for introducing the amendment which really prevented the passage of the compulsory Reserve bill, No. 5297.

We fully agree that racial segregation must be ended and also that our Government must work more consistently for peace and disarmament instead of placing so much emphasis on militarism.

May your opposition forces stand firm and

keep this bill, which is so contrary to the real American tradition, from passing.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. BILLING,
MABEL S. BILLING.

ALBION COLLEGE,
Albion, Mich., June 10, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Congratulations on your courageous attack on the President's Reserve plan.

I thought you might be interested in the letter which I am sending to President Eisenhower. Enclosed find a carbon copy.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR W. MUNK, PH. D.,
Associate Professor of Philosophy.

JUNE 10, 1955.

Hon. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Your new endeavor to force a sugar-coated UMT program on the American people is most unfortunate for three reasons: (1) it will lead toward the prussianization of America; (2) it will promote racial discrimination; and (3) it will convince the rest of the world that we are warlike. In a time like this when even the Russians are making peace gestures which may be sincere, we cannot afford to give this kind of impression.

As a churchman you undoubtedly are aware of the fact that most church groups are strongly opposed to your Reserve program; and as an educator you must also be aware of the opposition of many of our most thoughtful educators.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR W. MUNK, PH. D.

BARROW Co.,
Austin, Tex., June 9, 1955.

Mr. ADAM C. POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I am happy that H. R. 5297 has been tabled because of your amendment to end segregation. I feel that your amendment was a good one—though I am heartily against the bill, as it seems to be a dishonest and un-American attempt to foist UMT on us, and especially our young men.

Sincerely yours,

ETHEL G. BARROW.

MADISON, WIS., June 10, 1955.
Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have been very much interested in your opposition to the Reserve bill on the grounds of segregation. I hope that you will continue to oppose all bills which directly or indirectly recognize segregation.

I hope that you will come also to the point of opposing compulsory military training on principle. To my mind, compulsory armies are bad both from a democratic and a military point of view because of the enforced regimentation of thinking and acting upon young men at a formative age. The stultifying influence may in the end make us weaker rather than stronger.

I trust that you will not weaken in your opposition to the bills.

Sincerely yours,

ANNA MAE DAVIS.

ROLETTE, N. DAK., June 8, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: You really stopped a flood of iniquity with your amendment to end racial segregation in the compulsory UMT Reserve bill legislation. This amend-

ment really prevented the nefarious H. R. 5297 bill from becoming law. I most heartily commend and thank you for stopping this Niagara of liberty and peace destroying flood, which had its source in the Pentagon labyrinth. Thank you.

If the militarists think they have any chance to pass this compulsory UMT Reserve bill they will try again. Please fight this bill again with all the strength and ability which God has so richly given to you.

This proposed legislation is compulsory and whoever says it is not, is either incapable of understanding what is in the bill, or false and deceitful.

Let racial segregation be abolished and let the American way with liberty and personal dignity be revived.

We must be eternally vigilant and alert. We must not let the militarists steal our liberty to make more jobs and more power to military officers.

Let the spirit of Daniel Webster sway the minds and the hearts of all Members of Congress—let Webster's penetrating searchlight be focused on our beloved Constitution and may all who care to see, learn that all compulsory military conscription laws are, and should be unconstitutional.

Sincerely,

ALFRED THOMPSON.

THE WORRY CLINIC (By George W. Crane)

Uncle Sam has undermined the authority of all parents of teen-agers, as well as their schoolteachers. That is the chief underlying cause of the rising juvenile delinquency and vandalism nowadays. It is also unfair to the Army and Navy to continue 14 years of the draft.

Case L-345: Clark J., 31, is a popular clergyman.

"Dr. Crane, why are vandalism and juvenile delinquency so pronounced nowadays?" he inquired at a ministerial meeting I recently addressed.

"Actually, statistics show that more people are members of churches today than ever before, and the percentages are rising steadily.

"So what is the underlying cause? Is it the long-drawn-out period of war? We clergymen would like to have your opinion as a practical psychologist."

TEEN-AGE UNREST

There are several causes underlying delinquency, but Clark has put his finger on a major one when he mentions the war.

If you adult readers are not in close touch with teen-agers, you may fail to realize the mental turmoil in which the boys find themselves.

F. D. Roosevelt started drafting American youth in October, 1940, and we have had the threat of draft over the heads of all young males ever since.

Please remember, too, that the draft is in its 14th year. Never in our entire previous history have American boys been under such a prolonged sword of Damocles.

Even the Revolutionary War lasted but 8 years. The Civil War ran for 4, and World War I was a 2-year affair.

This continual 14-year threat of being jerked out of school or from a good job by an omnipotent Uncle Sam and thrust into a fox-hole in some foreign land is very bad for youth.

UNCLE SAM VERSUS PARENTS

For the teen-ager begins to realize, even before he is well launched into high school, that Uncle Sam's power transcends that of dad and mother. Thus, the boy begins to disregard his parents' authority prematurely.

For he knows they are powerless over him, or at least soon will be.

By the same token, when Uncle Sam's power is flaunted above that of his high-school teachers and vocational advisers, then the influence of those same teachers also becomes less.

I am not generalizing, for I've had tens of thousands of letters from young people about this matter. And I have personally counseled with hundreds of high schoolers and college men.

The young men nowadays can't make plans for the future, for they don't know when Washington, D. C., may change their draft status.

Employers will not hire them, either, when they learn they are subject to induction at any moment.

Even those in college begin to fall in their grades, because of their uncertainty over the future.

Others drop out of college, even in their senior year, because they can't take this continual threat which prevents their making any serious plans even 6 months ahead.

ATTENTION, CONGRESS

One of the quickest ways to lower vandalism and juvenile delinquency will be for our Congress to terminate the draft and get our military forces back on a voluntary enlistment basis.

Military training can be made an attractive career if it is "sold" properly, as per our American business methods.

But to let the draft drag on into its 14th year simply demoralizes youth, promotes delinquency and mental breakdowns (ask any psychiatrist), and creates further distaste for the Army and Navy and Air Corps.

For "compulsion" arouses animosity, and it is really unfair to the military forces for them to be incurring the growing ill will because of "forced labor," even under the guise of military defense.

Compulsion is necessary in time of active war, but it becomes a grave psychological danger in peace time.

BERKELEY, CALIF., June 9, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: This is to express my satisfaction in your amendment to H. R. 5297. Not only has it revealed that human equality is an "extraneous" matter in the eyes of the President, relatively speaking, but it also shows that the arch-militarists in Congress are even more arch-inequality. Keep up the good fight.

Very truly yours,

(Miss.) EDITH J. COGGINS.

PENN YAN, N. Y., June 5, 1955.
Hon. ADAM POWELL.

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you for introducing the amendment ending segregation in the National Guard in 27 States, into the compulsory Reserve bill H. R. 5297. I most sincerely hope this bill (the conscription section) will not pass as I believe it to be un-Christian and un-American.

Sincerely,

MONA G. BARRUS.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON
CIVIL RIGHTS,
NEW YORK, N. Y., June 13, 1955.
Hon. ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR ADAM: I thought that you would be interested and possibly find some use for the enclosed release. I think it is somewhat ironical, in view of the President's remarks, that the Pentagon is trying to attach the military Reserve bill to the Selective Service Act—as a rider.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

ARNOLD ARONSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1955.
Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I have enclosed herewith a blind copy of my letter to President Eisenhower for your information. I sincerely hope that you will continue your efforts to have integration in the Reserve in the South.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT A. THOMPSON.

APOLLO, PA., June 12, 1955.
Representative ADAM C. POWELL,
Washington, D. C.:

Hello. We have heard the President is asking revival of the compulsory Reserve bill.

We hope you will not compromise on this segregation in National Guard units.

If our Nation's security is so much in jeopardy anyone should do what is necessary even if he must work or fight alongside another whose color may not be the same shade as his own.

A lot of this scare stuff will not stand the light of day.

I thank you.

H. CLAIR GEORGE.

BERKELEY, CALIF., June 12, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: I urge you not to accept any compromise that would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard or Reserve units where there is any segregation.

If we renounce democracy to fight communism, what have we gained? Stick to your guns.

Respectfully yours,

SUZANNE REICHARD.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 13, 1955.
Hon. ADAM C. POWELL, Jr.,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have read press reports of attempts by President Eisenhower and others to dissuade you from pressing for the inclusion of your antisegregation amendment to the manpower Reserve bill in the House of Representatives.

I applaud your refusal to yield this point. Is segregation so sweet or jim crowism so dear as to be purchased at the price of military preparedness. This is the issue, I think, Congress must decide.

Very truly yours,

GWENDOLYN YOUNG.

TROY, N. Y., June 12, 1955.
Representative ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: May I thank you sincerely for the amendment which you proposed to H. R. 5297?

I am a public teacher of nonsegregated—thank God—teenagers. I know I should not be comfortable earning my living anywhere where segregation is practiced.

In addition, I am opposed to any form of military compulsion. My ancestors came from Germany and though I teach their language, I draw the line at any hint of militarism.

So I have double reason to rejoice in the defeat, if only temporary, of this bill.

Very truly yours,

HELEN OTT.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 13, 1955.
Representative A. CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Some good things come from New York and you are one of the best. Not, that you are a thing, however.

I want to congratulate you for introducing the amendment which really presented the passage of horrible H. R. 5297. Certainly your amendment proves that this bill is not essential to national defense in the minds of southern militarists like Vinson, or they would not have sidetracked it because of your one amendment.

How I wish that this bill would be shelved permanently. It is utterly ridiculous in so many ways.

I cannot understand Eisenhower's position. How can he be so strongly in favor of this bill and yet come out for the kind of peace and disarmament program which he says he wants. The two just don't go hand in hand. It reminds me of the Bible passage: "No man can serve two masters."

Have you seen a copy of the Quaker booklet "Speak Truth to Power." There is so much insanity among the militarists. Please help to clear the air and gather the sense of the people you are trying to lead. We want peace and not in sheep's clothing of huge military preparedness and every 16-year-old militarized and desensitized that killing is "the thing."

Sincerely yours,

DOROTHY TROUTMAN.

FRESNO, CALIF., June 11, 1955.
Hon. ADAM C. POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Let me be among the many to congratulate you on your amendment to end racial segregation in the National Guard. I am a white but I belong to some organizations that are working toward the end of segregation.

I also wish to say thanks, because your amendment obviously caused the House to temporarily sidetrack, H. R. 5297 which I consider against the best interests of the United States of America, the peace of the world and also every one involved, unless its the beer and armament makers. We have always superior soldiers in America, because they went of their own volition, instead of being forced to go. Also the guns that we buy today are obsolete tomorrow, so we throw them away and buy some new ones.

Against the guided missiles and H-bombs, foot soldiers, 1 million or 1 hundred times that many would be useless and the costs are staggering to contemplate.

Gratefully,

HOMER C. NOCE.

PARIS, FRANCE, June 7, 1955.

DEAR SIR: This letter is to urge you to fight, as strongly as is within your means, any cut in the appropriations for USIA in Europe. My last letter, unintentionally, of course, as I have no connection with USIA, or obligation to it personally, was to point out to you the fine job they are doing for the people of the United States here in Europe on such pitifully insufficient funds.

Any further cuts could have terrible effects here. Many long, hard, sometimes disappointing, hours are spent by a few thousand devoted Americans to build a reputation for the United States as having a cultural level worthy of respect.

Thank you for your deep interest in me, and I hope you find also interesting my observations from here in the middle of the scene.

Yours sincerely,

GREGORY SIMMS.

WALCOTT MEMORIAL
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
New York Mills, N. Y., June 9, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
United States Representative from New York, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: This is a note to commend and thank you for introducing the amendment to the compulsory Reserve bill, that would have ended racial segregation in the National Guard. I hope that if the bill is brought in again, as the President wishes, the same provision will be attached to it. Certainly, if the Southern Representatives believed that the security of the Nation required the adoption of such a law as this Reserve bill provides, they would not allow the matter of ending segregation in the services, to stand in the way of its adoption.

I have long been an admirer of yours, and am glad that you were able in an unofficial capacity to represent our country at the recent Bandung conference of the Asian and African peoples.

Very sincerely,

HOWARD WORTHEN WYLIE.

HAMDEN, CONN., June 9, 1955.
DEAR MR. POWELL: You are to be congratulated on your amendment to the Reserve training bill to eliminate racial segregation in the Reserves. In view of the Supreme Court's decision in regard to segregation in education, it would certainly seem that it should be eliminated everywhere.

We can be faced with no emergency so great at the present time that would warrant sidestepping this issue. If the bill is debated, I hope your amendment stands.

Yours truly,

ORPAH S. BLAZIER.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 11, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Please use your influence to prevent any compromise on your amendment on segregation.

This Reserve bill is a phony anyway. It is UMT in disguise. It doesn't give us defense, but military control of our youth by the Pentagon.

Keep up the good fight.

Yours very truly,

ERLING H. LUNDE.

GRACE CATHEDRAL,
Topeka, Kans., June 6, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Let me congratulate you upon introducing the amendment that prevented the passage of the compulsory Reserve bill H. R. 5297. It is quite obvious that in the minds of southern militarists like Mr. VINSON, that this bill is not essential to national defense. If they had thought it was essential to national defense they would not have sidetracked it because of your amendment.

I greatly appreciate your wisdom and political insight.

With every good wish, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN WARREN DAY,
Dean, Grace Cathedral.

HEIGH-HO LODGE,
Cresco, Pa., June 10, 1955.
Re H. R. 5297, compulsory Reserve bill.
Representative A. C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: Please know that all free-thinking Americans are behind

you to stand firm and accept no compromise on the segregation matter as regards National Guard.

You will be doing the Nation as a whole, a double service in a badly needed lesson in personal freedoms. In the first place if we ask a man to fight, he deserves equal status across the board. In the second place no one should be compelled to serve against his will and this bill is loaded with compulsion.

Compulsion is not freedom and we should fight it. God speed and good success in your stand. If there is anything I can do to help, please let me know.

Yours for health, truth (which is freedom from the monopoly of medicine).

PAUL BRENN.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, N. Y., June 9, 1955.
Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I want to commend you for your stand against segregation in the proposed defense and Reserve legislation. You have been most helpful also in averting this measure which might mean an entering wedge for universal military training and further militarization of our country. Please do not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

Faithfully yours,

ISIDOR B. HOFFMAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 8, 1955.

Re UMT.

Hon. CLAYTON POWELL,
United States Representative,
Congressional Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Congratulations on your continued fight against universal military training. Keep it up.

Very truly yours,

LESTER H. RAPPAPORT.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN,
Cleveland, Ohio, June 8, 1955.

Hon. ADAM POWELL, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: We want to congratulate you for your introducing the amendment to shelve racial segregation in the National Guard which was added to the UMT Ready Reserve bill. We are in opposition to racial segregation and the UMT bill itself and are happy that your good amendment helped to kill a bad bill.

Cordially yours,

ROBERT and MYRNA GEMMER.

MORRIS, N. Y., June 6, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is a short note to congratulate you for introducing the amendment which prevented the passage of the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297.

This amendment exposed the bill for what it really is; namely, an instrument to give the militarists a stronger grip on our country rather than a means of national defense. Or if it were a means of defense, it exposed the Southern militarists as giving higher priority to their own immature hatred of the Negroes than to the safety and protection of their own country and thereby being unfit for the high office that they hold as Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Congratulations. Millions of people are backing you up. Do not retreat from your stand.

Yours truly,

LEIGH H. BARRUS.

JUNE 10, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Though I'm from California (not your State) I'm moved to congratulate you on the splendid work you are doing in your attempts and efforts to end segregation in all components of our military.

Presently, I am in the Armed Forces, the Army. The military is doing well with the lack of segregation. However, the civilian population is socially behind (in time) the military. In Baltimore I was more than once discouraged by the local refusal of places of entertainment, etc., to treat our servicemen like fellow citizens in good standing. This was specially disagreeable since one of my friends was a colored boy from San Bernardino, Calif.

It would not be out of step with our professed democratic ideals to introduce a bill prohibiting refusal of service to anybody in uniform. After all, these boys are serving the country.

At least, further demands for personal rights might encourage those opposed to your present proposals to your present demands and still point out to their folks (southern or otherwise) that more drastic measures were defeated.

Sincerely,

CRUZ REYNOSO,
Washington, D. C., and Whittier, Calif.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., June 3, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I want to thank you for the amendment which defeated H. R. 5297. The people who do not oppose segregation have showed us they do not value this defense measure very highly if they would see it defeated on these grounds. I don't think our country deserves to be defended on a policy of segregation. It is high time in this troubled world to be sure we are on the side of what is right and fair to everyone and trust God somewhat to help us defend that right rather than doing what seems most expedient in the minds of selfish people. This time you were in the right, and the measure which was defeated must have been wrong. Thank you.

Yours very truly,

ELSIE SWARM.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 8, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: I want to express my personal thanks to you for introducing the amendment which prevented passage of 5297 on its previous consideration on the floor of the House. Although I am largely opposed to the bill itself, I also think that segregation, racial or otherwise, is un-Christian; and I admire your courage in backing that stand.

To me, as to others I have talked with, the fact that this amendment sidetracked the bill for the time being proves that it is not essential even in the minds of such men as Representative VINSON.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID M. HADLEY.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Redding, Calif., June 9, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Congratulations to you on your courageous, American, and Christian amendment to H. R. 5297. The people of this Nation, and all peace-loving citizens, are with you in great majority, I am confident.

I feel that this bill is not essential to the national defense, is un-American in its compulsory aspects, and should be defeated.

If it is to be enacted, you are perfectly right, that one of the changes must be the

end of racial segregation in the National Guard.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Rev. ERNEST J. TROUTNER.

RAYNE MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH,
New Orleans, La., June 10, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: May I take a brief moment of your time to send my sincerest congratulations to you for introducing the amendment to end segregation in the National Guard in 27 States. It is an indication that the southerners do not believe that military preparedness is the most important thing for our Nation.

I hope that the bill will stay shelved and will not be brought up again. Many people have been misled into thinking that the bill, H. R. 5297, was a voluntary bill. Thank you for your alertness in representing those of us who do not want to see militarism settled on the American people.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE W. POOL, III.

MARIN JUNIOR COLLEGE,
Kentfield, Calif., June 9, 1955.
Hon. ADAM C. POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Congratulations on the intelligent manner in which you opposed H. R. 5297.

I am of the opinion that we need to be prepared for any situation that may develop, but H. R. 5297 is not the way to do it.

Sincerely,

WARD H. AUSTIN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 11, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: In your efforts as a Representative of the people of Manhattan, you are doing a creditable job. I appreciate your efforts in combating segregation. The rider that you attached to the Reserve bill was quite timely. However, I do not hold your principle of not assigning troops of Negro extraction to bias Reserve units.

If we are going to win complete liberty we must do so in the area in which anti-segregation is practiced. The history of our people is one of struggle and sacrifice. Therefore, let us continue the fight for equality, but based upon love and sacrifice. May God give you the grace to execute your office, as a Member of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

A. F. THOMAS, Jr.

MODESTO, CALIF., June 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I know little of you except that you are apparently a sincere Negro. Your amendment to end segregation in the National Guard was a worthy idea. Let me say I hope you will always, as a fair man, be able to stand for equal rights for all men.

The fact that a militarist like VINSON feels that segregation is more important than the bill indicates to me that the bill is not essential to national defense. I hope that you will oppose the compulsory reserve bill, H. R. 5297, both for racial inequities and other injustices, such as veterans of 2 years' training having to come back for periods of 45 days each year.

Sincerely,

JOHN DOWNING.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 9, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am exceedingly gratified at the success of your recent motion in the

House so to amend the UMT and Reserve legislation as to forbid racial segregation in any of the groups affected by that legislation.

You have thus helped us to take one more step forward in our efforts to erase the disgrace of racial segregation from our body politics, and to establish official recognition of the equality of all human beings regardless of race or color. It is especially gratifying that one of your race was able to take the initiative in this matter, and that so many of our white brethren joined forces with you. A long struggle lies before you, and I wish you all strength of body, mind, and spirit to carry it forward.

I also rejoice in your success because it places another barrier in the way of the proposed UMT and compulsory Reserve legislation. I do not know your personal attitude on this matter. The problems it poses are many, complex, and baffling. But I am definitely and strongly opposed to it. War, a big military buildup, preparedness for war, especially modern all-out war, will not protect our country nor will it bring in or maintain peace, as I see it. Our enemy will build up his own forces, defensively, as we do, just as much as we do. It is like two huge giants bullying each other, until something trips them up and they crash together into world war III, especially as there are so many persons on each side who constantly make remarks that arouse fear, hate, defiance, and hostility, in the Government, the Armed Forces, Congress, the politicians, even the church, on radio, and in the press, even in the commercial advertisements. This UMT legislation would give each successive generation of our young men intensive training, practice, and indoctrination in the belief that military power works for peace, which I believe is not true. On the other hand, it weakens the efforts of those who believe, as I do, that sincere peaceful negotiations of disputes, efforts to understand and get along with our adversaries, efforts to remove causes of war, hate, friction (like the arms race), and not, least of all, the efforts to relieve the miseries and needs and discontent of the underprivileged 75 percent of the human race, at home here and abroad—it weakens the efforts of those who are trying to bring these things about, and tends to make our young men (and us adults also) regard such people as crackpots and fools and cowards—but the real point is not that people revile them and persecute them and speak all manner of evil against them, falsely, but that the whole human race suffers—for the evil of war is not so much the loss of life and health and essential human resources. It is the terrible disruption of human life, social, moral, spiritual—the family life, especially the lives of little children; the disrupting of the life of the human family; the whole crop of misunderstandings, and lies and hate and ruinous propaganda that is bred—especially that mixture of truth and falseness, of partial truth with half-truth, of straight truth with perverted truth—and, of course, the whole concept of human brotherhood, which, as we are each and all, God's children, can never be broken except in our mistaken thinking.

I hope you will pardon me for breaking loose in this way; but I believe you will understand me. I do feel that somehow we must see and aim at our goal, and press ahead, with wisdom and understanding as God gives us to see the light at any given moment, even though we can not answer all the questions.

Yours for peace and good will among all men everywhere.

Sincerely,

HARWOOD HOADLEY.

THE METHODIST BOARD OF TEMPERANCE,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: This is just a brief note to express to you my appreciation for your keen sense of judgment exhibited in your amendment to the Reserve bill, H. R. 5297.

Your continued leadership in fundamental principles involving civil rights will be appreciated by not only your constituents but also a number of citizens at large.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD KUHN.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 30, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I feel quite sure that many people over our country are grateful to you for your efforts to defeat the national Reserve plan. May our Nation never be burdened with such a military program.

I also agree with you that there must be no segregation in our country if we wish to show the world the way to permanent peace. We are regarded as a Christian Nation. We should practice equality before we lose face in the sight of non-Christian nations.

May you continue to receive wisdom and courage to keep on with your good work.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) RUTH L. STAHL.

THE GREEN DOOR,
HOUSE OF GIFTS AND BOOKS,
Rock Hill, S. C., May 30, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I congratulate you for introducing the amendment which unmasked the southern militarists. The bill in favor of UMT is evidently not essential to defense in the minds of the southern militarists. I thank you.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. WALKER,
Retired Methodist Minister and Teacher.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
OF LOS GATOS, CALIF.,
June 4, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Just this note to let you know that many of us out this way are heartened with the postponement of H. R. 5297, not only for the cause you were defending, but because we oppose the bill. We are looking to you and others like you to lead us in a creative attempt for peace, not war.

We believe that America should lead in working through the U. N. organization and in disarmament rather than the extension of armaments.

Let's find another way than war.

Sincerely,

ROMAIN A. SWEDENBURG.

NORTH LIBERTY, IND., June 7, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Thank you so much for introducing the amendment which really prevented the passage of H. R. 5297. I was glad to read also in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD your courageous statements against this un-Christian, undemocratic, and, therefore, un-American bill.

It is ironical that a nation as fine as ours where freedom is our heritage still has racial

segregation. I am ashamed this is so. It is also ironical for America to choose the path the pagan nations have chosen. Surely we must be aware that the road can lead to only one end.

May God bless you in your efforts to repel and finally conquer this ugly demon of militarism every time it rears its insidious head. I am confident in the knowledge that right will triumph; we don't know how soon, but it will. All that matters is whether we are on the side helping to usher in this kingdom of love, or whether we are opposing it. What most people are fearing these days is going to be quite inconsequential when the final day comes. If we are working to promote the way of the Prince of Peace, all these other things will fall in line. General MacArthur has come to this conclusion after spending a life of trying militarism.

Thank you again for opposing this bill.

This Nation, under God, has been blessed lavishly. Can we dare refuse to live His laws? I am praying for your guidance in action against this evil bill.

Sincerely,

Mrs. ROBERT D. CLARK.

QUARRYVILLE, PA., June 7, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: You have performed a great service to our country in introducing the amendment to H. R. 5297, that has sidetracked this bill. Anything you can do to prevent the enactment of this measure into law will be worthwhile. This measure is an injustice to the youth of our land in peacetime. It is unnecessary, costly, and un-American. There is no need for us to get into war and will not if we do not submit to the militarists of our country.

I want you to know I appreciate your good work and I know you have to have courage. May you be given strength and courage to aid further in defeating this compulsory draft measure.

Truly yours,

HOWARD REYNOLDS.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Dunkirk, N. Y., June 4, 1955.
The Honorable ADAM C. POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Thank you for introducing the amendment which has delayed, at least temporarily, the passage of compulsory Reserve training.

I sincerely hope this measure will not become legislation and that our American democracy will be able to deal, as it has in the past, with the matter of military training on a voluntary basis except in wartime.

I appreciate your leadership in this crucial matter.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR M. CRAWFORD.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN,
North Manchester, Ind., June 6, 1955.
Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Accept my congratulations for introducing the amendment on segregation which prevented passage of H. R. 5297 the compulsory Reserve bill.

It is my hope that this bill has been permanently killed for this session for we see no justification for it whatsoever. It would only serve to further militarize our Nation without giving us any practical help in the way of defense. It is our hope that you will keep up the good work and use your high office to this end.

Very sincerely,

GALEN T. LEHMAN.

RUSSIAVILLE, IND., June 6, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Representative POWELL: Am writing to thank you for introducing the amendment which really prevented passing of the bill H. R. 5297.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Mrs. MILDRED ZELL.

LANCASTER, PA., June 7, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: We congratulate you for introducing the amendment which prevented passage of bill H. R. 5297.

Sincerely,

S. E. YODER, D. O.
(Mrs. S. E.) HELEN B. YODER.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 8, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I want to tell you how greatly we appreciate your successful efforts which helped so vitally to defeat the compulsory Reserve bill. I am particularly grateful because it seems to me that the defeat of this bill is an important step toward peace and away from the totalitarianism that at times seems to be threatening us. I hear with keen interest your brilliant career in the House.

Respectfully,

FLORENCE M. WRAY.

PALMYRA, PA., June 6, 1955.

The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Too often we write our Congressmen letters of complaint. I am happy to congratulate you for introducing the amendment which really prevented passage of the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297. Your amendment, which would end racial segregation in the National Guard in 27 States proves that this bill is not essential to national defense in the minds of southern militarists like Representative VINSON, or they would not have sidetracked it because of this one amendment. It was a pleasure writing you.

Yours sincerely,

RALEIGH B. HUGHES.

MILTON, WIS., June 6, 1955.

Congressman A. C. POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I am happy indeed to commend you for introducing the amendment barring segregation in connection with H. R. 5297. I am not only opposed to segregation but am equally opposed to any sort of universal military training legislation or the enhancing of the Pentagon vested interests in our country's policies. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

WM. A. CORNELL.

Kew GARDENS, N. Y., June 6, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: I want to congratulate you for introducing the amendment to the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297, which really prevented passage of this bill.

Your amendment proves that this bill is not essential to national defense in the minds of the southern militarists like VINSON, or they would not have sidetracked it because of your one amendment.

In opposing this bill by President Eisenhower, the real sponsor, you are supporting

the kind of peace and disarmament program which the President says he wants.
Sincerely,

JOHN B. PETTENGILL.

NEWINGTON, CONN., June 6, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I think the enlightened people of this country—and the whole country, for that matter—owe you a great debt for your introduction of the amendment which brought about the shelving of H. R. 5297; and I wish to express to you my admiration and gratitude.

If militarists like Representative VINSON thought that the passage of the bill were really necessary to our national defense, it seems unlikely that he would have sidetracked it for your amendment.

I hope the bill is permanently shelved; the majority of our people do not, I am sure, realize its full implications and there has been every effort made to hide the case from them. Indeed, I seriously doubt whether President Eisenhower himself has ever had the full opposition arguments presented to him; he is too surrounded by men of military mind to make it possible.

To take this moment when we proclaim to the world our peaceful intentions, to introduce, for the first time, compulsory military training, is fanatically stupid, I think.

Keep up the fight, Mr. POWELL; you have a huge backing in the country whether you hear from them all or not.

Yours sincerely,

MARION BRINLEY.

P. S.—I've read many, many adverse opinions of military authorities themselves.

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH,

Des Moines, Iowa, June 6, 1955.

The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: You are to be commended for introducing the amendment which prevented passing of the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297.

I am sure that this country does not need, or do the people, generally, desire a compulsory Reserve manpower program. Rather, if John Cowles, president of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, is correct when he advocates complete and universal disarmament, then we should be expending our efforts and our intelligence in that direction.

My rather close association with people leads me to agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Cowles. Thanks for your leadership.

Sincerely yours,

M. E. DORR.

P. S.—You might like to see this reprint in our city Tribune. We discussed this in our adult class Sunday. What a shame. Thanks for writing it.

COLLEGE HEIGHTS, ARK., June 6, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Please accept my congratulations for introducing the amendment calling for the end of racial segregation in the National Guard. This amendment is commendable, it seems to me, for two reasons. In the first place, there is no justification for segregation in the armed services or anywhere else. In the second place, the amendment had the salutary effect of shelving the compulsory Reserve bill. This bill is peacetime conscription on a permanent basis, if I understand it.

I think it is clear that this bill is not essential to national defense. If it were, the House would not have turned down your amendment.

Cordially,

J. THEODORE HEFLEY.

NORTH MANCHESTER, IND., June 7, 1955.
Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL: I wish to congratulate you for introducing the amendment which prevented passage of the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297. Your amendment proves that this bill is not essential to national defense in the minds of southern militarists like VINSON, or they would not have sidetracked it because of this one amendment.

Please continue to work against any form of UMT or compulsory military training. How can we hope to have peace on earth if we continue to plan for war? We continue to pray that God may guide our Congressmen in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE A. HUNN.

WEST HARTFORD, CONN., June 8, 1955.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: You are to be congratulated on offering an amendment which brought out clearly how little our country needed compulsory Reserve bill H. R. 5297. Southern militarists like Mr. VINSON always stand on the side of a huge military organization and heavy armaments, demonstrating their attitude of fear toward the rest of the world, but the threat of desegregation appears to make them look at things quite differently.

Surely racial segregation is one of the sorriest and most shameful failures in our democracy, and we cannot make haste enough to correct it.

I trust this measure (compulsory military training) is permanently shelved and will not again be brought up. It is proven non-essential to national defense and would be a great disservice to our country.

Very truly yours,

CATHERINE D. JERVEY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: We Quakers and others who oppose the UMT bill congratulate you for the amendment which turned the whole bill back to committee.

We hope you will keep up the fight against UMT, slavery by another name.

Sincerely,

LYOYD SOMERS.

FALL RIVER, MASS., June 7, 1955.

Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: May I congratulate you for introducing the amendment which really prevented the passage of the Reserve bill, H. R. 5297. Evidently this bill is not essential in the eyes and minds of southern militarists like Vinson—is not essential to national defense—or they would not have sidetracked it because of one amendment. More power to you—if they drag the bill "off the shelf" before Congress adjourns.

Very sincerely,

RUTH N. DOW.

LYCOMING COLLEGE,

Williamsport, Pa., June 7, 1955.

The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I want to congratulate you for introducing the amendment against racial segregation in the compulsory Reserve bill, H. R. 5297. That amendment really prevented, at least for a while, the passage of the bill. If we must have a compulsory Reserve, it certainly should be free from the evil of racial segregation. But in the judg-

ment of many of us there is actually no need for a compulsory Reserve at all, or any other form of compulsory military training. Your amendment proves that this Reserve bill is not essential to national defense in the minds of southern militarists like Mr. VINSON, or they would not have sidetracked it because of this one amendment.

Cordially yours,

W. ARTHUR FAUS.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 8, 1955.

The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Thanks and congratulations to you for introducing the amendment to end racial segregation in the Reserve. I understand that this prevented the passage of H. R. 5297.

If so many Congressmen feel that segregation is that important, is it not clear that they do not really find the bill necessary to our defense?

Respectfully yours,

IVY G. MYERS.

TOLEDO OHIO, June 7, 1955.

The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: I am so glad you introduced the amendment regarding segregation into the bill for the compulsory reserve, H. R. 5297.

I understand that amendment prevented the passage of the bill at this time.

As I believe the bill to be a serious mistake, I wish to congratulate you on your contribution that delayed action upon it.

The fact that various southern Congressmen voted to sidetrack the bill indicates that they did not consider it essential to public safety.

Yours truly,

ALECK D. DODD.

WEST UNION, IOWA, June 7, 1955.

The Honorable ADAM C. POWELL,

Washington, D. C.:

We wish to congratulate you for introducing the amendment to bill H. R. 5297 which really prevented the passage of the bill.

We certainly don't want to make an armed camp out of America. Why we should go on wanting to follow the blunders of Hitler and war-torn Europe I don't understand.

MacArthur urges that we abolish war and all the nations will be glad to bury the hatchet.

The atom has simply outlawed war. It's peace or oblivion.

Thank you for all that you do to obtain peace in America and the world.

Sincerely,

MARION L. GEE.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 7, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. POWELL: Thanks for your help in defeating this un-American bill that would militarize our country without adding a bit to our defense.

Yours very truly,

ERLING H. LUNDE.

[From the Oregon Journal of June 15, 1955]

RESERVE SYSTEM WITHOUT SEGREGATION

The letter of the law in the year-old United States Supreme Court decision against segregation applies only to the public schools.

But the spirit of the law ought to apply to other institutions. The spectacle in Congress of the blocking of the all-important military Reserves bill over the segregation issue is not pretty to watch.

Southern House Members were for the bill, but an amendment by Representative CLAY-

TON POWELL, Democrat, New York, which would forbid assignment of reservists to segregated National Guard units has turned them against it.

Strategy now is for the Senate to pass the bill without the antisegregation amendment in the hope that it can be steered through the House, minus the amendment.

The bill is important to the Nation's defense. Its aim is to put some backbone in the present flabby Reserve setup. It would make possible a realistic training program with modern equipment and techniques.

Segregation has been ended in all the active military services. The effort by southern Congressmen to preserve it in the Reserve program, even to the point of blocking legislation essential to the strengthening of our defense, is against the trend of the times.

It is all the more shocking in view of the encouragement it lends to those forces in the South now using all the means at their command to defy the United States Supreme Court on desegregation in the schools.

MANCHESTER, CONN., June 8, 1955.

The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Congratulations to you for your amendment to H. R. 5297. If the bill with that amendment cannot be passed, it is certainly added proof that the bill is not really believed to be essential to national defense—which we who strenuously oppose it, sincerely believe.

With all good wishes.

Yours truly,

MARGARET H. RICH.

Mrs. R. G. Rich.

JUNE 8, 1955.

Representative POWELL.

DEAR SIR: I wish to congratulate you on your most outstanding service to this Nation at the Bandung Conference.

It is a little late coming, but I had hoped to see you in person and am still looking forward to do so some day.

Now this month can be a sad blackletter day for the United States of America. So all I can do is to ask folks to call off this June 15 maneuver, am trying to accomplish.

Am working nights and part of days to pay expenses, which makes it difficult to see as many as I should like to. So please accept this for the present—called your office today to give an explanation, but did not get the opportunity to speak to you.

We need real Americans today more than ever before—not one in any hearing (and so far I have been in all the public ones) have asked, "What tests have been made on talk, what other effects can this dangerous poison produce," etc.

God bless you.

Mrs. P. P. SCHMIDT.

ADELANTO, CALIF., June 12, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN POWELL: Congratulations on the opposition success against General Eisenhower's militarism in, this time, conscription (H. R. 5297).

Keep up the good fight.

"A draft * * * is the last of all oppressions" (Jefferson, 1777).

CARL K. FROST.

SLATERVILLE SPRINGS, N. Y., June 14, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: May I commend you for your courageous stand against segregation in the Armed Forces, particularly as pertaining to the proposed military Reserve plan. I hope nothing will weaken your stand in this issue. The act itself would, it seems to me, put too much power over our youth in the hands of the military, for too long.

Yours sincerely,

HAZEL ROOB BRILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., June 11, 1955.

DEAR SIR: I hope you get plenty of public approval of your amendment to the compulsory Reserve bill. Lots of people are not good at expressing themselves, so believe there are many who are silent but wish to be otherwise.

I have written to the White House about it, too.

Yours,

Mrs. GENEVIEVE OLIVER.

MOORESVILLE, IND., June 12, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: We wish to congratulate you for introducing the amendment which really prevented passage of H. R. 5397. The fact that those who sidetracked this bill because of this one amendment, admits the bill is not essential to national defense.

We hope this Nation can be delivered from militarism and the conscription of its youth.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN K. ARNOT.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 15, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: We were tremendously interested in your amendment to the Reserve bill and proof that the Army is not ready for true American equality. We hope you will not accept any compromise in the bill if it is brought back to the House.

Respectfully,

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. STEPHENS.

DEARBORN, MICH., June 13, 1955.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POWELL: We support you in your stand against segregation in the proposed military Reserve bill.

Further we feel this bill is unnecessary if its backers are unwilling to practice the democracy we preach.

We cannot see how peace is promoted by this measure.

Sincerely,

PAUL KERBER.

WINTER PARK, FLA., June 14, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I am writing to congratulate you for acumen in introducing the shrewd amendment that stopped passage of the UMT bill, H. R. 5297. It looks to me that militarists like Mr. Vinson proved that this bill is not essential as they claimed, if this one amendment blocked it. Your wit forced them to show their hands. Good for you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. T. W.) CAROL BURNHAM.

NEWBURGH, IND., June 12, 1955.

Hon. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to thank you for what you have done in shelving the compulsory Reserve bill and I trust that you will accept no compromise which would permit men to be assigned to any units where there would be segregation. We must have freedom from segregation as well as freedom from UMT.

Sincerely yours,

ADAM STAHL.

RICHMOND, CALIF., June 13, 1955.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: I hope that you will continue to fight against segregation in the Armed Forces Reserve bill, H. R. 5297. Your leadership in this field is appreciated. As a Caucasian, I find the burden of the guilt for discrimination not very palatable.

Sincerely,

ROBERT MCINNES.

PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE, June 14, 1955.

Hon. CLAYTON POWELL,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I trust you will not accept any compromise which would permit young men to be assigned to the National

Guard in any of the 27 States where segregation is permitted. More power to you.

Yours truly,

(Mrs. C. E.) G. E. HUSSEY.

MOCKSVILLE, N. C., June 14, 1955.

MY DEAR MR. POWELL: Please do not accept any compromise which would permit men to be assigned to State National Guard units where there is any segregation.

This card is being mailed in Boston, Mass. And the North Carolina address is our regular one. Please stand firm.

Yours very truly,

DOROTHY D. BUSIEK
Mrs. Kurt Busiek.

WHITTIER, CALIF., May 14, 1955.

DEAR MR. POWELL: I wish to commend you for your fine stand against segregation in the Armed Forces resulting in the setting aside of the Reserve bill.

It is to be hoped that we can defeat this Reserve bill and really work for peace constructively. Arming our country to the teeth would only antagonize and cause others to fear us and our motive.

Technical assistance and world disarmament is a better way to peace.

Sincerely,

MARION H. SCHLEY.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 109. Concurrent resolution authorizing the appointment of a congressional delegation to attend the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6829. An act to authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. STENNIS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2090) entitled "An act to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5502) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the House amendment to Senate amendments Nos. 30 and 49 to the above entitled bill.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7000, with Mr. ENGLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks].

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of H. R. 7000 is to provide the machinery by which our Reserve Forces may be so organized and trained that, in the event of war, they can be mobilized quickly to augment the Active Forces in combat and to carry out internal security missions here at home.

This can be accomplished if this legislation is enacted because this bill will provide authority to increase the size and to strengthen the Reserve Forces and will insure participation in Reserve training.

I would like to take a moment to review what has happened in the last few years insofar as our attempt to build up our Reserve Forces is concerned.

As you all know, today we have a strictly voluntary Reserve. As a matter of fact, it was not until 1952 that the Congress placed legislation on the statute books concerning the size and composition of the Reserve Forces.

In that year, we passed the Armed Forces Reserve Act which established a Ready and Standby Reserve. The Ready Reserve was limited to 1,500,000 persons and was to contain units and individuals ready for active service, first, in time of national emergency proclaimed by the President, subject to a determination by the Congress as to the numbers to be called; or second, in an expansion of the Armed Forces in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress.

A primary consideration in establishing the Ready Reserve was to provide a Reserve Force for implementation in a Korean type situation.

The Standby Reserve was to contain units and individuals available for active duty only in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress. Thus, the Reserve mobilization base for a general emergency or war was divided between these two categories.

Now, in actual practice the Ready Reserve, while increasing in size, has not attained the degree of organization or training required for its mobilization role.

During the entire period of about 3 years that the Armed Forces Reserve Act has been in effect the Ready Reserve has exceeded the statutory ceiling of 1,500,000. As a matter of fact, the Ready Reserve today totals about 2,800,000 persons.

But this number is in no wise a measure of the military strength of the Ready Reserve. Over 300,000 of that number are part of the Active Forces and thus are not actually in reserve.

Of the 2,500,000 ready reservists not on active duty only a little over 700,000 are voluntarily participating in paid training, and this number does not represent a balanced and organized military force.

The Standby Reserve has not attained the composition originally contemplated. Today there are only about 200,000 members, of whom 140,000, or 67 percent, are on the inactive status list. Consequently it has not been practicable to produce an organized force in this category.

In the development of the Armed Forces Reserve Act, it was anticipated that the Ready Reserve would become a well-organized and trained force within the statutory ceiling of 1,500,000. It was firmly believed when the bill was considered in committee that men with a statutory obligation in the Ready Reserve would participate in voluntary training in order to establish eligibility for transfer to the less vulnerable Standby Reserve.

Such has not been the case; this incentive provision alone has not produced the desired result.

Thus, we find our Reserve today made up of relatively small groups of volunteers and a large pool of persons having a Ready Reserve obligation, but who are not participating in Reserve training.

The security and best interests of the Nation require that this condition be changed.

It is absolutely essential that our Reserve forces be built up and strengthened so that they can effectively be utilized if an emergency is declared.

I believe this bill will accomplish that purpose, and at this time I would like to go through the bill so the Members can be advised of its provisions.

Before doing so, let me point out that this bill contains no reference to the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard. Neither does any of its provisions repeal, amend, or modify existing law concerning the National Guard. This is a bill which deals only with the Reserve components of the military services.

The National Guard, insofar as this bill is concerned, is left in the exact position it occupies today. Now, as to the provisions of the bill.

The law today provides that every person who entered, or enters the Armed Forces after June 19, 1951, incurs an eight year military obligation. The committee felt that this obligation was too long, and could be lowered to 6 years without impairing the effectiveness of the reserve components.

Consequently, the bill amends existing law and fixes the reserve obligation for any person entering the armed serv-

ices after July 27, 1953, at a total of six years.

Please note that date, which is the date of the truce in Korea.

The bill provides that any person who entered the armed services prior to that date will not be required to participate in active duty for training or inactive duty training. Thus, we protect the veterans who fought in Korea and who would otherwise be required under the provisions of the bill to participate in Reserve training.

We lowered this Reserve obligation because, in the opinion of the committee, the 8-year obligation could not be fully justified from a military standpoint, and it was felt that 6 years is a long enough time to take out of a young man's life, and is an adequate time to train a man on active duty and in the Reserve components.

Next, the bill permits individuals subject to a Reserve obligation who become duly ordained ministers of religion to be discharged upon their request and it also permits such individuals who become divinity students to be relieved of the requirement to participate in Reserve training programs while in such status.

I find it hard to believe that anyone would argue with this provision of the bill.

The bill next provides for a direct enlistment program for individuals to be enlisted in the Reserve of any military service for a 6-year obligation, provided they agree to perform 2 years of active duty.

The next provision of the bill provides that, until July 1, 1959, persons prior to reaching the age of 18½ years may enlist directly into the Reserve of any Military Service under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe and thereafter be deferred from the draft, so long as they satisfactorily participate in training.

The only conditions prevailing would be that the President would have to make a finding that he deemed the strengths of the Reserve components to be insufficient and that their authorized strengths could not be met. Under this program, the bill provides that no more than 250,000 such enlistments could be authorized annually. Under this program, persons who enlist and perform no active duty for training—aside from the annual 17 days' field encampment—are to be draft-deferred until age 28, so long as they satisfactorily participate in training. After that, however, they would be eligible for release, having completed their military obligation.

Inasmuch as this program is subject to the rules and regulations which will be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary could require that any person volunteering for the program would have to accept 6 months of active duty for training, following his enlistment.

The bill provides that if such a volunteer performs 6 months of active duty for training, he would thereby incur an 8-year obligation and after his 6 months of training, he would be required to participate with the Reserve unit in which he enlisted for an additional 7½ years. If he failed to do so, his draft deferment

could be canceled, and he would be subject to induction.

The next subsection of the bill provides that all qualified ROTC students and members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders' course shall be commissioned upon satisfactory completion of the ROTC course, and upon their graduation from college.

If it was found that there were no billets available in the active forces, after they had been commissioned, they could be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 6 months following which they would be required to serve in an appropriate Reserve unit for the remainder of their military obligation. If they failed to satisfy their Reserve obligation, their commission could be revoked.

The bill also provides that the National Security Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the President and to the Secretary of Defense and is required to report annually to the Congress with respect to the welfare of persons undergoing the 6 months of active duty for training.

However, the Commission would have no control over the military training offered.

The bill provides that persons with critical skills, engaged in critical defense supporting industries and research could be allowed to fulfill their military obligation, after a specific finding by the President, by serving in the program involving the 6 months of active duty for training, regardless of the age they entered the program.

Speaking again of the 6 months' trainees, I should point out that the bill provides they will be paid at the rate of \$50 per month and will receive disability benefits, and other benefits such as national service life insurance and servicemen's indemnity coverage.

These trainees reemployment rights are guarded by a provision of the bill so that they may apply for reinstatement in their position within 60 days of their release from active duty for training and enjoy protection from discharge without cause within 6 months after their restoration.

All persons who enter upon active duty after July 27, 1953, upon release from active service will become members of the Ready Reserve. These persons will be required to attend 48 assemblies for drill annually, or other equivalent periods of instruction and will also be required to perform active duty for training for a period not to exceed 17 days each year.

If the reservist does not choose to engage in this type of inactive duty training, he may select an alternative and perform active duty for training for 30 days annually, but in the event that he fails or refuses to participate in either of these training programs in the Ready Reserve, he may be ordered to active duty for training for not to exceed 45 days annually.

One of the most important provisions in the bill is that portion which provides for the screening process.

Under these provisions, persons in the Ready Reserve will be continuously screened by the military service concerned. The objective of this is to insure

that there will be no significant attrition upon mobilization; there will be a proper distribution of critical civilian skills between the military services and essential civilian activities; and persons may be transferred to the Standby Reserve in the case of extreme hardship.

What we are aiming at in this bill is to have a Ready Reserve that is in truth and in fact "ready."

We have accomplished little if we have many persons in the Ready Reserves whom we are counting on to call to active duty in the case of an emergency if a good number of such Reserves cannot be properly utilized on active duty or should, for some other reason, not be able to be called unless there is a general and full-scale mobilization.

The purpose of the screening process is to insure that such type persons will be screened into the Standby Reserve and then will only be called to active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress and then only after their availability has been determined by the Director of Selective Service.

The bill sets the size of the Ready Reserve at 2,900,000. This number is necessary in order that the mission of the Ready Reserves can be carried out as is necessary to mobilize the Reserve.

This mission provides that the Ready Reserve will, first, augment the active forces; second, replace attrition and combat losses in the active force; third, to provide for building up combat and support forces and the expansion of the training program.

I should say a few words concerning participation in training in the Ready Reserve. In this respect, the bill does not change existing law, with the exception of the fact that the total overall obligation has been lowered from 8 to 6 years, but such lowering of the obligation does not change the period of service required in the Ready Reserve, but rather decreases the service necessary to be spent in the Standby Reserve.

Let me give you two or three examples:

The person who has been drafted for 2 years will be required to spend 3 years in the Ready Reserve and if he satisfactorily participates he will be automatically transferred to the Standby Reserve at the conclusion of his 3 years of participation in training, for a period of 1 year. Thus, he spends 2 years in the Active Service, 3 years in the Ready Reserve, and 1 year in the Standby Reserve.

Next, a 3-year enlistee will be required to spend 2 years in the Ready Reserve and if he satisfactorily participates in training, he will be automatically transferred at the end of that time to the Standby Reserve to complete his 1 year of remaining obligation.

The 4-year enlistee will be required to spend 1 year in the Ready Reserve and 1 year in the Standby Reserve.

Any person with 5 years of active duty will immediately be transferred to the Standby Reserve for 1 year.

I should also make mention of the authority of the President to recall members of the Ready Reserve to active duty.

The bill provides that the President will have the authority, after he has proclaimed a national emergency, to order 1 million Ready reservists to active duty. If it is necessary to order more than this number to active duty, the number of such reservists to be ordered will have to be determined by the Congress.

This is an important provision of the bill because it is recognized that because our potential enemies possess weapons of mass destruction, and the means for their delivery on this country, we are placed face to face with instantaneous peril. Should an emergency arise when the Congress was not in session, there should be some authorization for the President to call up members of the Ready Reserve.

Finally, the bill provides that the Secretary of Defense must report to the President and to the Congress annually as to the progress in strengthening of the Reserve forces. In this way, the Congress, and particularly the committee, can keep close check on how this program is progressing.

Mr. Chairman, this is one of the most important legislative items to come before this House during this session.

We have delayed long enough. This legislation must be enacted. The President has repeatedly urged the Congress to enact legislation which would strengthen the Reserve.

The Secretary of Defense and each member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretary of each military service and many other heads of Government departments and agencies appeared before our committee and urged that legislation to strengthen the Reserve be speedily and favorably reported by the committee.

In this perilous age, time may well be running out. We cannot delay longer.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield for a question to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The fact that they have fallen so low has nothing to do with any action of Congress. The people across the river who were supposed to implement, stir up the Reserves, and get them organized, simply did not take care of their job.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. They may not take care of their job, but they come to us and tell us that they need more legislation to do the job.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I am not trying to defend the Pentagon, but in all fairness may I say that in the State of Pennsylvania we conducted a recruiting campaign known as "Occupation Penntest" and every community in Pennsylvania conducted a campaign to attract young men to the Reserves, former veterans of our Armed Services. The overall campaign has been a complete failure, or a complete flop, in plain words.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Nobody in the House has a more distinguished

record as an active participant in the Reserve forces than my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania. When he makes that statement I say that I join with him. I think our voluntary program even in the Reserves has failed in its objectives, and some element of compulsion is necessary if we are going to build up a strong, virile, Active Reserve force.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield for a question.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Suppose a young man, 17 years of age, volunteers for the 6 months' training. Would he, under this bill, necessarily be required to serve until he is 28?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Under this bill, he does not volunteer for the 6 months' training. He volunteers for the category established by the President under the rules and regulations of the Department of Defense. As the bill is drawn now, he comes in just like a guardsman would enter in the State from which the gentleman comes, for example, if he enlisted in the guard, and he would enlist in that category. He would be obligated to remain on active duty doing satisfactory service in the Reserves until he ceases to be of draft age.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. That would be until the age of 28; is that correct?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. That would make it 11 years?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes. Now, if that man takes the 6 months' training, the obligation is reduced to 8 years; and after 8 years, because of his 6 months' active training, he would then cease to be subject to the draft law.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield briefly.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I would like to ask a question about the National Guard. As I understand it, if a man enlists in the National Guard prior to the age of 18½ years, he is not subject to draft. Is that correct?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. As long as he continues his active interest in the guard.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. My question is this: If, subsequent to the age 18½ years, a man enlists in the National Guard, he is subject to the draft and can be drafted. Is that not correct?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is correct.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. If he enlists under the national Reserve plan and performs satisfactory service, he would not be drafted?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes. But under this program we are talking about, he would be 18½ years.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. It seems to me that under the terms of this act it would become very difficult for the National Guard to get recruits.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I should not say that. We merely adopt the program the guard already had for recruiting its personnel. There is no change

in what we are discussing now from the program which the guard itself has. If it is a good program for the guard, why would it not be a good program for the Reserve?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. In imposing this other plan which would make an individual draftproof, it does away with any advantage which he might have previously had in joining the National Guard?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Of course, the guard has a peculiar advantage over any other branch of the service, in that it is one organization that has this program. If a man is below 18½, and did not want to join the Reserve he could enlist in the guard. The reason why we have the program set up as it is now is that the enlistment in the guard varies in length. It is enlistment for 3 years, and then a guardsman must reenlist. So the guard program says the man must continue that way until he reaches the age of 28 if he is to avoid the draft. We simply provide in this bill a similar type of program. If this works well with the guard, it should work well with the Reserves. It should not hurt the guard. If it is a good program, the Reserves ought to have it. Secondly, the program is limited not to exceed 250,000, and the quotas are set by the President of the United States. I am assured in my own mind that the President does not intend to hurt the guard. I am further assured in my own mind that the enlistment up to 250,000 a year in the Reserves will not hurt the guard.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. May I ask one more question: Under the bill as it is written, could a man satisfy his military obligations by 6 years' service in the National Guard?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Will the gentleman repeat that question?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Under the bill as it is now written, could a man satisfy his military obligation to the United States by 6 years' service in the National Guard?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. No. If he went into the Guard he would have a longer obligation.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. How long an obligation?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The 6-year provision merely applies to those who come in for active service in the regular establishment. There is a big difference between service and training. If a man comes in as a draftee, he comes in for 2 years' service, not training. He then has a total overall obligation of 6 years. He has 4 years in the Reserves.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I certainly yield to my chairman.

Mr. VINSON. Simply to answer the gentleman who propounds the inquiry: His obligation will cease when he reaches his 28th birthday in the National Guard.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield briefly for a question.

Mr. GROSS. How many officers are being turned out each year through the various training programs—the ROTC and all the others? How many officers are being turned out each year?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I had the figure on the ROTC program. I would not want to trust my memory without looking again at my manuscript. If the gentleman will bear with me, I will give him the figure later.

Mr. GROSS. Would it be in the neighborhood of 50,000 a year?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It would be more than that.

Mr. GROSS. Fifty-five thousand or sixty thousand?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. More than that.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not a fact, then, that this bill is necessary because we are getting too many chiefs and too few Indians in the Military Establishment?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. There is truth to that statement of the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. That is exactly what I thought.

Why are these 6 months' trainees paid \$50 a month?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Because it was thought that was a fair and equitable payment. Personally I favor paying them more, to be candid with the gentleman; but we have to weigh one element against another. Here is a man who takes advantage of a program and goes in for 6 months, at the end of which time he goes back to his home, his family, and his business or occupation. The committee felt—and I am not prepared to say it was wrong—that the \$50 as against the higher pay when they agree to enlist, was a fair arrangement.

Mr. GROSS. Do we contribute anything to the salaries or training emoluments of any of the foreign troops who are trained in this country?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. We do not under the terms of this bill.

Mr. GROSS. Ah, but do we under any bill or under any appropriation or any legislation?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I do not know of any, unless it be the very few who go to West Point, and that is such a minor matter it does not cut any figure.

Mr. GROSS. I suspect, if the truth were known, we pay them more than \$50 a month.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Proceeding with my statement, I want to say that under H. R. 7000 any person inducted or enlisted in the active forces after July 7, 1953, shall be a member of the Ready Reserve.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield for a question.

Mr. BAILEY. For a clarifying statement. The gentleman referred to a man being ordered to not less than 45 days of field training. Do the Army authorities have the privilege of court-martialing a man in the event he does not serve the 45 days?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. If after volunteering to train, the man refuses to take any part in the program, refuses to obey the order sending him to active duty for 45 days, he can then be subject to a proceeding in the Federal district courts as is, for instance, a draftee who refuses to comply with the draft board order, or any other person who refuses after volunteering, to obey an order of the military commander.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. VINSON. Further answering the question of the gentleman from West Virginia, he has reference to this bill. The gentleman, of course, stated he would be subject to prosecution. That is the law today. We are modifying that by this 45-day provision. If he fails to comply with that order he would probably be subject to a court-martial.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I want to say further to the gentleman that this bill does not go as far as does existing law.

Mr. BAILEY. What does this legislation do toward providing and setting up Reserve units at well-distributed points over the country so as to avoid inconvenience in meeting their obligation to attend the meetings? Right now your proposal would not be workable because there are places in my district where you would have to travel 200 miles to find a National Guard.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I have here the figures which show the distance between points where reservists can train in the Guard, the Army Reserves and the Navy Reserves. I had hoped that later on in the course of the debate to cover that specifically at which time I will be glad to give the gentleman the figures.

Mr. BAILEY. I will defer until that time.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. We are going to work toward a program so that no reservist will be more than 25 to 30 miles from a unit.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Will the gentleman advise the House as to what the pay of these enlisted men is going to be after 6 months' training? You are cutting it down to \$50 a month. When he takes his 2 hours' drill each week, what is the pay of a private for those 2 hours?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It is grade E-1. The pay under this bill would be \$50 a month. That is what his pay will be.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. The gentleman means he gets \$50?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. While on active duty.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. For 8 hours of active duty; is that correct?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. When I was in the service it might be 8 hours. It might be much more or much less.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I mean after he is in the Reserve part of the program.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Then he follows the Reserve schedule. There is no distinction in the pay schedule between a 6-month trainee and any other reservist when in the Reserve.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. That is what I was getting at. I understood that, but I wondered what the pay was. I was not familiar with it.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The pay will be raised according to his promotion. He goes from E-1 to E-2.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. What would a Grade E-1 draw for 2 hours of drill per week?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, an E-1 will draw \$78 a month, and for attending drill, which is 2 hours, he would receive one-thirtieth of the \$78 monthly pay.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is true. There is a slight increase under the recently passed Kilday bill, but that is approximately it.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. One other question. Would the gentleman give us an estimate of the cost of this program?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It will run about, in 1960, \$1.9 million.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twelve Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, this bill, H. R. 7000, is not half as good a bill as its proponents think it is, nor is it half as bad a bill as its opponents believe. It is more or less of an innocuous thing, and if kept as it is, I can see that it certainly would not do any harm and, if properly administered, I think it could materially strengthen our Reserves and increase the security of our country.

Mr. Chairman, for almost a quarter of a century I have sat through almost endless hearings on UMT, peacetime conscription, draft bills, and similar allied legislation as a member of the old House Committee on Military Affairs. I was a member of the special committee set up that was headed by our former colleague from Virginia, Mr. Woodrum, and on which the distinguished former Senator from New York, Mr. Wadsworth, served, and then on our present Committee on Armed Services. For 24 years I have devoted much earnest study and given prayerful consideration to this baffling and difficult problem. Always I have opposed universal military training. I oppose it now, and I shall continue to oppose it to my dying day. When we fasten permanent peacetime conscription on to this country, America will be dead and there will be no incentive for living. I shall be the last person to militarize this country and adopt a foreign system which has inevitably failed wherever it has been tried.

This is not a new problem. It is an old issue and it will be with us always,

perhaps. I think we will all agree regardless of our views on legislation of this kind, that this Nation, rich as it is, cannot forever continue to carry the back-breaking load of taxation in order to maintain our vast complex and expensive Military Establishment.

In fiscal year 1953 we spent \$52 billion on our national defense—in that single year; which was twice as much money as the entire national debt was at the end of World War I, when it was \$26 billion. We reduced that expenditure from \$52 billion to approximately \$42 billion in fiscal 1954, and in the fiscal year of 1955 which ended at midnight last night, we have spent around \$37 billion on our national defense.

For the foreseeable future—at least until 1960—we will maintain our Armed Forces at a minimum strength of 2,850,000 at an annual expenditure of approximately \$35 billion. We are going to avoid the costly and inefficient peaks and valleys, feasts and famines of the past. We cannot forever carry this burden, nor do we forever want to have the draft. We have had it with us for a long time. When it expires or is in danger of expiring, the Congress comes along and extends it. We have already voted an extension of the draft for 4 years, until July 1, 1959.

We are going through a period of transition, trying to get back from a wartime to a peacetime economy. I hope by the passage of this legislation, it will go a long way toward getting our whole defense establishment back on an even keel and for the most part on a voluntary basis. I hope we will be able to do that when the draft act expires in July 1959. Because a volunteer army is the best on earth. Free men always have outworked, outproduced, and outfought slaves.

This measure, if it is enacted and if the program is properly administered, may help to bring about a situation where there will be, perhaps, a sufficient number of young men who, because of certain benefits we have voted in the past two or three Congresses and the present one, interested in a military career so that we will not have to resort to peacetime conscription, which is repugnant to all of us.

There are some things about this bill I do not like. We are still faced with the difficulty of having two different systems running concurrently. That creates difficulty, but you have got to begin this transition at some time, and heaven knows, I think it is long past due. Since it is a voluntary system, there is no compulsion in it, since it rather distributes and equalizes the burdens and does not place all of the responsibility and duty on the backs of men brought into the service through the Selective Service System, I think it is a measure that deserves our support. While I cannot hope that it will accomplish all that some people think it will accomplish, I do think it will go a long way toward building up a strong, virile, active Reserve which we so sadly need at the present time. Of course the bill is not perfect. There never was a bill, I suppose, that we all could agree on in its entirety. All legis-

lation is a result of compromise. One can give and take without surrendering principle.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I have great respect for the gentleman's experience in this matter. I think the gentleman will agree that he has been somewhat disappointed at the degree of training that in the Reserve program the Pentagon has practiced in the past in regard to Reserves; is that correct?

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I have been not only disappointed but also disgusted. I was coming to that very point. We already have a Reserve law. We spent \$1 billion a year on our Reserves between the close of World War II and the Korean conflict. At the present time we are spending \$700 million a year on our Reserves with only about 700,000 out of 1,500,000 participating in the Reserve. One reason that the present Reserve system has not worked is because the penalties for failure to discharge Reserve obligations are too severe; 5 years imprisonment, \$10,000 fine or both.

How in the world we ever let that get through this House or why the President would ever sign such a vicious measure I cannot understand, but that is the reason we do not have a strong, virile Reserve today. Perhaps it happened because of the hysteria that war breeds. No attempt has been made over in the Pentagon nor will it be made to enforce such severe penalties. It just cannot be done. Congress, more than the military, are to blame.

This measure lowers the penalty. The only penalty it involves after these boys take their 6 months' training and go into the Reserve for 7½ additional years is this. They will have to remain in the Active or Ready Reserve until they go into the Standby Reserve, and take their 48 weekly drills each year plus 2 weeks of summer training or, if they choose, they can take 30 days' training in the summertime or sometime during the year in lieu of those weekly drills. Should a boy refuse to discharge that Reserve obligation, then he can be drafted for 45 days, not fined \$10,000 or thrown in prison for 5 years. He can be forced to serve the 45 days, and in the event he refuses to do that, of course, he is subject to general court-martial. So the plan is watered down, it has been weakened to some extent, but the penalties will be severe enough to get service out of the man, yet not too severe that you cannot enforce them.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Will the gentleman also agree that the degree of readiness that can be accomplished under this bill depends on the type of training the individuals will receive during that 2 weeks' training and during their 1 hour a week or the month they must be there?

Mr. SHORT. Yes.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Would the gentleman be able to tell me whether he has assurance that there will be a different kind of training afforded these

Reserves under this program if it is adopted?

Mr. SHORT. I certainly hope and pray it will be. I would like to know a little more about the curriculum, a little more about the type of instruction and the kind of training these boys will get. The gentleman knows, and we all know, that in the past the Army, the Air Force, and at times the Navy, though the Navy has a much better Reserve program than any other branch of our services, have sent into this training their older officers who have approached the time of retirement and who have little chance for further promotion, and probably have not been doing too well, and have kind of lost the sparkplug or the fire to train these new Reserves properly. I think under this program we should restore some prestige and dignity to these Reserve forces and we should send our very best military officers to train these men. The Reserves are not a secondary outfit.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Have we any assurance that such will take place?

Mr. SHORT. We have been promised that, but certainly, judging from past performances, I would not entertain too much hope. I think, however, a more serious and earnest effort will be made, and should be made. Our committee will watch and check this more closely in the future.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I think all of the Members of the committee are in agreement with the gentleman from Virginia that we have not been given the overall picture of the training. Therefore, in this bill we have placed a provision that the Defense Department would have to come back to the Congress and make a yearly report as to the progress under the present bill.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I am sure the gentleman from Missouri does not want to leave the Committee under the impression that all of the Reserve units have been carrying on without an adequate training program. He knows that during the Korean war the Department of Defense called up units of the Marine Corps Reserve who within 30 days were on the front line in Korea. Those men were adequately trained. The Navy called up individuals by rating and placed them on board ships alongside the regulars and performed in a complementary manner. Therefore several of the services have provided adequate training for their Reserves.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman is a Naval Reserve officer. I said the Navy and the Marine Corps have done much better than the other services. But I have here, and I want to quote without revealing the man's name, this is from a very good friend of mine whom I have known all his life, a letter written to me on May 29. I will skip part of it, but

here is the part I want to read, where he agrees with the position I have always taken on UMT and on Reserve legislation:

Among other things he said:

Just want you to know this small fry is in complete agreement with you. It is probably that the Navy's Reserve program has been somewhat better than the other services because our regulars have had a genuine interest in the Reserves and our Regulars on duty with the Reserve program do not consider it a second-class assignment.

I am sure the gentleman from Pennsylvania will say "amen" to that. But we can pass this bill or any other bill, and we will never have a Reserve worth the paper it is written on until these boys over in the Pentagon make up their minds that they really want one and will put forth earnest and sincere, honest, and determined efforts to build up a Reserve.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman from Missouri is exactly right.

Mr. SHORT. And this officer, may I say, is one of the greatest living aces. He goes on to say this. I think this is worthy of your consideration.

If we are to have combat-capable Reserve units, the individual services must be held accountable for intelligently planned and capably executed programs consisting of up-to-date training syllabi similar to the combat readiness training programs for the Regulars. To do this the services must share their best leadership—

Not the poorest.

their best leadership with the Reserves.

I have observed that the Army and Air Force and sometimes the Navy assign to work with the Reserve units those Regulars who are not doing well. Too often they are officers who have almost no hope for promotion, and the spark of ambition which motivates a military man has flickered out. Such "floaters" are devoid of leadership, and their Reserve units are without pride.

I think that answers the gentleman from California and also the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I think we will all agree to the truth and accuracy of that statement.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I am glad to yield to my colleague, a member of the committee, the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I am very interested in this discussion on what this bill would do with regard to the Army reserve. One point, I think, needs to be made, and I think the gentleman will agree with me, and that is that the Army reserve has been lagging considerably because it has not had sufficient enlisted men in it. This program, we hope, will give it the enlistments which would make it an overall workable reserve. The other branches of the service have not suffered in the same way that the Army has with regard to enlistment. They have had various attractions such as cruises and things of that kind, which have made the other branches of the service attractive to the enlisted man. This bill, we hope, will give us enough enlistments so that we will have a workable reserve and the whole tenor and the whole attitude throughout the Army reserve will

be improved. I think the gentleman will agree with me that that is one purpose of this bill.

Mr. SHORT. It is one of the purposes and it is a big improvement. Let me take this opportunity to congratulate the chairman and members of the subcommittee who spent at least 6 long weeks in careful, painstaking study of this particular measure. It is an improved bill. It is shorter, simpler, and better. It is a little different, but only in minor respects from the former bill that we brought in. It is more understandable. However, it eliminates the National Guard completely. Nothing is said about it, and it leaves it in status quo. This measure simply gives an equal opportunity to the youth of this Nation to join a Regular Reserve unit as do the members of the National Guard.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Do I understand the gentleman to say that one of the reasons the Reserve program is not working well under the present selective-service setup is because the penalties therein were too severe?

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Would it not be a simple process to amend the selective-service law and reduce your penalty than to come to the House today to seek what the gentleman himself called a backdoor approach to UMT?

Mr. SHORT. I cannot for the life of me see any UMT in this bill, as it is. When the original bill was before the House a short time ago, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], stated that I could recognize UMT or any part of it in the dark. That was a great compliment and with all modesty and humility I agree with his statement. I can even smell some people before I see them. But if we load this bill down with a lot of amendments, and if we load it down with a lot of hogwash, I am going to fight it tooth and toenail. Let me talk about the thing that disturbs me the most about the measure. I am glad the gentleman raised that question. What disturbs me in enacting this law is what might happen to it when we start reading the bill and attempt to amend it on the floor, and particularly what might happen in another body or when we go to conference. I know how bloody our heads get in these conference fights. I have been through a few.

I am for this bill. I voted for it as it came out of committee. It takes out the Guard, and it reduces the Reserve service from 8 years to 6 years. A boy does not have to take this thing, but if he voluntarily elects to take it before his 18½ birthday, then after that he is obligated until he is 28 years of age. If he enters a regular Reserve unit and serves 2 active years, then he goes into the Regular Reserve for 3 years and in the Standby Reserve for 1 year, which makes a total service of 6 years. He will then be about 24 years of age. Perhaps he will not be married or rearing a family by that time. I do not think he should be. If he is going into a profession, or whether he seeks employment in some

great industrial plant, or goes into a business of his own, I cannot see how this program, if it is honestly and intelligently administered, will seriously interfere with the personal education of the individual or seriously disrupt our industrial economy. So that is a great improvement in the bill.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Would it not have been simpler to reduce the penalties in the Selective Service Act?

Mr. SHORT. No. I do not think so. This is a new, clean bill, and it gives opportunity to every young man, just as it does for those who are entering the National Guard, to enter any Regular Reserve unit, the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, or the Coast Guard, and discharge his military obligation before he becomes married and assumes the responsibility of rearing a family or before going into a profession or an established business.

I am for this bill as it is, but what disturbs me is in attending a conference at the White House—I did not attend it—I want to read this press release that was given out about 10 days ago:

Senate Republican Leader KNOWLAND emerged from the White House and said he is still hopeful a Reserve bill satisfactory to the President can be passed.

Well, so am I. Though even President Eisenhower is not the keeper of my conscience:

Then, Republican House Leader MARTIN of Massachusetts—

JOE is honest and frank and forthright. He could not lie to you if he wanted to. He is one of God's noblemen and I love him. "Nuff sed."

Republican House Leader MARTIN, of Massachusetts, also at the weekly meeting with President Eisenhower agreed something adequate might be worked out through floor amendments, Senate action, and Senate and House conferences.

The gentleman from Massachusetts let the cat and all the little kittens out of the bag there.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN. At the time that statement was made, the legislation that we had heard was coming out of the committee was a mere skeleton in form and would have done no good. Therefore, I said we would take what we got and try to improve on it.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman is pretty well satisfied with this particular measure, is he not?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, and I know the administration is satisfied with the bill.

Mr. SHORT. Good enough. Something happened then, too, when the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] withdrew consideration and moved that the committee rise on the former measure. He was simply going to bring a bill to implement the Draft Act. All of the burden would have been carried only by those boys who were drafted. Large

segments of our population would have escaped all military responsibility or duty.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. That was the bill that the distinguished minority leader had reference to. He had no reference to this bill.

Mr. SHORT. I was sure of that. I am very glad it is cleared up. But don't emasculate or stuff this bill if you want me to support it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As I understand the gentleman's statement, he tells us that this is not a universal military training bill.

Mr. SHORT. No, sir; it is not.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But if a man should take advantage of this legislation, as I understand, he must join the Reserves before he is 18½ years of age.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Mr. REES of Kansas. When he does join before he is 18½ years of age his entire military drill would be a period of 8 years, excepting he might cut it back to 6 years under certain conditions. Is that correct?

Mr. SHORT. That is what he has today. These boys who are drafted and serve 2 years in the Army—usually it is 3 or 4—in the Navy it is 3 or 4 and in the Air Force it is 4; they need them that long, but under present existing law a boy who is drafted today and serves 2 years in the military goes into the Reserves for 6 years more, and if he does not perform his reserve duties there are severe penalties, 5 years imprisonment, or a \$10,000 fine, or both.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And it simmers down to this: This proposal is one that applies to boys who are 18½ years of age; does it not?

Mr. SHORT. Seventeen and eighteen, absolutely so. He can discharge his obligated duty at an early age.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And if he is 25 years of age it does not do him any good.

Mr. SHORT. No, it does not; and anyone with service prior to July 27, 1953, cannot be called back, no boys who served before the Korean truce. If we pass this legislation we will no longer be grabbing the poor fellow who served both in Europe and in the Pacific in World War II and in Korea. We will take the younger men without prior service first.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But you keep the Draft Act going at least until 1959.

Mr. SHORT. Absolutely. We have already passed the draft law. That act is signed, and it does not expire until July 1, 1959. This piece of legislation runs concurrently with it until that time. I hope in 1959 we can end the draft.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I know the distinguished gentleman from Missouri has always opposed compulsory military training.

Mr. SHORT. And I am still opposed to it. I will forever oppose it except in time of war.

Mr. DONDERO. I join him in that. Now, does the gentleman tell the House today and the country that there is no compulsory military training in this bill?

Mr. SHORT. That is what I say.

Mr. DONDERO. And the gentleman is for this bill?

Mr. SHORT. I am for the bill, although it is the most painful, most disturbing decision I ever made. I spent many sleepless nights, may I say to the gentleman, and I have not capitulated or surrendered my principle.

There is no compulsion in this. It is voluntary. It does give the youth of the land a chance to choose the branch of service they serve in under the Reserve unit of the different services, and it shortens the length of obligated service from 8 years to 6 years.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. I am glad to have the frank opinion of the gentleman from Missouri, because I look to him for guidance and advice in this type of legislation. Now the gentleman is telling the House that he is for the House bill as written.

Mr. SHORT. Yes.

Mr. HOEVEN. His fear is that it may be loaded down in the other body.

Mr. SHORT. If it is I will fight. I will be one of the conferees. And I will not surrender. We surrendered day before yesterday on the doctors' draft. Yesterday we surrendered on the judges pay bill. I am tired of surrendering and will fight to retain or restore some independence, prestige, and dignity to this House.

Mr. HOEVEN. So the gentleman gives notice to the conferees on the part of the House that they are expected to stand by the House version of the bill?

Mr. SHORT. I gave my position unmistakably when we reported it out of committee and I feel I have an obligation to my friends in this body who have stood with me on this proposition all through the years. I respect and love you. I am only one Member of this body but I will not let you down.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. And the gentleman is one of the conferees.

Mr. SHORT. Yes.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. The gentleman knows the respect in which I hold him and I desire to go along with him as far as possible. I raise this question merely for information. There is much in this bill I would like to support, but am I correct in understanding that with respect to those who have been drafted since July of 1953 or those who have voluntarily enlisted since then that there is a compulsory provision with respect to their training after they terminate their active-duty service.

Mr. SHORT. Oh, yes. You have got to have some teeth in it. And they are

now obligated under existing law. At the present time.

Mr. JOHANSEN. And to that extent there is compulsion?

Mr. SHORT. To that extent there is in the form of 6 years of Reserve service.

Mr. McVEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McVEY. I should like to ask this question of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri. I have received a number of letters from educational organizations stating that if this bill is passed there will be a tendency for young men to leave high school and enter the Reserves before graduation. Has the gentleman considered that?

Mr. SHORT. Yes; we considered that very carefully and I entertain no great fears as to that.

Now, something has been said about pressure. If you have any imagination you can realize some of the pressures that have been brought on me from the Pentagon, and I was also called to the White House. But the pressure, I must say, from the military has not been half as insistent or persistent as a lot of other organized groups. My dear church friends have been after me so hard and so long, and I have fought with them and for them and I intend to continue to do it, but they have spent enough money on telegrams that have flooded me the past 2 or 3 days to send a missionary to Africa for the next 100 years. They do not need to send me telegrams. I am definitely on their team. I once preached and still do if anyone will listen. I was a college professor and believe in education, but not too much. I must confess my patience has been worn a bit thin, I have been just slightly irritated and annoyed by this constant prodding by some of these good friends. I want to say, and I say this in all honesty, fairness, and frankness, the military has been just about as considerate of my position as some of the opponents of this legislation.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. I would like to ask two questions, in very great sincerity. I would like to know whether it is true in this bill that that group of young men who do not volunteer for this training before the age of 18½ or are not among those drafted, the group in between—will never be called upon to serve their country either actively or in the Reserve?

Mr. SHORT. That is very true. You take the gamble. Some men may never be called.

Mrs. CHURCH. Is that not a very discriminatory provision?

Mr. SHORT. Let me say to the very beautiful, intelligent, and charming Member from Illinois—

Mrs. CHURCH. I am overcome.

Mr. SHORT. I mean every word of it and she knows it. Mrs. Short knows it, too. So I am safe. I do not know how in the world you could ever pass a law that would do equal and exact justice to every

individual. I just do not think it is humanly possible. We talk about universal service and equality of treatment. In time of war, after all, only a very small percentage of our soldiers and sailors ever get up to the front lines where they fight. It takes about 20 people back home to support that 1 man up in the front lines.

Mrs. CHURCH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SHORT. I may say in all seriousness to the gracious lady, I do not know how we could legislate where we would place an equal burden upon every single individual.

Mrs. CHURCH. Now, my second question runs a bit deeper. The gentleman with equal sincerity fought this bill some time back.

Mr. SHORT. Not this bill.

Mrs. CHURCH. The somewhat similar bill then under consideration. The gentleman at that time referred to the provision for the 6-month voluntary training program, as being the opening door to a possible UMT. I believe today that he says there is nothing of that nature in this present bill. Will he outline in the RECORD, so that we might report it, the changes in that respect between the two bills which made him change his mind?

Mr. SHORT. One thing is, we have taken the Guard completely out of the bill and we have shortened the obligated service from 8 to 6 years. I would cut it to 4 years but I was the only member of our committee to vote for the 4-year period.

Mrs. CHURCH. I was asking the gentleman about that group who might volunteer before 18½. That is the only section of the bill which is really in question here.

Mr. SHORT. It would shorten the period of obligated service.

Mrs. CHURCH. I was worried about that first opening wedge and I think that the country would like to know what safeguards against it have now been written in this new bill—safeguards which have led the gentleman to feel that the danger no longer exists.

Mr. SHORT. I think this bill is better than the draft. We are going to have to maintain the draft law for at least 4 more years, as long as this international tension exists. The goal and the ideal is, of course, universal disarmament, and we could get it if the Communists would submit to open and fair inspection, and here we are apostles of peace, and the President has named a member now, giving Cabinet status to Mr. Stassen, to head up this drive for peace, and we are holding conferences. It does seem incongruous, a bit contradictory, when we are talking about world peace and universal disarmament, that we are trying to strengthen our Reserves. We shall remain strong until we are safe. But, I think there is less real militarism in this present bill than there is in the draft law. This is by far the best bill we have had and I do not want to be stupidly obstinate or unreasonably stubborn.

Mrs. CHURCH. Is there less chance of UMT in this bill than in the bill brought in 4 weeks ago?

Mr. SHORT. I think there is. I would say this to the gentlewoman: If after trying this plan and they see it will not work, if the boys from the Pentagon come to us at the next session of Congress or in the next Congress, if I happen to be here, I can promise the gentlewoman from Illinois that I will fight to the last ditch and breath left in me to prevent UMT.

Mrs. CHURCH. I hope that it would not then be too late.

Mr. SHORT. I have always been against UMT; I am today, and I shall continue to be.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman told us he opposed the other bill because of the compulsory features or at least some of the compulsory features in the other bill; is that correct?

Mr. SHORT. That first bill could be an opening wedge that would lead to UMT. It is not only where you start; it is where you end that counts. But I am willing, after all these years, to give this thing a whirl and a try. Frankly, there is some risk in this.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to know what compulsory features have been eliminated as between the two bills.

Mr. SHORT. The bills are practically the same. There are some minor differences. But this is an improved bill. I have pointed them out.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, there is eliminated from this bill the compulsory assignment of the National Guard. That is the difference.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. That is the only one.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. In the interest of doing what the gentlewoman from Illinois so well pointed out, could you tell me why the age of 18½ is set as the limit for people to volunteer? Why could not somebody volunteer when he is 21 or 20 or 23?

Mr. SHORT. That is more or less arbitrary, I will say, but it is like fixing a date line. If you were born before a certain date and you received an injury, you would get a pension. You have got to have a date or an age of some kind, and the committee, after going into all aspects of the problem, thought 18½ was the proper age. That is when they come under the National Guard and are drafted. We wanted to keep it uniform.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. It has nothing to do, then, with the filling of the draft?

Mr. SHORT. No.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Because the goal is set at 250,000?

Mr. SHORT. Yes.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. The draft begins at age 18½. That is the reason for it.

Mr. SHORT. Yes. I want to thank Members for their patience and understanding.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN].

(Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time simply to ask the chairman of the committee whether there is any truth to the statement that I have heard that in cases where there are no armories available for the training of these reservists, that they will have to take a correspondence course and thus obtain their training. Does the gentleman care to answer that?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I am sorry I cannot answer the gentleman's question, in detail, because I do not have the breakdown in front of me, but we appropriated this year \$250 million for the construction of armories, and last year it was \$250 million, and we hope there will be available all over the country armories where the Reserve units are established.

Mr. KLEIN. It is perfectly obvious, of course, that you could not have them all over the country, and as long as this bill would require these reservists to be trained weekly or more often, obviously they would have to have some other kind of training, and they will probably come up with a correspondence course. I should like to tell a short story I heard some time ago, on the subject of correspondence courses, and their effectiveness. I certainly would hate to depend to be defended by an army that is trained by correspondence courses. They had a dinner in a small town, and a prominent citizen of that town was selected to be the guest of honor at the dinner to give a eulogy on Abraham Lincoln. He had never made a speech in his life. The dinner was about 2 months off, so he decided to take a correspondence course in public speaking. He did his homework religiously, and came the night of the dinner he was letter perfect. He had practiced in his bedroom before the mirror, and really impressed himself as being an excellent public speaker. He knew his subject by heart, and then came the time to speak. He was called on, and he started off by saying, "Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, Abraham Lincoln is dead." And then, as happens so often, either through stage fright or nervousness, he forgot the speech. He stood there for a minute. The minute seemed like an hour to him. He was panic stricken. Finally he remembered a footnote in one of the lessons of his correspondence course which said that when you get up to make a speech and you forget your speech, start all over again and it will come back to you. So he heaved a mental sigh of relief and started all over again. He said: "Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, Abraham Lincoln is dead." But nothing happened, he still could not remember the rest of it. He tried it a third time, and when he got to the point where he said, "Abraham Lincoln is dead," he continued, "and I don't feel so good myself."

All I can say, Mr. Chairman, is that if we have to depend on correspondence courses, I don't feel so good myself, nor

will the rest of you, in that event this will be some Army and some Reserve.

I intend to vote against the bill.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, listening to the debate here, it would seem that everybody is trying to find some criticism of this legislation on which so many hours and days and weeks have been spent by the subcommittee and the full Committee on Armed Services. I cannot understand why they are not interested in trying to develop the national Reserve program, to contribute to our national defense, or why we should not be interested in trying to educate and instruct mentally and physically the youth of America in the fundamentals of war so in the event that we should suddenly be catapulted into a war and they are called upon to do their part they would have the basic knowledge and training.

Every speaker seemed rather half apologetic about this proposed legislation to strengthen our reserves. I do not think there are any apologies needed for this legislation. I think the youth of America want and are ready to receive this training to be prepared in the event we should again find ourselves in an emergency. I think it is logical for them to be educated to love of our country, and devotion to duty, discipline, mental and physical training and all of those things that this voluntary program will teach them.

It will teach them discipline. They will be instructed in the fundamentals of modern warfare.

Let me take myself as an example. In World War I, I landed down at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. I had been eating T-bone steaks and living on top of the world. At that time, the Ft. Oglethorpe training center left much to be desired. It was a tent outfit in a sea of mud with but few facilities. It was more disorganized. I did not know what it was all about, but there I was.

After I had been there a couple of days, a top sergeant bellows out one morning, "Everybody outside." So I go outside. He barks out, "Line up in a company front." Everybody lines up in a company front. The sergeant commands, "Everybody who is 6 feet or better take two paces to the front." So I take two paces to the front. He says, "Right face." So I right face. He says, "Forward march," and I forward march. And they marched us over to the 6th Division which needed 200 replacements, and the outfit was ready for shipping overseas. So in short time I landed over in France, and I never shot a rifle in my life before. I did not know squads right from squads left. I was rather ill at ease. I did not know what it was all about, but I soon caught on. I often thought to myself, "If I only had some basic training, if I only had 6 weeks I would have been in a much improved position." Six months' training would have helped greatly. I would have known what it was all about.

So giving the youth of America an opportunity for a 6 months' training

period would be helpful. This program will give him this voluntary opportunity for this training. During this period, as stated, he will receive mental and physical training, taught many things he ought to know if called on for the defense of our country. This instruction in all of those things will build them into vigorous, fine American citizens. So let us change our attitude and see how we can make this Reserve program work. This program is going to be helpful to the youth of America. They will come out of the service with a great pride. They will be proud to have participated.

What did we do after World War I? I actually thought we meant what we said, "A war to make the world safe for Democracy." "This is a war to end all wars." Rather than a "war to end all wars" we paved the way for the dictators that followed. We then went down the way of pacifistic peace. We sank our battleships, destroyed our fortifications, and put our trust in treaties with people we thought were as right-minded as ourselves.

What happened? We let down our defenses. Then we got the Trotskys, the Lenins, the Stalins, the Hitlers, the Himmlers, the Goerings, the Mussolinis, the Cianos, and the dictators that followed. We went down the line of pacifism. We sat on the sidelines and did nothing about it. We wishfully thought, "Well, it will all work out." But it did not work out. Again suddenly we were catapulted into World War II, and at the Battle of the Bulge which you well recall, we were sending these boys in with 14 or 15 weeks of basic training.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to recall to the membership that after World War II the clamor was on to demobilize the Army. I went over to hear General Marshall at the Congressional Library—to hear him explain how he was trying to get the boys back. We had 14 or 15 million men going forward. The war was over. The cry was "Bring the boys back home." The Members were on the floor of the House berating the "brass." We had been going forward with 14 or 15 million, so we had to stop and go into reverse. It was a tough assignment for the military. And what did we do? We skeletonized our Army, we skeletonized our Navy, we skeletonized our Air Force. Then suddenly, in 1949, we pulled out of Korea. Then we found ourselves catapulted into the Korean war. And what happened? We were totally unprepared. We had but little manpower, a few obsolete tanks and bazookas in Japan. We were nearly pushed back into the sea at Pusan. It was the most humiliating incident in the history of this great Nation of ours because we were not prepared, the youth of America was not prepared. We called up our Reserves, we called up the boys that had been fighting in World War II, and we again asked them to come in and carry

on the fight in Korea. They did, and turned in that magnificent performance.

Now we are trying to build up these reserves so the veterans of World War II and the Korean war would not be called again in event of an emergency. We are trying to build up an organization to meet any emergency. What do you want to do—call back again the boys who fought in World War II? Do you want to call back the boys again who took the punishment in Korea? Certainly not. This bill should pass and pass overwhelmingly. It should have the support of every Member of the House. We need a hard-hitting, aggressive Reserve to tie in with our national defense program. This is part of the program. The President said it is necessary and essential to our national defense. The necessity for this program is proven. Let us see how we can build up this reserve program. It is not perfect. It needs some refinements. It will be improved over the years, however let me say it is the basis upon which we can build up a great reserve corps. I trust it will have the overwhelming support of the Members of the House.

I have every confidence in the youth of America. They will handle themselves. Recently I was privileged to observe the training program of the 82d Airborne at Fort Bragg. They train a fine soldier in a 4-month training program. We saw them pass in review. It was a thrilling sight and I certainly was proud of them. They will come through with flying colors. This program I know will build fine Americans and will build up a great national reserve corps for our national defense.

At this time I would like to define the word "reservist" as defined by the Reserve Officers Association of the United States:

Let's define a reservist. He is one prepared in peacetime to quickly and effectively assume military duties in time of war or national emergency. He follows a dual career. As a citizen he must provide a living for himself and his family; as a reservist he voluntarily imposes upon himself the additional responsibility of military preparedness.

It is an immeasurable compliment, which has often been reiterated, that the caliber of so many Americans has enabled them to perform their active duty responsibilities, throughout all echelons, on a par with career personnel.

Such performance is dependent upon the time devoted by an individual to preparing himself. Our problem today is to encourage a sufficient number to devote that time and to provide the tools necessary to permit the development of the necessary proficiency.

In the past when crises occurred we augmented our Regular forces by employing hurriedly trained citizens who were successful in meeting the problems of wartime conditions. Term our citizens-at-war what you will, every conflict has been won because we employed Reserve forces. In the future such procedure will be axiomatic * * * it is an inescapable requirement to success.

The time element we have enjoyed in the past is no longer with us. If we are to survive an aggressor's attack, we need face the facts of life, today. We must have a better trained, better equipped, and better prepared Reserve than in the past.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I merely want to say that as long as we have a few Sergeant GAVINS we need not entertain fears of dictatorship.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I will not try to add anything to what has already been said with respect to the pending bill. But I feel I would be amiss in my duty not to make a few general observations, if for no other reason than that the people I represent may know why I believe this bill should have our overwhelming support.

I am supporting this bill because it is vital to the defense of our country. The penalties to our people, in lives and in money, for our failure to provide them with a proper national defense are almost beyond imagination. The ever-increasing armed might of Communist Russia and her satellites daily remind us of an ever-present threat to our security and our very existence as a free people. We must be prepared to meet it, not just for today, or tomorrow, but for the unforeseeable future as long as this threat is present. This bill, to provide a Ready Reserve, is an essential part of that preparation.

The most difficult, and yet the most important phase of all defense planning is manpower—not just mere masses of men, but highly trained men who can be moved into action on a moment's notice. In this day of speed and power, with a mile having become but an inch and an hour but a minute of time, we cannot expect to have time to raise and train men for military action should an enemy suddenly move against us. It is imperative that we have trained forces ready for every emergency.

If we do not have such trained forces in reserve and in a state of readiness, what is the alternative to insure that we have adequate forces to repel and defeat the enemy? As I see it, the alternative to the Ready Reserve program proposed by this bill is an increase in the size of our standing Armed Forces. This would necessarily mean a stepup in the draft calls under the Selective Service Act, with its disruptive impact on individual lives and our economy. To make certain that we had adequate forces on hand there would be inevitably fewer and fewer deferments as now granted under existing law and regulations.

Bear in mind that our defense planning must necessarily be for the long pull. For many years we shall probably be obliged to burden our taxpayers with large defense expenditures. A larger standing Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps as now contemplated would add to that economic burden.

The Reserve program envisaged by this bill will make possible to have immediately available trained men, with a very minimum cost and a very minimum of impact on individual lives and our civilian economy. This proposed program will give a flexibility to our whole defense planning. And flexibility is an important characteristic in any sound defense planning in a world filled with uncertainties.

As the Members of the House know, I am unalterably opposed to UMT. Three

years ago we had such a bill before us. I opposed it in committee, and I opposed it on the floor of the House. I spoke against it. I voted against it. And I take pride in having had some active part in bringing about its defeat.

I was opposed to UMT then. I am opposed to it now. And I will continue to oppose it. This bill has been misrepresented. It has none of the elements of UMT.

The fact of the matter is that the bill before us actually lessens the military obligation imposed on our youth by the Selective Service Act which we have already voted to extend. It even reduces the degree of compulsion imposed by existing law.

Under the so-called Draft Act which most of us voted for, every young man is subject to military service before reaching age 26. He is obliged to serve 2 years on active duty. But that does not complete his military obligation under the law. He still has 6 years of Reserve obligation, and should he refuse to discharge that obligation as may be required he is subject to \$10,000 fine or imprisonment for 5 years.

I call your special attention to the fact that under the terms of this bill the Reserve obligation is reduced. Instead of an 8-year military obligation, this bill reduces it to 6 years. The reduction will apply retroactively to June of 1951.

I also stated that this proposed program even reduces the degree of compulsion imposed by existing law. This bill would give a young man a choice in the fulfilling of his military obligation that he does not presently have. A young man may either wait his draft call to which he is subject or, if he wishes, he may enlist directly into the Reserve by undergoing 6 consecutive months of active-duty training. The choice is his. It is a choice he does not presently have.

During the debate on this pending measure, and the one we previously had before us, much was said about such a reserve training program as this seriously interrupting the normal lives of our youth. There is no doubt that for a young man to be required over a period of time to attend drills or go on active training duty will represent an interruption in his normal pursuits. It does constitute a continuing obligation for a few years. There is no question about that, and I wish it could be avoided. But bear in mind that there is the continuing, even longer obligation, in existing law for which I repeat the great majority of us voted.

To be sure, in the course of 6 years a young man's status or situation may change. It may be that his parental or paternal obligations will increase. Any number of things might occur. It may develop that for him to take active-duty training will represent a great hardship.

Those contingencies have not been overlooked. They are provided for in this bill. They are provided for not only in the interests of the individuals affected but also in the best interests of our defense program itself.

We are seeking by this program to have a mobilization base. We are seeking to have a Ready Reserve. It would not be in the best interests of the military serv-

ice to have in the Ready Reserve men whose family or perhaps his critical job in some essential industry would suffer greatly were he called to duty. If that were not so, the word "ready" will have become meaningless. He must be ready to go into action for his country not simply in terms of training but also in terms of his readiness from the standpoint of his family situation or the job he holds. To have a Ready Reserve in the full sense of the term you must have a readiness in all respects.

Under the terms of the bill, provision is made for the continuing screening of the Ready Reserve by which an individual, by virtue of the change in his circumstances, will be transferred to the Standby Reserve. It will be a continuing process to make certain that our Ready Reserve is really a reserve in readiness in all respects, military and civilian. Under the process the members of the Ready Reserve with critical skills, combat veterans, or those whose call to duty would result in extreme hardship to him, to his family, or to his community, will be screened for possible transfer to the Standby Reserve.

Mr. Chairman, I do not like the Draft Act. But we must have it in the interests of having an adequate defense that we may insure peace by being prepared in the event of war. We have no alternative.

We likewise have no realistic alternative except adopt this proposed military-reserve program. Surely we will not allow sectionalism, political considerations, or other extraneous questions, influence how we shall vote on this bill. There is much more at stake. The defense of our country is at stake, and a vote for this bill is a vote for military strength that no one dare try to take away our freedom.

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY].

(Mr. BRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, first, as for a statement that has been made raising the question as to whether we want a strong Reserve force, there is no one in this Chamber who is more desirous of having a strong Reserve than am I. I first took military training 34 years ago this month, and have been active at it every year and still am. So in my objections to this bill I wish to point out that this bill will injure instead of assist in bringing about a strong, healthy, voluntary Reserve.

First, for the sake of the record, I want to ask the chairman of this committee a question. This is only for the sake of the record. Does this bill, in your opinion and the opinion of the committee and the counsel for the Committee on Armed Services, entirely eliminate the National Guard from all provisions of this act?

Mr. VINSON. As far as the bill is concerned, and it is as plain as language could make it, in my judgment it has no relation whatsoever to the National Guard.

Mr. BRAY. Frankly, I think the same, but I did want this a matter of record.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. At no place in the bill is it even mentioned.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, this bill is better than the last bill we had a little over a month ago. The reason is that this bill can only damage one section of the Reserve. It cannot damage the National Guard because it is out of the bill. So, at least for that reason, this bill is materially better than the bill we just had.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The President has authority to call the National Guard at any time, has he not?

Mr. BRAY. That is correct. There is no question about that. Everybody in the National Guard wanted to be there when they enlisted, and they realized their obligation when they took it.

Now, I do not have time to analyze this bill in any great degree, but I do want to read from page 2, line 19, of this bill. It reads:

Until July 1, 1959, whenever the President finds that the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the strengths deemed sufficient by him, he may authorize, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense,

What that means is that we are telling the Secretaries of Defense that they can write this bill as to training for the Ready Reserves outside of the National Guard. If that is what you want, that is what this bill gives. There are other phases of the bill.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAY. I yield.

Mr. BROWNSON. I would like to ask my distinguished colleague, a member of the committee and a student of military affairs, does that mean that the Secretary of Defense can say how long these young men will serve?

Mr. BRAY. It means he can say how long they shall serve up to 8 years, which is the limit of time if the present act becomes operative.

Mr. BROWNSON. Is this not the greatest delegation of authority on the part of this Congress to the Secretary of Defense in a time when we were not in actual shooting war? That is one major reason for my bitter opposition to this legislation.

Mr. BRAY. I have never seen such a broad delegation of power. This legislation in effect states that this House is not capable of legislating on this important subject.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I propose to offer an amendment on page 2.

Mr. BRAY. Just a moment. I have only 5 minutes. I will yield to the gentleman if he will get me more time.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. All I want to tell the gentleman is that I am going

to offer an amendment to clear up that point which the gentleman raises.

Mr. BRAY. I am a member of the Armed Services Committee and the Special Committee considering this legislation. The gentleman from Louisiana has not to my knowledge taken this amendment up with any member of the committee. I do not know what the amendment is.

Mr. Chairman, there is no question but that a certain group of people intend to go to the other body and get a different bill. As has been brought out previously in this debate, it seems as though the Defense Department intends to get their version of the bill written in the other body and then have it accepted in conference.

I do not generally criticize the Defense Department. It has on the whole done a fine job, and I have been a strong supporter of adequate national defense. However, I do want to reiterate that the Pentagon has never shown any real interest in getting a strong Reserve. In our 7 weeks of hearings on the bill, at no time did anyone say anything complimentary about the Pentagon's administration of the Army Reserves. No one on this floor today has been complimentary of the Pentagon's handling of the Reserves. By that I do not mean that all of the officials in the Pentagon are against the Reserves. That is not true. There are some, and I believe increasing numbers, who believe in a strong, capable Reserve. Notable among them is Gen. Hugh Milton, Assistant Secretary of the Army. Apparently though all too many have no interest in a strong voluntary Reserve system.

The proponents of this bill say that they only want a bill to help them to train a strong Reserve. I want to assure them and point out to you that they have all of the legislative authority that they need to carry out what they say they desire to do. Allow me to quote to you from the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended:

Section 4 (d) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, reads in part as follows:

Each such person, on release from active training and service in the Armed Forces or from training in the National Security Training Corps, shall, if physically and mentally qualified, be transferred to a Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which he is required to serve under this paragraph and shall be deemed to be a member of such Reserve component during such period. In case the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), determines that enlistment, enrollment, or appointment in, or assignment to, an organized unit of a Reserve component or an officers' training program of the Armed Force in which he served is available to, and can, without undue personal hardship, be filled by any such person, it shall be the duty of such person to enlist, enroll, or accept appointment in, or accept assignment to, such organized unit or officers' training program, and to serve satisfactorily therein.

Section 12 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, reads in part as follows:

Or who in any manner shall knowingly fail or neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him under or in the execution of this title, or rules, regulations, or directions made pursuant to this title, shall, upon conviction in any district court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, be punished by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or if subject to military or naval law may be tried by court martial and, on conviction, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial may direct.

It is a fact that the Pentagon has never attempted to enforce this act at any time, although it was a bill that they wanted when it was passed. I will attempt, later, to give you what I believe is the reason no attempt was ever made to enforce this act. That disposes of the Pentagon's authority to force veterans of 2, 3, or 4 years service to take additional Reserve training. As for the statement made that this bill is needed to train the Reserves, I want to point out to you in detail that no such authority is needed. The National Guard has a plan to train enlistees that gives exactly the results the proponents of this bill say that they favor. All of this is accomplished without additional legislation. On July 23 at Lackland Air Base, 1,400 members of the Air National Guard will graduate from a 11 weeks basic training course, at which time they will return to their National Guard unit in their home towns. They are volunteers and are being trained under existing legislation. Commencing the 1st of July there is a quota of 1,000 each month of Army National Guard recruits to take 8 weeks' basic training. This will be followed later by advanced training in their special fields. All of this is done on a voluntary basis and under existing legislation.

Why is the National Guard program effective while the rest of the Reserve program of the Army is not effective? The officers and men in the Guard are no better or more capable than are the officers and men in the other branches of the Reserves. However, the National Guard has the backing of their respective States. They want to make a creditable unit and they are constantly battling the Pentagon to see that the Guards do get proper training and proper treatment. The Reserve, outside of the Guard, however, does not have that assistance from the States. They must rely on the tender mercies of the Pentagon.

The Pentagon, as I have already pointed out, now has authority to force veterans to perform their Reserve obligation and can try them by court martial or in Federal court. Do they want more authority than that? As I have pointed out, they have the authority to carry out any voluntary training program that they desire. I want to make only one brief remark as to the forcing of the 2-, 3-, or 4-year veterans to participate in weekly drills and go to summer camp.

In my opinion, while you can draft men for service for 2 or more years, and make them into capable soldiers, I doubt the effectiveness of forcing a veteran to take the weekly training program after he returns from service. Since he is a

forced Reservist, I think he will be so bitter against the program he will cause authorities more trouble than he will do good. It also seems to me to be unfair that the veteran of 2, 3, or 4 years would have to perform these services. I would rather have a strong, vital voluntary Reserve, and protect the veteran from further service as much as possible, unless the need for his service is great, and this 2-, 3-, or 4-year veteran is the only one forced to train.

This philosophy of forcing prior-service men to drill is not in keeping with that of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. However, I want to point out that while the Pentagon is asking for that authority in this bill, they already have that authority.

It is difficult for me to understand exactly why the Pentagon is asking for authority in this bill, which it already has, unless they plan to get the House to pass this bill and then get the other body to write their version of the bill, and get it through conference. The only other reason I can think of as justification for this bill is that the Pentagon knows that it does not intend to have the bill succeed, and build a strong voluntary Reserve. Then the Pentagon will come back next year, or the year following, and again tell us that we must have a stronger bill. That we must give them the authority to draft the youth into the Reserve. That we must give them more and more authority for the regimentation of American youth.

If this bill becomes law, I will be waiting with interest to see if the Defense Department really attempts to build a strong reserve, or if they will come back next year asking for more and more regimentation.

In closing I want to again state that I am in favor of a strong voluntary reserve, and I am certain it can be achieved, but I am equally positive it cannot be achieved while the Pentagon is more interested in regimenting the youth of America than it is in getting this strong voluntary reserve program.

I again want to state that my voiced opposition to the Pentagon in this debate does not apply to its general actions on other phases of national defense, but only to its failure to bring about a reserve program.

I believe there is one significant point of evidence that shows the Pentagon does not intend to attempt to build a reserve, at least of the magnitude they say they intend to do. Today there are approximately 700,000 more or less active Reservists. Most of those are in the National Guard. It has taken a half century to build sufficient armories and facilities to take care of this 700,000 Reservists. By this bill the Pentagon intends to immediately have an active Reserve of 2,900,000, which is an increase of 400 percent. Yet they have made no plans to increase the training facilities, such as armories, and the like, to any appreciable degree. Neither have they presented to this body any figures as to the amount of money that it will take to place this program in effect, if it becomes law.

In closing, I want to again emphasize the importance of a strong voluntary Reserve, and also point out that this bill takes no steps toward that goal that are not already in effect. This bill, however, may become a move to obtain more and more regimentation of the youth of America. In these troubled times we must have a strong Army, Navy and Air Force. However, if the time ever comes in America when we believe that our principal strength is in our tanks and cannons, our ships and planes, just as that time will America give way to the regimentation of militarism.

The real strength of America is, and always has been, a free people and a free economy. Our youth is our greatest asset in maintaining the freedom and dignity of man to our country for future years. In our desire to remain strong, we must never for one moment forget that our true strength is the spiritual strength of a free people. This bill will not provide a strong free Reserve. It should be recommitted to the committee until a good bill is worked out.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, the prime reason for action on this bill at this moment is a request by the President of the United States that this specific legislation—H. R. 7000—be enacted into law. To me the situation confronting us points to a matter of extreme urgency arising out of a recent first-hand experience of the Chief Executive.

The Civil Defense Administration decided to have a simulated atomic attack and designated the roles that various persons and groups would carry out in this exercise. The plans called for the President and his top assistants to go to a hideout that was set aside for them. Their part of the exercise was carried out to the letter.

The astonishing thing about this is that when the President emerged from this experience, the first public comment that he made was that Congress should promptly write and pass a Reserve bill. H. R. 7000 is the answer to that request. The awful contemplation of what an atomic attack could mean emphasized to the President the absolute necessity for strengthening our military position, especially in the matter of Reserves.

He also emphasized that a previous bill which had been considered by the House had failed of passage, not because the bill was unsatisfactory, but because an auxiliary problem had been injected into the discussion through an amendment concerning a race issue.

The proponents of the first bill met every objection and all suggested amendments to its military features. These amendments were rejected by the Committee of the Whole. Then, when a purely collateral matter was raised which forced into the bill a provision

attempting to solve a race problem, the opponents of the bill, not having been able to defeat the military features of the bill, seized upon this feature and mustered enough votes to defeat the bill which had the blessing of the President.

We are here today with a good bill. It is again one that meets with the approval of the President, the Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces. It has been made shorter, simpler, and better than the former bill.

It reduces the military obligation from 8 years to 6 years. This reduction applies retroactively to all who have acquired the 8-year obligation since June 19, 1951, the effective date of the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

It exempts ordained ministers and divinity students from the obligation to participate in military training.

It permits direct enlistment of individuals into the Reserve of any military service for a normal 6 year obligation, provided they will agree to perform 2 years of active duty.

In the bill we provided that the Secretary of Defense may prescribe regulations governing such enlistments. Some of us had doubt about the advisability of granting this power to the Secretary. Those of us who have been active in Reserve legislation for a considerable time had fought for what we called "statutory recognition" for Reserves. We had felt that regulations promulgated by the Defense Department or any of the Military Departments could be changed at will—and sometimes arbitrarily—and many of those subject to these regulations would not know of modification for a long time. Thus we are proposing a change in the bill we have introduced to provide that the Secretary can prescribe regulations, but he cannot extend the period of enlistment beyond the time prescribed in this act, which is 6 months.

The question that may be presented to the Members again is whether they will follow the desires of the President who is Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces or the leadership of the gentleman from New York, who, I presume, will again introduce his former or a similar amendment.

I want to be definitely on record as supporting the President. He is the one that has the terrifying responsibility of developing and using our Armed Forces as a symbol of strength, while he is giving leadership to the development of world peace that will be lasting. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, undoubtedly our greatest military mind of this age, is on record that we must find a way to permanently outlaw war, otherwise world suicide might follow. As the recognized spokesman and leader of the free world, our President's aim is the accomplishment of this objective. A strong military posture, including a strong Reserve force, will help him accomplish that aim.

If he goes to the summit conference and his request for a strong Reserve bill has been rejected, his situation will be one of embarrassment. His position will be weakened immeasurably.

Fortunately there is in writing over the name of the gentleman from New York, an article in the Reader's Digest that tells in vivid and unmistakable language what our President has unobtrusively done for the gentleman's race. I shall place it in the RECORD and I hope every Member of the House reads it and particularly notes the changes that have occurred in the armed services, due to the influence of the President.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEGRO
(By Representative ADAM CLAYTON
POWELL, Jr.)

I am a Negro by birth and a Democrat by choice; for nearly a quarter of a century I have worked to advance the rights of Negroes. During the 1952 presidential campaign, I tried desperately to get Dwight D. Eisenhower to endorse a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act. This he steadfastly refused to do. I did not understand why and, like many Negroes, I feared his election meant a setback in the struggle for fairer treatment and equal opportunities for our people.

I was wrong.

In less than 2 years in the White House President Eisenhower without political trumpeting, has quietly started a revolution which, I firmly believe, means an era of greater promise for Negro citizens. Today I think I understand what the President believes, and why he believes it. I know now that he practices what he preaches.

Our Chief Executive does not believe that civil rights are primarily the responsibility of the politician. He believes this issue is a problem for every citizen and that, through personal leadership, by personal example, Americans can be counted on to follow decent instincts without legislation. In an open letter to me in the early months of his administration, he made this declaration.

"I shall continue to devote my earnest efforts to advance the spirit as well as the fact of equality. We shall not take a single backward step. There must be no second-class citizens in this country. To achieve our purpose we must work together and not be content until we have gained our goal."

Those were fine words. The President has proved he means them.

The example he has set began in the White House. Until he took over, no Negro had ever been employed there except as messenger or janitor. President Eisenhower installed Mrs. Lois Lippman as the first Negro secretary. Politics had nothing to do with her appointment. She was hired not because of her color or in spite of it. She had proved to be an efficient secretary when working in General Eisenhower's campaign headquarters in New York. The White House needed capable secretaries, and so she was brought to Washington. No publicity use was made of it. Nor has political capital been made of the President's appointment of 47 Negroes to important posts, or to the fact that 27 of those positions had never been held by Negroes.

Since the Taft administration, no Negro had been appointed to a post of Little Cabinet status until Eisenhower appointed J. Ernest Wilkins, prominent Chicago attorney, as Assistant Secretary of Labor. Mr. Wilkins was not appointed on account of his color but because Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell believed him to be the best man for the job and so recommended him to the President. In the same way Scovel Richardson, former dean of law at Lincoln University, became the first Negro Federal Parole Commissioner.

The population of Washington, D. C., is more than one-third Negro. Segregation has been the established pattern. As candidate, General Eisenhower said: "I shall never

cease to work to get rid of this in the District of Columbia."

This is the Eisenhower record:

Washington's restaurants, following vigorous action by the new Attorney General, have stopped segregation. Officials of the Restaurant Association report not a single case of serious friction.

At the urging of the Eisenhower appointed chairman of the District Board of Commissioners, segregation has been voluntarily eliminated from bars and restaurants in Washington's hotels. As a result of this some hotels are following a more liberal policy with regard to rental of rooms.

With the help of movie magnates, Jim Crowism has been wiped out in Washington's big downtown movie theaters. This was done with such an absence of publicity that last summer a group of Negroes, bent on picketing a theater, were so surprised when tickets were sold them that they turned around and went home.

Segregation has been abolished in the city's recreational areas and facilities—without a reported case of serious trouble. It has been ended in 21 out of 23 departments of the District government.

The District's public-housing agency has ordered that the 4,000 dwellings to be constructed with Federal aid be made available to low-income families without discrimination as to race. "White" and "colored" signs have already come down from all but 4 of the 19 projects already occupied.

Washington at last is becoming the Capital of our democracy in fact as well as in name. Today, when foreigners come to study our democratic institutions, Americans, instead of apologizing, can point with pride to their National Capital.

In 1948, President Truman ordered complete integration of white and colored soldiers in the armed services. Four and a half years later, when President Eisenhower took office, 40 percent of the Army's all-Negro units were still intact; 75 percent of Negroes in the Navy were servants in the segregated messmen's branch.

Today there is not a single all-Negro unit in the Army.

It was reported to the President that at 21 Army, Navy, and Air Force bases segregated schools were operated for the children of servicemen. Investigation disclosed that at other bases, some in the South, integration had been successfully achieved. Whereupon, many months before the recent Supreme Court decision, the President ordered all schools at all military bases put on a nonracial basis.

Soon after his inauguration President Eisenhower ordered an inquiry to find how segregation could be eliminated with a minimum of friction from many Southern naval bases and installations. The action which followed was another example of the President's silent revolution. At night, the "white only" and "colored" signs were removed from drinking fountains at these bases. A few days later, the signs pointing to "white" and "colored" restrooms were painted over. Soon, without announcement, cafeterias were opened to both races. Within a few months segregation was completely eliminated in 21 naval plants employing 70,000 whites and Negroes.

"The walls are really tumbling down," said a grateful southern Negro leader. This approving opinion is shared by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Formerly there was racial segregation in 47 hospitals of the Veterans' Administration, ranging all the way from separate waiting rooms for Negroes to their total exclusion from some institutions. Today, on orders from Harvey V. Higley, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, there are no segregated libraries; partitions separating the races at snack bars have been torn down, recreational

facilities have been made open to all. Negroes are treated at previously all-white hospitals, and there are white patients at the former Negroes-only hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

Since 1942 virtually all Government contracts and subcontracts have contained provisions prohibiting job discrimination for reasons of "race, creed, color, or national origin." For 10 years this clause meant little or nothing. In midsummer 1953, Eisenhower set up the President's Committee on Government Contracts to deal with this problem. The new committee is headed by the Vice President. Its 15 members include the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Mitchell; the Deputy Attorney General, William P. Rogers; and distinguished representatives of business and organized labor. It lacks any enforcement authority, but with active Presidential support it accomplishes through quiet persuasion what a decade of legal agreements failed to do.

The committee, for example, appealed to the telephone company serving Washington to drop its color bar in employment. This appeal was supported by one of the President's White House assistants. "The President wants you to know," he said, "that he's not trying to hit anybody over the head. But whatever you do here in Washington to help end segregation will have an influence all over the world on people who are judging democracy by us." Today, without friction, Negro and white clerks are working side by side. In scores of other companies doing business with the Government, friendly appeals from the committee have produced like results.

Recently the Chicago Defender, an influential Negro newspaper which supported Truman and Stevenson, commented with delighted astonishment on President Eisenhower's race record. What he has done, said the Defender, "is not so much from a political motive, but more from deep-seated moral and spiritual convictions. Dwight Eisenhower is determined to be President of all the people."

I am a Democrat. I nonetheless believe that he is proving to be such a President, and all the people, Negroes and whites, will be better and America stronger, because of it.

That article shows the implicit confidence that the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] had in the President of the United States. But now he wants to deny the President the right to strengthen the Armed Forces which the President believes is essential if he is to bring about the world peace we are all looking for. When I read that article I said to myself "President Eisenhower has done more for the Negro than any person since Abraham Lincoln or Booker T. Washington."

I want to point out also that more than 60 percent of the Members of the 84th Congress are veterans who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Here is the list of these members:
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO HAVE SERVED IN
THE ARMED FORCES

(There are 63 Senators, including Vice President NIXON; 261 Representatives, or a total of 324.)

Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON.

SENATORS

ALLOTT, GORDON, Colorado.
BARRETT, FRANK A., Wyoming.
BEALL, J. GLENN, Maryland.
BENNETT, WALLACE F., Utah.
BRICKER, JOHN W., Ohio.
BUSH, PRESCOTT S., Connecticut.
BUTLER, JOHN MARSHALL, Maryland.
CAPEHART, HOMER E., Indiana.

CARLSON, FRANK, Kansas.
CASE, FRANCIS, South Dakota.
CLEMENTS, EARLE C., Kentucky.
DANIEL, PRICE, Texas.
DIRKSEN, EVERETT M., Illinois.
DOUGLAS, PAUL H., Illinois.
DWORSHAK, HENRY C., Idaho.
ELLENDER, ALLEN J., Louisiana.
ERVIN, SAMUEL J., Jr., North Carolina.
FREAR, J. ALLEN, Jr., Delaware.
GOLDWATER, BARRY M., Arizona.
GORE, ALBERT, Tennessee.
GREEN, THEODORE FRANCIS, Rhode Island.
HAYDEN, CARL, Arizona.
HENNING, THOMAS C., Jr., Missouri.
HICKENLOOPER, BOURKE B., Iowa.
HILL, LISTER, Alabama.
HOLLAND, SPESSARD L., Florida.
IVES, IRVING M., New York.
JACKSON, HENRY M., Washington.
JENNER, WILLIAM E., Indiana.
JOHNSON, LYNDON B., Texas.
JOHNSTON, OLIN D., South Carolina.
KENNEDY, JOHN F., Massachusetts.
KERR, ROBERT S., Oklahoma.
KILGORE, HARLEY M., West Virginia.
KNOWLAND, WILLIAM F., California.
KUCHEL, THOMAS H., California.
LEHMAN, HERBERT H., New York.
LONG, RUSSELL B., Louisiana.
MC CARTHY, JOSEPH R., Wisconsin.
MC CLELLAN, JOHN L., Arkansas.
MAGNUSON, WARREN G., Washington.
MALONE, GEORGE W., Nevada.
MANSFIELD, MIKE, Montana.
MARTIN, EDWARD, Pennsylvania.
MARTIN, THOMAS E., Iowa.
MILLIKIN, EUGENE D., Colorado.
NEELY, MATTHEW M., West Virginia.
NEUBERGER, RICHARD L., Oregon.
PAYNE, FREDERICK G., Maine.
POTTER, CHARLES E., Michigan.
PURTELL, WILLIAM A., Connecticut.
ROBERTSON, A. WILLIS, Virginia.
RUSSELL, RICHARD B., Georgia.
SALTONSTALL, LEVERETT, Massachusetts.
SCHOEPPPEL, ANDREW F., Kansas.
SCOTT, W. KERR, North Carolina.
SMATHERS, GEORGE A., Florida.
SPARKMAN, JOHN J., Alabama.
SYMINGTON, STUART, Missouri.
THURMOND, J. STROM, South Carolina.
THYE, EDWARD J., Minnesota.
WELKER, HERMAN, Idaho.

REPRESENTATIVES

ADAIR, E. ROSS, Indiana.
ADDONIZIO, HUGH J., New Jersey.
ALBERT, CARL, Oklahoma.
ALEXANDER, HUGH Q., North Carolina.
ALGER, BRUCE, Texas.
ALLEN, JOHN J., Jr., California.
ALLEN, LEO E., Illinois.
ANDERSEN, H. CARL, Minnesota.
ANDREWS, GEORGE W., Alabama.
AREND, LESLIE C., Illinois.
ASHLEY, THOMAS L., Ohio.
ASHMORE, ROBERT T., South Carolina.
ASPINALL, WAYNE N., Colorado.
AUCHINCLOSS, JAMES C., New Jersey.
AYRES, WILLIAM H., Ohio.
BALDWIN, JOHN F., Jr., California.
BARDEN, GRAHAM A., North Carolina.
BASS, PERKINS, New Hampshire.
BASS, ROSS, Tennessee.
BATES, WILLIAM H., Massachusetts.
BAUMHART, A. D., Jr., Ohio.
BEAMER, JOHN V., Indiana.
BECKER, FRANK J., New York.
BELCHER, PAGE, Oklahoma.
BELL, JOHN J., Texas.
BENNETT, CHARLES E., Florida.
BLATNIK, JOHN A., Minnesota.
BOGGS, HALE, Louisiana.
BOLAND, EDWARD P., Massachusetts.
BOLLING, RICHARD, Missouri.
BOLTON, OLIVER P., Ohio.
BONNER, HERBERT C., North Carolina.
BRAY, WILLIAM G., Indiana.
BROOKS, JACK B., Texas.
BROOKS, OVERTON, Louisiana.

BROWNSON, CHARLES B., Indiana.
BROYHILL, JOEL T., Virginia.
BUDGE, HAMER H., Idaho.
BURLESON, OMAR, Texas.
BUSH, ALVIN R., Pennsylvania.
CANFIELD, GORDON, New Jersey.
CARLYLE, F. ERTEL, North Carolina.
CARNAHAN, A. S. J., Missouri.
CEDERBERG, ELFORD A., Michigan.
CHASE, JACKSON B., Nebraska.
CHATHAM, THURMOND, North Carolina.
CHELF, FRANK L., Kentucky.
CHIPERFIELD, ROBERT B., Illinois.
CLARK, FRANK M., Pennsylvania.
COLMER, WILLIAM M., Mississippi.
COOLEY, HAROLD D., North Carolina.
COOPER, JERE, Tennessee.
COUDERT, FREDERIC R., Jr., New York.
CRAMER, WILLIAM C., Florida.
CRETTELLA, ALBERT W., Connecticut.
CRUMPACKER, SHEPARD J., Jr., Indiana.
CUNNINGHAM, PAUL, Iowa.
CURTIS, LAURENCE, Massachusetts.
CURTIS, THOMAS B., Missouri.
DAGUE, PAUL B., Pennsylvania.
DAVIS, GLENN R., Wisconsin.
DAVIS, JAMES C., Georgia.
DAWSON, WILLIAM L., Illinois.
DENTON, WINFIELD K., Indiana.
DEROUNIAN, STEVEN B., New York.
DEVEREUX, JAMES P. S., Maryland.
DIGGS, CHARLES C., Jr., Michigan.
DOLLIVER, JAMES I., Iowa.
DONOHUE, HAROLD D., Massachusetts.
DONOVAN, JAMES G., New York.
DORN, FRANCIS E., New York.
DORN, W. J. BRYAN, South Carolina.
DURHAM, CARL T., North Carolina.
EBERHARTER, HERMAN P., Pennsylvania.
EDMONDSON, ED, Oklahoma.
ELLIOTT, CARL, Alabama.
ELLSWORTH, HARRIS, Oregon.
EVINS, JOE L., Tennessee.
FASCELL, DANTE B., Florida.
FENTON, IVOR D., Pennsylvania.
FJARE, ORVIN B., Montana.
FLYNT, JOHN J., Jr., Georgia.
FOGARTY, JOHN E., Rhode Island.
FORAND, AIME J., Rhode Island.
FORD, GERALD R., Jr., Michigan.
FORRESTER, E. L., Georgia.
FOUNTAIN, L. H., North Carolina.
FRAZIER, JAMES B., Jr., Tennessee.
FRELINGHUYSEN, PETER, Jr., New Jersey.
FULTON, JAMES G., Pennsylvania.
GARY, J. VAUGHAN, Virginia.
GAVIN, LEON H., Pennsylvania.
GENTRY, BRADY, Texas.
GEORGE, MYRON V., Kansas.
GRANAHAN, WILLIAM T., Pennsylvania.
GRANT, GEORGE M., Alabama.
GRAY, KENNETH J., Illinois.
GREEN, WILLIAM J., Jr., Pennsylvania.
GROSS, H. R., Iowa.
HAGEN, HARLAN, California.
HALE, ROBERT, Maine.
HALEY, JAMES A., Florida.
HALLECK, CHARLES A., Indiana.
HARRISON, ROBERT D., Nebraska.
HAYS, BROOKS, Arkansas.
HAYS, WAYNE L., Ohio.
HAYWORTH, DON, Michigan.
HENDERSON, JOHN E., Ohio.
HERLONG, A. S., Jr., Florida.
HESELTON, JOHN W., Massachusetts.
HESS, WILLIAM E., Ohio.
HILLINGS, PATRICK J., California.
HINSHAW, CARL, California.
HOEVEN, CHARLES B., Iowa.
HOFFMAN, RICHARD W., Illinois.
HOLT, JOSEPH F., California.
HOPE, CLIFFORD R., Kansas.
HORAN, WALT, Washington.
HOSMER, CRAIG, California.
HUDDLESTON, GEORGE, Jr., Alabama.
HYDE, DEWITT S., Maryland.
IKARD, FRANK, Texas.
JACKSON, DONALD L., California.
JAMES, BENJAMIN F., Pennsylvania.
JARMAN, JOHN, Oklahoma.
JENNINGS, W. PAT, Virginia.

JENSEN, BEN F., Iowa.
JOHNSON, LEROY, California.
JONAS, CHARLES RAPER, North Carolina.
JONES, ROBERT E., Jr., Alabama.
JONES, WOODROW W., North Carolina.
JUDD, WALTER H., Minnesota.
KEAN, ROBERT W., New Jersey.
KEARNEY, BERNARD W., New York.
KEATING, KENNETH B., New York.
KELLEY, AUGUSTINE B., Pennsylvania.
KILBURN, CLARENCE E., New York.
KILGORE, JOE M., Texas.
KING, CECIL R., California.
KING, KARL C., Pennsylvania.
KIRWAN, MICHAEL J., Ohio.
KLUCZYNSKI, JOHN C., Illinois.
KRUEGER, OTTO, North Dakota.
LAIRD, MELVIN R., Wisconsin.
LANDRUM, PHIL M., Georgia.
LANE, THOMAS J., Massachusetts.
LANKFORD, RICHARD E., Maryland.
LATHAM, HENRY J., New York.
LECOMPTE, KARL M., Iowa.
LESINSKI, JOHN, Jr., Michigan.
LIPSCOMB, GLENARD P., California.
MCCORMACK, JOHN W., Massachusetts.
MCCULLOCH, WILLIAM M., Ohio.
MCGREGOR, J. HARRY, Ohio.
MCMILLAN, JOHN L., South Carolina.
MACDONALD, TORBERT H., Massachusetts.
MACHROWICZ, THADDEUS M., Michigan.
MACK, PETER F., Jr., Illinois.
MACK, RUSSELL V., Washington.
MADDEN, RAY J., Indiana.
MAILLIARD, WILLIAM S., California.
MATTHEWS, D. R. (BILLY), Florida.
METCALF, LEE, Montana.
MILLER, A. L., Nebraska.
MILLER, EDWARD T., Maryland.
MILLER, GEORGE P., California.
MILLER, WILLIAM E., New York.
MINSHALL, WILLIAM E., Jr., Ohio.
MOSS, JOHN E., Jr., California.
MURRAY, JAMES C., Illinois.
MURRAY, TOM, Tennessee.
NATCHER, WILLIAM H., Kentucky.
NELSON, CHARLES P., Maine.
NICHOLSON, DONALD W., Massachusetts.
NORBLAD, WALTER, Oregon.
NORRELL, W. F., Arkansas.
O'HARA, BARRATT, Illinois.
O'HARA, JOSEPH P., Minnesota.
OSMERS, FRANK C., Jr., New Jersey.
OSTERTAG, HAROLD C., New York.
PASSMAN, OTTO E., Louisiana.
PATMAN, WRIGHT, Texas.
PATTERSON, JAMES T., Connecticut.
PERKINS, CARL D., Kentucky.
PHILBIN, PHILIP P., Massachusetts.
PHILLIPS, JOHN, California.
POAGE, W. R., Texas.
POFF, RICHARD H., Virginia.
PRESTON, PRINCE H., Jr., Georgia.
PRICE, MELVIN, Illinois.
QUIGLEY, JAMES M., Pennsylvania.
RADWAN, EDMUND P., New York.
RAY, JOHN H., New York.
REECE, B. CARROLL, Tennessee.
REED, CHAUNCEY W., Illinois.
REES, EDWARD H., Kansas.
REUSS, HENRY S., Wisconsin.
RHODES, GEORGE M., Pennsylvania.
RHODES, JOHN J., Arizona.
RICHARDS, JAMES P., South Carolina.
RILEY, JOHN J., South Carolina.
ROBERTS, KENNETH A., Alabama.
ROBISON, JOHN M., Jr., Kentucky.
RODINO, PETER W., Jr., New Jersey.
ROGERS, BYRON G., Colorado.
ROGERS, PAUL G., Florida.
ROOSEVELT, JAMES, California.
RUTHERFORD, J. T., Texas.
SADLAK, ANTONI N., Connecticut.
SAYLOR, JOHN P., Pennsylvania.
SCOTT, HUGH D., Jr., Pennsylvania.
SCRIVNER, ERRETT P., Kansas.
SCUDDER, HUBERT B., California.
SEELY-BROWN, HORACE, Jr., Connecticut.
SELLEN, ARMISTEAD I., Jr., Alabama.
SHORT, DEWEY, Missouri.
SHUFORD, GEORGE A., North Carolina.

SIEMINSKI, ALFRED D., New Jersey.
 SIKES, ROBERT L. F., Florida.
 SILER, EUGENE, Kentucky.
 SIMPSON, SID, Illinois.
 SMITH, FRANK E., Mississippi.
 SMITH, LAWRENCE H., Wisconsin.
 SMITH, WYNT, Kansas.
 SPRINGER, WILLIAM L., Illinois.
 STAGGERS, HARLEY O., West Virginia.
 STEED, TOM, Oklahoma.
 TALLE, HENRY O., Iowa.
 TEAGUE, CHARLES M., California.
 TEAGUE, OLIN E., Texas.
 THOMAS, ALBERT, Texas.
 THOMPSON, CLARK W., Texas.
 THOMPSON, FRANK S., Jr., New Jersey.
 THOMPSON, T. A., Louisiana.
 THOMSON, E. KEITH, Wyoming.
 THORNBERRY, HOMER, Texas.
 TRIMBLE, JAMES W., Arkansas.
 TUCK, William M., Virginia.
 TUMULTY, T. JAMES, New Jersey.
 UDALL, STEWART, Arizona.
 VANTK, CHARLES A., Ohio.
 VAN ZANDT, JAMES E., Pennsylvania.
 VELDE, HAROLD H., Illinois.
 VORYS, JOHN M., Ohio.
 WAINWRIGHT, STUYVESANT, New York.
 WALTER, FRANCIS E., Pennsylvania.
 WEAVER, PHIL, Nebraska.
 WESTLAND, JACK, Washington.
 WHARTON, J. ERNEST, New York.
 WIER, ROY W., Minnesota.
 WIGGLESWORTH, RICHARD B., Massachusetts.
 WILLIAMS, HARRISON A., Jr., New Jersey.
 WILLIAMS, JOHN BELL, Mississippi.
 WILSON, ROBERT C. (BOB), California.
 WITTHROW, GARDNER R., Wisconsin.
 WOLCOTT, JESSE P., Michigan.
 WRIGHT, JIM, Texas.
 YATES, SIDNEY R., Illinois.
 YOUNG, CLIFTON (CLIFF), Nevada.
 YOUNGER, J. ARTHUR, California.

They have an interest in seeing that the defense structure of our country is not weakened. We are going to look to these veterans for help in this bill which I consider an excellent and very propitious one at this particular time.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, upon my return to Congress after duty in World War II, I was appointed as a member of the House Armed Services Committee and later on assigned to several subcommittees, one of which was the subcommittee on personnel. Since then it has been my privilege to serve as a member of the Committee on the Armed Services and likewise a member of the subcommittee on personnel.

Year after year this subcommittee on personnel has considered bills and has written and reported bills which are now laws, all designed to build a real reserve for our country. In the 80th Congress we wrote Public Law 810 which provides retirement for the Reserves. In the 81st Congress we wrote Public Law 783, the Joint Facilities Act to provide armories for the Reservists of this country. During the 82d Congress we wrote the Armed Forces Reserve Act, which is the basic law for Reserve activities of our defense forces. And lastly we wrote during the 83d Congress Public Law 773 which is the Reserve Officer Personnel Act.

These four laws have given the type of a Reserve that many of us in this

Congress have tried to build over a period of years. Now what do we find today? We find the Navy is about 75 or 80 percent up to strength as far as Reserves are concerned. We find that the Marines are likewise about 75 to 80 percent of strength. The Air Force is coming along rapidly and building up its Reserve units. The Army we find is composed mostly of officers and noncommissioned personnel, lacking woefully in enlisted personnel. Over a period of years many efforts have been made by the Department of Defense to recruit enlisted men for the Army Reserve without too much success.

The men making up the Reserve today are mostly veterans of World War II or Korea. I trust the committee will keep in mind that when the Korean war was thrust upon us 975,000 veterans of World War II were called into action. They were taken from their families, their education and jobs, and, with practically no training whatsoever, were thrown into combat. Many of them lost their lives and many were maimed and are still in veterans' hospitals today.

Mr. Chairman, today 78 percent of the men who make up the reserves of this country are veterans of World War II and the Korean war. What does that mean? It means that if we are thrown into another war, the veterans of World War II and the Korean war will have to fight America's next war.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Is it not true that 60 percent of the Naval Reserves are men who have had no previous training, and without additional legislation, the Army cannot build an Enlisted Reserve?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman is exactly right.

This bill is needed and needed badly to assist in the establishment of an adequate reserve for our country. All this bill does is to superimpose another program on the program provided for by the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. Like my friend, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], I have opposed UMT. My vote 3 years ago will show I voted against it. Therefore, I join him when he says there is not one iota of UMT in this bill. This bill is designed to provide personnel for the Armed Forces Reserve of this country and the committee will approve it overwhelmingly.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. NELSON].

(Mr. NELSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, as I rise in opposition to this bill, I do it with a great deal of trepidation, because I feel, as an expression in Maine puts it, that I am spitting into the teeth of a northeaster. I do it with an extreme amount of trepidation, because I find that my great and beloved leader, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], has given his dubious and reluctant blessing to this bill. I would not say all this if I was not sincerely convinced that this bill is neither fish, fowl, nor

good red herring. I would not say it unless I was sincerely convinced that this bill, rather than strengthening the Reserves, would weaken them and also weaken our active forces, and that by the passage of this bill we would be unnecessarily regimenting the youth of this Nation and causing them more and more definite uncertainty in planning their own futures.

Now, what is the purpose of this bill? The gentleman from Louisiana has said that the Volunteer Reserve program has failed and that we need compulsion. That is not the purpose of this bill. I call your attention to a statement in the report of the committee where it says, on page 2: It should be noted that there is ample authority in existing law to require participation in Reserve training. We do not need compulsion. It has been on the books for 3 years and has not been used either because they do not have the facilities or the inclination to use it. It is only a further excuse for the abject failure of the Army to develop an adequate Reserve.

What does this bill do? This bill is primarily designed to build up the Army Reserve. The Navy and the Air Force do not need it or want it. The Army wants young men in the Reserve. What are we doing under this bill? To my mind, we are creating a privileged class of from 100,000 to 250,000 men under 18½ years of age, a privileged class that goes in for 6 months and then serves the remainder of the 8-year obligation in a Reserve unit.

They serve in Reserve units with men who have been drafted, who have served on active duty for 2 years and come back to serve the remainder of their Reserve obligation. Then if we come to any emergency, who do you think is going to be called? Not the man with 6 months' training, but the man who has already been drafted and served 2 years on active duty. He is the man the Army is going to put the tab on for active duty, and this privileged class of from 100,000 to 250,000 is going to continue to serve in the Reserve.

Then when you have the mothers of your district come to you when this law becomes effective and one mother asks you why her son should be drafted for 2 years when the son of the mother down the street goes for 6 months' training, what are you going to tell her?

This will weaken the morale of the Reserves by putting those two classes together. Those who have already served and must serve again and those who will stay in the Reserve. It will weaken the active forces which, to my mind, are the primary requisite for our defense today, an Active force ready to move at any moment's notice, first by siphoning off from its source of 4 years enlistees these 100,000 to 250,000 of privileged persons per year, and secondly by increasing the cost of the Reserve program in 1959 by \$1 billion. And if we are going on the theory of a balanced budget, then if we increase the cost of the Reserve program by \$1 billion, it has got to come out of our active forces and by that much has got to reduce their effectiveness.

So I say to you in all sincerity that I am convinced that this bill, far from strengthening the Army Reserve, will weaken it and that it will further have the effect of weakening the effectiveness of the primary defense of this country, our active forces. And I know that the gentleman and gentlewomen of this House would not want to pass any bill—presumably—to strengthen the Reserve when it would at the same time weaken our active establishment.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the President of the United States, practically every veterans organization in the Nation, large numbers of patriotic societies, the newspapers of the country, and people in every walk of life, all agree that this Nation must develop and maintain a strong, well trained, Ready Reserve—a Ready Reserve made up of young men capable of defending the Nation, should that necessity ever again arise.

Now why is it so compelling, why is it so urgent, why is it so necessary, that we pass a law creating a Ready Reserve?

Why do we need this Ready Reserve? Why cannot we just drift along the way we are doing today?

Well, part of the answer to that question goes to the very heart of our national economy. Let me say to you, that it is just as essential to be strong economically as it is militarily.

I ask you, how much longer can this Nation afford to continue to be required to spend 65 cents of every appropriated dollar for our armed services?

How long can our economy withstand this constant drain of dollars and manpower?

How long must we be bled before we take action?

There is not a Member in this House who would oppose any intelligent, reasonable economy move.

There is not a Member in this House who would say that he is opposed to balancing the budget at the earliest possible date.

There is not a Member of this House who desires to continue deficit spending.

There is not a Member of this House who does not feel that we should balance our spending with our intake and start to reduce our national debt.

Well, let us be practical about this problem. Two-thirds of our tax money and thus two-thirds of our deficit can be attributed to the fact that we are forced, because of world conditions, to maintain a large standing force.

Therefore, it logically follows, that the only place where any sizable savings in expenditures can be made is in reducing the heavy cost of maintaining a large standing force.

It costs us \$5,000 a year to maintain a man in the Regular force.

It costs \$1,000 a year to maintain a man in the Ready Reserve.

The savings that will result if we adopt a program such as set out in this bill which will permit us to develop and maintain a strong Ready Reserve, a virile Reserve, are bound to be enormous.

If we want economy in Government, it naturally follows that we have to

start where the largest expenditure is being made. And it is right in our Armed Forces.

So if you want economy in Government, this bill is one of the very first steps, an important step, in that direction.

Now let us look at another side of the picture.

There is not a member of this House that likes compulsion of any kind.

There is not a Member of this House who would vote to draft a man into the armed services, if it were not absolutely necessary to do so.

Every Member of this House would like to see the day come when the Nation could afford to get rid of the draft. However, we know this cannot take place until we provide, by some other method, the national security that the draft gives us.

The security of the Nation, and an adequate defense of the Nation, should ever be our first and most important duty.

However, the world of today that we live in will not let us hide our head, hoping that the specter of communism will go away and never darken our door.

In all our approaches to national security, we must always remain realistic and deal with facts as they actually exist.

Through no fault of ours, by no choice of ours, we are living today in an era of turmoil, we are living in an era of uncertainty—no one knowing what tomorrow will bring—we are living in an era of tension, we are living in an era of fear, we are living in an era of bewilderment, we are living in an era of scientific development in the art of warfare that carries with it the power of world destruction.

As a nation, we know that our intentions and aspirations are peaceful.

We would live in the world, molesting no one, helping all who seek help to the best of our ability. We are a God-fearing nation—a nation that recognizes the human being for what he is—a creature of God. We do not subjugate human dignity to the supreme right of the State; we do not deny God; we do not covet the possessions of other nations; we follow the Golden Rule and the free nations of the world respect us for this position.

We are also an intelligent nation.

We know that sacrifices are necessary to preserve freedom. We know that freedom and liberty are not inherent birthrights that are merely handed down from one generation to the next. We know that every generation must preserve its freedom and liberty.

We know that we must have an armed force capable of defending our Nation and carrying the fight to the enemy if it ever becomes necessary.

So, therefore, we are willing to pass draft laws and other laws to preserve our Nation, our liberty, our freedom, and the freedom of the free world.

But if we can find some other method of remaining strong and yet at the same time reduce the sacrifice of time and manpower that exists in our present laws, we should do so.

This bill opens the door for that accomplishment. Now, that is the second thing this bill will permit.

It will permit us to give serious consideration to get on the road to the elimination of the draft law in the years ahead so long as we have created by this bill a strong, virile, Ready Reserve to take the place of the draft, one of the main props in the defense of the Nation.

I repeat, and desire to emphasize, that when you have a Ready Reserve such as this bill contemplates, we can look forward to the day when our draft law can be revised; the period of required service reduced; and, as I have said, probably even eliminated.

But if we do not provide the alternative to a large standing force in being, composed of well-trained men, as sought by this bill, then we must face the inevitable fact that our draft law will be with us for the indefinite future.

We must face the fact that without this bill, all young men as they turn 18½ will have to face the future, taking their chances on being drafted for 2 years depending on the then current manpower situation.

Now there is a third part of the objective of this bill which must also be considered. And it deals with "equity."

We all love the word "equity." It is inherent in the whole American way of life. We constantly say "Is it equitable?" "Is it fair?" "Does it do justice for all?" Mr. Chairman, as we all know, our present draft laws are not as fair, are not as equitable, and are not as just as they should be.

Why do I say that? Because under the law today only our veterans, for practical purposes, make up our Ready Reserve.

The one exception is the law with regard to the National Guard. But other than the National Guard, the individuals today who have imposed upon them a Ready Reserve obligation, by law, are those individuals who have been drafted and who have served in the armed services.

Now what are we trying to do with this bill?

We are trying to make the law fairer—we are trying to make the law more equitable.

We are doing this by creating a new method by which young men can voluntarily fulfill their obligation to the country by serving on active duty for a lesser period of time than the draft period—but accepting a heavier Ready Reserve obligation.

By enacting this bill into law, we are also eliminating from the statutory imposition of a Ready Reserve obligation those individuals who served on active duty prior to July 27, 1953—the veterans of Korea.

We say to these veterans: "We will not call you again so long as we can bring a new class of young men into the Reserve who have had no prior active duty who will be in our Ready Reserve and who will be able to come on active duty if their services are needed."

Now, of course, there is no sense in kidding ourselves in this matter. It is obvious that a man who is inducted and

serves 2 years is going to be better qualified than a man who is trained for only 6 months.

But we are saying to the man who served during the war in Korea that you will not have a Ready Reserve obligation, and we are able to say that because we will have a million men by 1959 who will be in the Ready Reserve through their own choice—voluntary trainees—no compulsion—taking a 6 months' training program.

Those individuals will have to spend 7½ years in the Ready Reserve.

Now we are saying to the other men who have been drafted for 2 years and who did not serve on active duty prior to July 27, 1953, that you are the backbone of the Ready Reserve, because you have had a longer period of training and active duty, but to make it more equitable and fairer, and to spread the obligation we are reducing your total obligation from 8 to 6 years so that you will be required to serve 3 years in the Ready Reserve and only 1 year in the Standby Reserve.

There will be approximately 1,900,000 men in this category by 1959. And by this approach we are adhering to the well-established policy of seeking to do justice to all, and in as equitable a manner as possible.

We are trying to do three things for the safety and security of the Nation:

First. We are trying to make it possible to reduce our heavy expenditures for our Armed Forces—without jeopardizing the security of the Nation.

Second. We are trying to set the pattern for the eventual elimination of the draft.

Third. We are trying to be more equitable in the military obligation by bringing in by volunteer methods a new group of young men.

That is what we are trying to do.

There is no manpower bill that has ever been enacted into law that satisfied everyone.

It obviously is impossible.

But we have tried to bring to the House a bill that will accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

This is the main objective of this bill—

National security, your security, the security of generations yet to be born; the preservation of this, the greatest nation on earth, under God.

You can find fault with any manpower program that is offered by any President, any committee, any group of citizens.

But when all is said and done, when you can develop a program with three basic objectives in mind such as this bill proposes, then I say it is worthy of your support.

Think, first, of your Nation, your freedom, your liberty, your State, and your home.

Let us face this vital question of a Ready Reserve with one thought uppermost in our minds—what is best for the Nation—what is best for our security—what is best for the preservation of America.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testified before the

subcommittee last Monday. He proposed this amendment:

Section 6 (c) 2 (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is further amended by substituting a comma for the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "provided said unit does not exclude or segregate any person on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin."

Let me say to you that such an amendment, if offered, would have no relationship to the problem at hand; it simply would be offered as a device to inject an unrelated issue into a national defense problem. In effect, the amendment would be aimed at bringing about a social change by latching extraneous matter to legislation vital to our national security. It would change the basic law that has been in effect since 1948.

The representative from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in his presentation to the subcommittee, said that President Eisenhower had called this type of amendment "extraneous."

And indeed such an amendment, if offered, would be completely extraneous.

It would not aid the defense of the Nation in any way.

It would be offered purely and simply as a method of attaining a political goal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Now, we all know that the National Guard of any State is completely under the control of the Governor until that unit is called into Federal service. Once it has been called into Federal service the problem of segregation becomes a Federal problem, but prior to being called the Guard is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State.

The bill before the House today does not deal with the National Guard.

There is no involuntary assignment to any National Guard unit, nor any authority in this bill to assign an individual to a National Guard unit. So there is no reason for such an amendment to be offered. Such an amendment would be entirely foreign to the objective of the bill. It would not be germane to the purpose of the bill.

If such an amendment is offered it would not be for the purpose of contributing to the safety of the Nation, but solely to force upon this House a completely unnecessary, a completely unrealistic, a completely extraneous matter in a problem vital to our security.

I repeat, the President has said that such an amendment has no place in this bill.

What does it have to do with the Reserve program before the House today? Nothing! It has absolutely nothing to do with the problem of building and maintaining a Ready Reserve in this Nation. It is a completely extraneous matter—not related to the bill before us.

As we all know, the President of the United States had the courage to say that this problem of segregation is a social problem and should not be considered in connection with this Reserve bill.

Here is a chance to support the position of our President who has had the courage to put the defense of the Nation above all other considerations. I am sure you will show the same courage.

I repeat, the President has said it is extraneous, and we all know it has no place in this legislation.

The suggested amendment has nothing to do with the Reserve plan that is proposed in this bill. The National Guard is not mentioned in the bill. The National Guard will continue under present law as it does today.

If you are opposed to the Reserve program, vote against it—but don't try to justify your conscience by voting for some extraneous amendment.

Here is an amendment aimed at disrupting and destroying overnight the National Guard in 21 States in one fell swoop.

I, for one member, am standing firmly behind the President in his determined effort to keep out this "extraneous" matter that has no relation to the Reserve bill.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Is it not true the bill you are proposing is also an amendment to that same law?

Mr. VINSON. It is an amendment to the Draft Act but it is so drafted that it is purposely designed to designate specifically to whom it is applicable, because we say in very clear language that it applies only to the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. We specifically limit this bill as to whom it applies. We knew what we were doing, because the gentleman from New York himself, when he presented the amendment before, was forced to do it because the National Guard was in it. Now the National Guard is not in this bill. Of course his amendment was in order before because all through the bill the National Guard was mentioned. Now he is offering to amend this bill, but he is amending a law that was passed in 1948, the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Look at the phraseology of this bill. Look how it is drafted, deliberately. It refers to any person enlisted in the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve. We purposely said what Reserve this bill had application to, and it does not refer to the National Guard.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely trust that when this amendment is offered the amendment will be voted down, because it is not an amendment to this bill; it is an amendment to a specific provision of the act of 1948, which is not before the House for consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

(Mr. VINSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the bill be read for amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Section 4 (d) (3) is amended by striking out the words "8 years" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "six years".

(2) Section 4 (d) (3) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Provided, however, That any person who, while otherwise subject to the provisions of this act, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall, at his request, be entitled to a discharge in accordance with regulations adopted by the Secretary of Defense: *Provided further*, That a student preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school shall not be required to serve on active duty, active training and service, active duty for training or inactive duty training while in such status: *Provided further*, That any person enlisting in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast Guard Reserve for a period of 6 years, which enlistments are hereby authorized, must agree to accept active duty for a period of 2 years. Following completion of such duty, he shall be a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to the time spent on active duty, shall total 5 years, provided he participates satisfactorily."

(3) Subsection 6 (c) is amended by changing the designation of present clause (b) paragraph (2) to clause (C), and inserting new clause (B) as follows:

"Until July 1, 1959, whenever the President finds that the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the strengths deemed sufficient by him, he may authorize, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, that volunteers be accepted, within quotas to be established by him (the quotas not to exceed a total of 250,000 persons annually for such Reserve components) and thereafter any person, prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months and prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction may volunteer in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, or units thereof, and such persons shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Reserve component in accordance with section 2 of this act. Any person deferred under the provisions of this section shall remain liable for induction until attaining the 28th anniversary of his birth if he ceases to satisfactorily participate in such Reserve components."

(4) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Upon graduation persons who successfully complete the Army or Air Force ROTC course or the Marine Corps platoon leaders' class and are qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve of the appropriate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess of the active forces requirements existing at that time, shall be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 6 months with the service in which commissioned. Upon the completion of such active duty for training such person shall be returned to inactive duty and assigned to an appropriate Reserve unit for the remainder of the military obligation. The Secretary of Defense shall develop standards and regulations to require satisfactory participation by such a person. Failure to meet these standards may result in his commission in the Reserve being revoked."

(5) Add new subsection 6 (p) as follows:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, no person who is honorably discharged upon the completion of 8 years of satisfactory service pursuant to enlistment or appointment under the authority of subsection (c), paragraph (2), clause (B) of this

section, which satisfactory service includes 6 consecutive months of active duty for training performed pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection. For the purposes of this act the words 'active duty for training' mean full-time duty in the active military service of the United States for training purposes. The National Security Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and the President, as Commander in Chief, with respect to the welfare of persons while serving on active duty for training for 6 months under this subsection. The National Security Training Commission shall report with respect to the welfare of such persons annually to the Congress. The advice and reports rendered by the National Security Training Commission pursuant to this section shall be with reference to the welfare of the persons involved and not with respect to the military training required. The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the selection of persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense-supporting industries and research who may be allowed, notwithstanding their age at the time they are ordered to report for induction, to fulfill their military obligation by serving on active duty for training and in a Reserve component for a total of 8 years under the terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person while undergoing 6 months' active duty for training provided for in this subsection shall—

"(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a month, as well as for any period of hospitalization incident thereto;

"(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and transportation allowances and title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, be treated as if he were serving in pay grade E-1 (under 4 months); and

"(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for reservists by Public Law 108, 81st Congress, approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the purposes of which the term 'active duty for training' shall be considered to be 'extended naval or military service'), except that he shall not be entitled to the benefits of section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and the automatic indemnity coverage under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall be limited to 30 days after separation or release from the initial 6 months of active duty training."

(6) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as follows:

"Any person who performs 6 months of active duty for training pursuant to, and as defined in subsection 6 (p) of this act shall be entitled, upon application for reemployment within 60 days after (a) release following satisfactory completion of required training or (b) from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 6 months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by this section in the case of persons enlisted under the provisions of this title, except that any person so restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this title shall not be discharged from such position without cause, within 6 months after such restoration."

Mr. VINSON (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be considered as read and printed in the RECORD at this point, and be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, if the bill is considered as read, I assume shortly thereafter there may be a motion or unanimous consent request to circumscribe debate. A few of us would like a little time to speak on this bill other than those who, perhaps, may have amendments to offer. If any move is going to be made here to cut off debate, I cannot go along with the gentleman; but if the gentleman will assure us that he is not going to try to limit debate on the bill, I will go along with him.

Mr. VINSON. I cannot make that kind of statement, Mr. Chairman, but I will do my best to be considerate of all Members.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. ARENDS (interrupting the reading of the section). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of this section of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the section.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POWELL: Insert the following language immediately after the word "changing" on page 2, line 16: "the period at the end of present clause (A) paragraph (2) to a comma and adding the following language: 'provided said unit does not exclude or segregate any person on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin'; said subsection is further amended by changing."

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I would not have been constrained to ask for extra time except for the fact that the gentleman from Georgia has raised indirectly the question that my amendment is extraneous, erroneous, and not germane. Of course, if he were standing on solid ground he would have raised it as a point of order, and that would rule this amendment out. But he will not raise the point of order and, therefore, he indicates that the ground he stands on is nothing but shifting sands.

My amendment is germane, and the gentleman from Georgia, even though he said it is not, is not quite sure or he would have raised the point of order.

I hold in my hand a copy of H. R. 7000, which is before us. This is not a bill, this is an amendment and so stated:

That the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is further amended as follows.

That is Mr. Vinson's language, Mr. Brooks' language, the Armed Services Committee language.

My amendment comes in on page 2, line 16, where the Armed Services Com-

mittee states in the Brooks amendment, H. R. 7000:

Subsection 6 (c) is amended by changing the designation of present clause (b) (2) to clause (c), and inserting new clause (b) as follows.

In other words, that is where the Brooks bill H. R. 7000 does amend the 1948 draft act; and my amendment comes right in at the same place using their language. Mark you, my amendment uses the same language, comes in at the same place, the 1948 Selective Service Act.

The gentleman from Georgia knows that my amendment is germane. If not germane he would now raise the point of order. The parliamentarian is right there to advise the Chairman. The Chairman will rule it out of order if it is not germane. Let us get this clear so that tomorrow morning we will not read in the papers where again there has been an erroneous, extraneous rider attached to the bill. This is germane, and I stand here now and will let anyone raise the point of order that it is not germane.

I see no one raising the point of order.

Now there is no point of my going over this amendment. The membership voted on it twice, on May 18 and on May 19. I just want to point out 1 or 2 things.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWELL. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Does the gentleman agree with me that there is quite a bit of difference between the technical question of germaneness and the question of whether or not an amendment proposed is really one that should be considered along with the bill that is under consideration?

Mr. POWELL. I do not agree with you at all. If you think that way, go ahead and raise the point of order against my amendment.

Mr. HALLECK. I am not talking about germaneness; the only point I am suggesting is whether or not an amendment that might be technically germane is one that should have any place in particular legislation.

Mr. POWELL. I believe that any language germane has a place in every piece of legislation, in any bill that is before us. That is what I think the legislative process is, unless we are going to rewrite Jefferson's Manual and Cannon's Rules of Procedure.

Did you see the front page of our paper today? The Post and Times Herald? Here in Washington at No. 3519 13th Street NW., Negro families are moving into an apartment house and the whole crowd of Soviet employees from Soviet Russia who have been living in there are running; they do not want to live with Negroes. But the five white American families that lived there are staying. Read that in the paper. It is a fantastic story. This ought to be a great blow to Soviet Russia in its relationships with the people of the East, in Africa, and in Asia: Soviet Communists in the United States cannot live in the same house with Negroes. What a joke.

Now, what are we going to do? Are we going to tell the Soviets this afternoon,

You are right, we do not want our white boys to serve in the National Guard with Negroes. That is what you are going to tell them if you follow the pressure which has been put on you. But if you follow your conscience, if you follow the love of our country so dear to us, if you want to take this opportunity to strike a great blow against communism today, what a headline it will make on the same page in tonight's paper: "Soviet Russians run; Americans stay."

This a Government of the people, black and white; of the people, Jew and Gentile; of the people, Protestant and Catholic. So I am not going to talk any more. The story has been told. My amendment is germane. The hour has struck, the moment of truth has arrived. Your conscience tells you what to do. Forget Republicans, Democrats, Pentagon, and White House and let America speak, let our conscience dictate what we do here this afternoon.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement just made by the gentleman from New York that he will press for a teller vote. I ask unanimous consent that we limit debate to 5 minutes on the Powell amendment, that 5 minutes to be given this side to close the debate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

Mr. Chairman, I realize that this brings up an emotional issue and that perhaps it is entirely futile to attempt to discuss it from any other standpoint. However, I should point out the situation which does exist.

The amendment does apply solely and exclusively to the National Guard. I am sure the gentleman from New York and I are in agreement on that. We are not raising any question of germaneness.

But, going back to what the authority of the Congress of the United States is in the premises, first, let us understand that the Congress is not required to raise and support armies. It is given the power to raise and support armies and to provide and maintain a Navy. But when you come to the question of the militia, and the National Guard is, of course, the militia, our powers are tremendously circumscribed by the Constitution.

In the body of the Constitution itself it is provided specifically what we can do in reference to the militia.

It gives the Congress authority for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions. It gives the power for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by the Congress.

Then in the second amendment of the Bill of Rights it is provided:

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the

people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

It is clear that the militia constitutes the Armed Forces of the respective States and the governors of those States. There is no power in the Congress of the United States to control the training or what not of the militia except to provide for disciplining. The appointment of the officers and the training of the militia passes to the States until such time as the militia may be called into Federal service in accordance with an act of Congress permitting the President to call it into service.

So here we have this admittedly divisive amendment which would restrict the one effective reserve component which we have. At least, it would cause a great disruption of the effective, ready component that we have.

Now, as to whether or not this applies only in the southern part of the United States, any tampering with the National Guard will have its effect in every part of the United States. Let us go to the National Defense Act which created the National Guard and defines the militia as consisting of the National Guard, the Naval Militia, and the Unorganized Militia. The National Defense Act very particularly and definitely protects the customs of the ancient corps. Under section 63 we find this language:

Any corps of artillery, cavalry, or infantry existing in any of the States on the passage of the act of May 8, 1792—

This refers to organizations in existence in 1792—

which by the laws, customs, or usages of said States has been in continuous existence since the passage of said act * * * shall be allowed to retain its ancient privileges.

That means that they shall be permitted to retain their customs and usages and that the ancient corps shall be protected. You gentlemen who come from the New England States, from Connecticut I think particularly, with your ancient corps of militia, your ancient militia companies, wearing the colonial customs, they are part of the National Guard. To you gentlemen from the State of New York, and New York City particularly, you have an organization of the National Guard there which has its customs and its proud traditions. I refer to the Fighting 69th. And, I ask you how this might affect your 69th Regiment, the Fighting Irish Regiment of New York. Those are some of the old customs and traditions that we are going to change here in 15 minutes of debate on this floor on a subject that has nothing to do with the bill under consideration. The amendment has to do with your National Guard solely and exclusively, while the bill has nothing to do with the National Guard.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. POWELL. Does the gentleman know that the State of Connecticut has an integrated National Guard?

Mr. KILDAY. I do not know whether Connecticut has an integrated National Guard or not. I know that the State of Texas has an integrated Reserve system. Four years ago, the Reserve was inte-

grated and integrated completely, but the same does not apply to the National Guard. But, I say that such a vital subject as this relating to another portion of our reserve components should not be included in this bill in a matter of 15 minutes of debate on the floor of this House.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. POWELL and Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 105, noes 156.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment, offered by Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. On page 2, line 25, following the comma, after the word "Defense", insert the following: "which regulation shall not require more than 6 months active duty for training."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRUMPACKER: On page 2, line 7, after "That", insert "subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned."

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I have been concerned lest the Committee, in its headlong rush to create an organized Federal Civil Defense Force, inadvertently and unintentionally do serious harm to our first line of defense, namely, the regular Armed Forces. It has seemed to me from a careful reading of the language found on page 2 of the bill, beginning on line 7 with the words "Provided further," and continuing to the end of the paragraph on line 15 of page 2, that a door might thereby be opened for a prospective enlistee to claim that he had a statutory right, as distinct from a privilege subject to the needs and requirements of the services, to enlist in one of the regular services for a minimum active-duty tour of 2 years.

At all other points, both in this bill and also in the basic legislation which this bill seeks to amend, where reference is made to terms or conditions of enlistment language is included clearly indicating that the numbers to be enlisted or inducted shall be limited to definite quotas set either by law or by the Secretary of the department concerned in line with the needs of the services and possible interferences with recruitments for differing terms of service. It is my fear that the provision in the bill, as now written, might cause many men who might otherwise enlist for 4 or more years in the Air Force or the Navy to decide instead to enlist in the Air Force or Naval Reserve for 6 years with an agreement to accept only 2 years of active duty. If the Navy and

Air Force were forced to accept such enlistments beyond the numbers that they might regard as necessary for their requirements, in lieu of regular 4-year enlistments, the effective strength of those services could be seriously reduced.

A very substantial proportion of the young men who now enlist for 4 years in the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard do so because their preference for those services as compared with the Army is sufficiently great that they are willing to serve an extra 2 years in order to be able to pick their own branch of the service. If these young men could pick the branch of service of their preference and still only serve 2 years of active duty, they could be expected to choose this course in preference to enlisting for 4 years. As long as the services concerned can clearly limit such 2-year enlistments to such numbers as they may deem appropriate, there should be no interference with the normal recruitment of 4-year enlistees. But, under the unclear language now in the bill, it might be ruled that the services must accept the 2-year enlistments in lieu of 4-year enlistments.

Because of the complex nature of the equipment used by several of the services a 2-year term of service is regarded as inadequate. The amount of training required in order to adequately perform duties in these services is so extensive that too high a proportion of a 2-year term of service would be occupied with training and too little with actual service to make such a term either practical or economical. They must have 3 or 4-year enlistees to carry out their primary responsibility for the first-line defense of the United States.

I feel that the amendment I have offered would clear up any possible misunderstanding and prevent any unintended result which the language now in the bill might create, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection on this side of the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. CRUMPACKER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, as a result of our very interesting debate yesterday on the Status of Forces Treaty, in relation to the amendment of the gentleman from Idaho, the gentleman from South Carolina has agreed to schedule hearings at an early date on House Joint Resolution 309, providing for the revision of the Status of Forces agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or the withdrawal of the United States from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries.

During previous discussion of this subject many Members have suggested that the proper and orderly way to consider the effect of these agreements was to have hearings in the Committee on Foreign Affairs. However, until now it has not been possible to look forward with any degree of certainty to the hearings which now are promised.

In fact, the chairman has suggested that it may be possible to announce a schedule early next week.

In view of this development, I will not present the amendment I had prepared for H. R. 7000, the Reserve bill, and I have asked others to refrain from so doing.

I think it is appropriate for a moment to review what has happened since we first came to grips with this problem during the consideration of the previous Reserve bill, H. R. 5297.

At that time, Members will recall, I offered my amendment to prevent the assignment of any person newly inducted to any installation in any nation with which a status of forces agreement was in effect.

This amendment was offered without fanfare and it received the spontaneous approval of three-fourths of the Members present. In fact I was pleased to observe that the gentleman from Georgia in offering his own amendment on May 19 included the language of my amendment. The distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] also indicated that the minority members of the Committee on Armed Services did not object.

I believe the vote on May 18 was a fair representation of the sentiment of Members of the House on the Status of Forces agreement. I believe it reflected also the sentiments of the American people.

In the debate yesterday the gentleman from Idaho offered a slightly different approach to the subject, which did not require revision of treaties or new agreements, but simply encouraged our allies to refrain from exercising their treaty right to try our men. At the present time the Department of Defense is requesting the Government of France to waive its jurisdiction in the case of Airman Jose Montijo, the object of a hate campaign in the French Communist press. The Government of France has refused to waive jurisdiction. Under the Budget amendment assistance to France would be cut off if that nation persisted in its refusal to waive jurisdiction over Montijo. With my knowledge of justice in France and in the light of the French attitude toward our airmen, I believe the Budget amendment might very well have been the only hope Montijo has to escape the guillotine.

However, many expressed the belief that the subject of status of forces should not be included in the Mutual Security Act.

Today I had prepared an amendment to H. R. 7000 which would have amended the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide that no American serviceman could be stationed in a foreign nation with which a status of forces

agreement was in effect after August 23, 1958.

Having carefully studied the precedents, I have no doubt but that my amendment is germane to this bill. The purpose of the bill is to strengthen our military might by improving our Reserve forces. I can tell you from the hundreds of letters and many personal interviews that I have had in the past 45 days, the status of forces agreement is in fact a serious deterrent to willingness to serve either in the Armed Forces or the Reserve Forces.

Many men are reluctant to become a part of a military organization which can offer them no protection against the whims and vagaries of foreign laws. They are reluctant to place themselves in jeopardy of unfair trial and imprisonment in foreign lands.

Aroused parents have stated publicly that they would advise their sons to refuse to serve, exposing them to possible trial and conviction for violation of the selective service law, rather than exposing them to trial and confinement in foreign lands.

Further, my new amendment would overcome the objections of those who felt that the May 18 amendment was too severe a restriction on the Armed Forces. The new amendment would provide an effective date 3 years hence. Thus it takes into account that the treaties themselves provide for a 4-year period before a nation may withdraw, and a 1-year waiting period after notice is given. The earliest date at which the United States could withdraw under the terms of the treaties themselves is August 23, 1958. Thus the new amendment would not have placed any restriction on the mobility of our armed services.

The Constitution gives the Congress the power to regulate and govern the land and naval forces. It is clearly within our power to act in this matter. As I view it, the executive agreements extending criminal jurisdiction to nations not covered by treaty are unconstitutional. I believe there is no question but that we are empowered to overrule and set aside such agreements at any time. Treaties, of course, present a somewhat different problem.

I have decided, however, to refrain from offering the new amendment, as I have said, in view of the agreement that we will have open public hearings on the entire subject at an early date.

At that time I shall be prepared to offer ample precedent for House action on this subject as well as information on the foreign codes of justice to which our men are subjected, the experience we have had in recent months, and other pertinent material.

In passing, let me point out that I have recently learned of the existence of agreements which give criminal jurisdiction over our Armed Forces stationed in Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Iceland, among others. Saudi Arabia, as all of us know, is an Arab nation whose laws are said to include amputation, decapitation, and castration as penalties for various offenses. Libya is a new nation in the throes of organization and I am very apprehensive about what might

happen to Americans subjected to its laws.

Let me mention also that the Department of Defense reports four Americans awaiting trial in Turkey for insulting the Turkish flag. I do not know the penalty for that offense nor the circumstances of the cases, but I have asked for reports and hope to have them for the committee hearings. It disturbs me greatly that an American serviceman should be subject to trial and confinement in the medieval prisons of Turkey for an alleged offense of this nature.

I am confident that the overwhelming majority is disturbed by these conditions, and I trust that the hearings we have been promised will result in definite action leading to the withdrawal of our Nation from any agreement that places American men in jeopardy and deprives them of their constitutional rights.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say this one further thing: I hold in my hand—and I shall not raise a question of personal privilege about it—a newspaper clipping from the Cleveland Press in which it is stated:

Congressman FRANK T. BOW, of Ohio, will again offer to amend President Eisenhower's military reserve bill to bar sending United States troops to any country.

In this article this statement is made:

Bow would virtually wreck United States military strength overseas.

Is there a man on this floor—any of my colleagues—who believes for one moment that the gentleman from Ohio who presented that amendment 2 weeks ago would ever do anything to wreck the defense of this country? Is there one among you who agrees with this article in this Cleveland paper which says that I would wreck the defense of our country?

Mr. Chairman, I challenge anyone who wrote that article who is an editor of the paper to test my patriotism against theirs. I say to you the only purpose I had is to try to fulfill my oath of office as a Member of this Congress, and see that the Constitution of the United States is preserved, and I shall fight for that so long as I am a Member of this House.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. On the contrary, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] is contributing to the defense of our country by offering his amendment.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. MASON. Whenever any newspaper says that when a Member of this House defends the GI boys and wants to insure their constitutional rights, that that is wrecking the defense of this Nation, why that is an asinine statement.

Mr. BOW. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN. I want to assure the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] that

neither I nor any other Member of the House believes he is actuated by any impulse other than to do that which he thinks is right. I am sure from my conversations with him that he has been at all times trying to build up the national defense.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. DODD. I wish to commend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] for what he has done. I believe that he has moved to strengthen the United States and its defenses. Had he not been as vigorous and as energetic with respect to this matter, I doubt very much that we would now be on the verge of holding hearings in the Foreign Affairs Committee on this important question. The gentleman may be interested to know that I, also, was the victim of some critical newspaper comment, but I am convinced that the writer did not understand the problem or our efforts to do something about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] has expired.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I have three amendments at the Clerk's desk, and since they all deal with the same subject, I ask unanimous consent that they be considered together.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. ROOSEVELT: On page 4, line 25, after the word "persons", insert: "and with respect to the military training required of such persons."

On page 5, line 3, after the word "welfare", insert: "and military training."

On page 5, line 4, strike out the sentence beginning with the word "The" and ending with the word "required."

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, the amendments which I have just offered may not have the emotional appeal which the amendment we just voted on certainly had. But, I believe if you will consider it, you will recognize it deals with the lives of the boys and men who may be called upon to fight for our country. What I am suggesting is that in the part of the bill which states that the National Security Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and the President, as Commander in Chief, with respect to the welfare of persons, there be added the provision that this Commission also act in relation to the quality of the training which these men and these boys are getting. Our country is being told that if this Reserve bill is enacted into law it will give to our country a Ready Reserve, and if we do anything to give a feeling of false impression to our country, if we lull our citizens into a false feeling of security, we may be doing something toward the doom of our own Nation. It would seem therefore wise, following the words of the distinguished ranking minority member on this committee, when he admitted that the Pentagon had not come up with a qualified training pro-

gram, and when he stated to this House that he only prayed that in the future the quality of the training would improve, that we not rely just upon that prayer. We have this distinguished body of men, appointed by the President, men qualified to act on the training provisions, and should give them a right to report as to whether or not the quality of this training is really giving us a Ready Reserve.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. As I understand, this Commission would be an advisory Commission on the value of the training that these men receive?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. On the value and the quality of it.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Would it have dictatorial rights to enforce it, or just to recommend?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. They would have no dictatorial rights. They would give no orders whatsoever. They would make a report. They are going to be in those camps, because they are there under this bill to look after the welfare of these boys.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from California be extended for 3 minutes; and if that is granted, I would like to question the gentleman from Missouri, the minority member of the committee on this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. At this time I would like to direct a question to my esteemed friend from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], who for some 12 or 13 years I have been following on the subject of compulsory military training, as he knows, and have taken essentially the same stand he has taken up until the last bill that was passed.

I want to ask, Does the gentleman from Missouri feel that this particular amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] would add anything to the value of getting better training for the Reserves?

Mr. SHORT. I may say to both gentlemen from California that our committee considered this matter rather thoroughly when the bill was drawn. I see no harm in the amendment, except that I question whether all the members of that Commission would be qualified to render judgment on purely military training. However, I think 2 members of the Commission, who are military men, together with the 3 civilians—I have always thought it wise to keep civilian control over the military at all times—I have no objection to it. However, I feel constrained to follow the members of the subcommittee who studied the matter more thoroughly than I did and who I think were unanimous in their agreement that this Commission should serve only in an advisory capacity.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, it is functioning in an advisory capacity, and to pass on matters such as health and other matters.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I would like to tell the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] that the members of this Commission are made up of Admiral Kincaid, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Mr. Julius Ochs Adler, who is a prominent member of the Reserve, also a former commander of the American Legion as another member.

I know of no group you could put together who would be better qualified, more able, competent, or experienced to pass upon the quality of training we are going to have.

Mr. SHORT. I have no particular objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I yield.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee who will pass on the quality of the training.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. We have serious objections to this amendment because this is more or less a Russian type of control of the military where they have a commissar system of civilians to check on the military.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. How do we check on them?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. In answer to the last remarks of the gentleman from Louisiana, does he think it is following the Russian system for the Members of this Congress and the President to try to have a report on the quality of training our young men are to receive?

Russian system. I think, if I may say so, that that is insulting. I think this House ought to know what happens to these young men. Where is that any more a Russian method than other checks we provide for?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 provides for the Armed Forces Reserve Policy Board composed of Reserve officers who are required to advise the President, the Secretary of Defense as to Reserve activities in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. In addition they are required to report to the Congress of the United States through the Armed Forces committee as to the reserve training program.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. That is perfectly true. Unfortunately they do not make a direct report on this subject. You have provided a commission here to report on this particular subject in this particular bill. The other relates to all kinds of things affecting the Reserve, including methods of promotion and such matters.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment was considered at length by the subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee. This amendment would change the law relating to the National Security Training Commission as established in the Universal Training Act, Public Law No.

51, passed by the Congress several years ago.

First let me say to my distinguished friend from California that I certainly had no reason to offend him in any way and did not intend to. Perhaps I should not have made a defense at that point, but should have given a more extensive explanation later but if I gave any offense I am very sorry for it.

Here is our objection: The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT], has already said we have a board to check the progress of the Reserve program. In a military establishment you must have authority in an ascending line, and you cannot have different groups coming in from the side checking them on this and checking them on that, and especially checking as to the military standards and the military requirements.

To give this Commission this authority would simply divide the authority of the military so you might have 1 report from this Commission, 1 report from the Reserve Components Policy Board which is legally set up, and a third report from the Secretary, and you might run on to a bewildering stage.

We did want to go along with the Commission and say it shall have authority to check the condition and the welfare of these young recruits. We think that is as far perhaps as you should go.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Can the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee tell us whether they wanted any more jurisdiction than over the welfare of the group?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. They did not wish any additional jurisdiction. This Commission as set up now is a very fine Board. You have three men with a military background—a former commander of the American Legion and two military men. Then you have two civilians on the Board who are not military people. We are fortunate to have a fine Board at this time. The time may come and maybe not too far in the future when you will not have military men of this stature on the Board. We do not want another divided line of authority here so that the Congress will be regaled with reports from civilian groups that do not understand the problem of training men. These men can give us an idea about the welfare of young recruits in the camps throughout the Nation, and this is as far as we should go.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The Armed Forces Reserves Policy Board is composed of officers of the military who are current with present-day methods of war; therefore, they know something about the needs of present-day training.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. They are appointed from the different Reserve services so that each service is represented. That Board knows the current status in reference to training in the military Reserves.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I would like to call the committee's attention to section 5, page 10, wherein we provide for the Secretary of Defense making a report annually to the Congress.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. That report, however, comes directly from the Pentagon, who are the people putting the training in effect; is that not true?

Mr. DEVEREUX. That is correct.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. They give you a report on whether or not their training is good.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, these are not good amendments. The motive behind them may be fine, but they are not good amendments. It is another check from civilian outside sources on the standard of training of our military personnel. Oftentimes they will not know what the requirements for military training, military standards, and military objectives and goals may be, and what the military has in mind. I think the amendments are bad and I ask the Members to vote them down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROOSEVELT) there were—ayes 54, noes 122.

So the amendments were rejected.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be very happy to announce it. When we adjourn today we will go over until Tuesday.

On next Tuesday there will be the call of the Consent and Private Calendars. There are four suspensions: H. R. 7066, conservation of coal resources, mine drainage; House Joint Resolution 330, Presidential libraries, as to which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the gentleman from Kansas, [Mr. REES], and I introduced resolutions; S. 928, Air Pollution Control Act of 1955; H. R. 4744, amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937; H. R. 5166, Alaska constitutional convention.

It is understood between the leadership that if there is any rollcall on Tuesday, as distinguished from a quorum call, it will go over until Wednesday.

Also on Tuesday there is House resolution 262, authorizing certain surveys in connection with printing.

On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday we will take up the following bills: H. R. 3210, Lake Michigan diversion of water; H. R. 6059, Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955; H. R. 3822, Mexican labor bill; H. R. 3253, operation of schools, Marine Corps. Then there is a bill relating to survivors' benefits. I will announce that pending the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY], having a talk with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], with

whom I spoke earlier in the day, that might come up. If there is a rule reported out on the housing bill, the social security bill, and the minimum wage law, they will be in order for consideration.

It is understood that the bills I have listed may not be brought up in the order I have announced them for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.

On Tuesday there will be 3 resolutions out of the Committee on House Administration as to which there is no opposition. One relates to appropriating money for the Committee on Agriculture, a resolution which the House adopted. Another is a printing resolution in connection with some report of the Atomic Energy Commission, and there is 1 other of that nature. So, those will be in order for Tuesday, but if unable to be brought up on Tuesday, sometime during the week.

Conference reports may be brought up at any time, and if there is any change in the program, I will give notice as far in advance as possible.

Mr. ARENDS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported a bill this week which will be filed tonight to amend section 309 (c) of the Federal Communications Act. That is pretty much of an emergency situation in which something needs to be done. I just wonder if the program next week would permit that to be called up.

Mr. McCORMACK. What does the bill relate to?

Mr. HARRIS. Applications before the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. McCORMACK. How urgent is it?

Mr. HARRIS. It is rather urgent.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman can take that up with the leadership. I do not want to make any commitment now. We have a pretty stiff program outlined here.

Mr. HARRIS. I realize that.

Mr. McCORMACK. I had no knowledge of this bill until the gentleman just made the inquiry.

Mr. HARRIS. I appreciate that, but I think there will be little, if any, opposition to it. I should be glad to talk to the gentleman about it later.

Mr. McCORMACK. I should be pleased to have the gentleman do so.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming: On page 3, line 3, after "any persons," strike out the remainder of line 3 and all that follows down through the end of line 12, and insert in lieu thereof: "who has satisfactorily completed high school or has reached the age of 19 years and who is under the age of 20 years may, prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction, volunteer in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, or units thereof, and such persons shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Reserve component in accordance with section 2 of this act."

(Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I think this is important enough to take 3 additional minutes. This amendment pertains to at least 33½ percent of the youth of our Nation, streaching all the way from Maine to Texas and from the State of Washington to the tip of Florida.

I am all for this Reserve bill. I have been for it all along. But we want it to be a good bill.

I am for it because of the fact that when I came back, I tried to set up a Reserve program in a branch of the service that we have not heard much about here, the infantry, and I found out that I could not get the job done under what we had. There were two reasons for that. One was that the Pentagon, the Department of Defense, refused to implement any program. I am taking it on faith that they will do a better job. Besides that, we need this legislation. But we do not want it in its present form.

The question that I am submitting by this amendment is purely and simply this. Do you want to encourage boys to leave high school in order to get into this 6-month training program?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Let me see if I can understand the gentleman's amendment. It prevents any boy between the ages of 17 and 18½ from volunteering if he has not finished high school.

Mr. THOMSON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. VINSON. I think that goes right to the heart of our proposal, of offering an opportunity to the youth of America to join. You are putting an additional condition upon them before they can volunteer.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. If it please the gentleman, I should like to proceed a little bit further here. This has been discussed in the committee. I do not want to wreck this program. I discussed it downtown. They could see that we would be requiring people to leave high school to get into this program if we are going to keep the age at 18½. Just stop a moment and figure it out. A child has got to be 6 years of age to get into the first grade. If his birthday falls between September 2 and December 30, he is going to be from 18½ years to 18¾ years before he gets out of high school. This law says you must come in before you are 18½. This involves one-third of your youth. And you are denying them this program unless you adopt this amendment.

The reason I know that it works out that way is that I have three boys. One of them was born at 8 o'clock in the morning on September 2, and the other two were born in the summer months. I am not worrying about them. They will probably get into the ROTC program if I am able to send them to college, but I would hate to think that other boys would be prevented from getting

into it unless they quit high school and would have to go for 2 years or over.

After talking about this, downtown, they said that the Pentagon had some technical objections, which I should discuss with their representatives. I have been listening to the Pentagon's technical objections for the last 10 years, ever since I got out of the service after commanding an infantry unit in World War II. That is one principal reason we do not have a Reserve program, because of their technical objections. Did they send somebody down here at a policy-making level to talk to me? No. They sent a colonel down here who was instructed to say "No," and he raised the very same objection raised by the gentleman from Georgia, the very able chairman of the committee. The real basis of it is that they claim it would interfere with the long-term enlistments of these young men who do not finish high school.

It does not touch long-term enlistments. We are saying to a man, "If you want to get into this program where you are supposed to acquire a military education in 6 months of training, you ought to have a high-school education. We want to see you get one. You cannot go into it until you are 19 unless you get one. As far as the long-term enlistments are concerned, if you quit high school at 17 or 18 you can enlist for 2, 3, or 4 years." So we are not stopping that long-term enlistment by this action.

As far as the Pentagon is concerned, and I will repeat that charge, if they do not do a better job of administering this act than they did the present one in Wyoming, Georgia, Tennessee, and other places, and Texas, where my executive officer came from, then we are destined to failure.

Right in this committee report it says the military shall encourage the boys to stay in high school. I was in the infantry. Will that infantry recruiting sergeant go to the high-school boys and say, "Go sign up in the Navy in their recruiting program, and you can finish high school?" He will say, "Boys, I will give you a better deal. Come on with me now, quit high school, and you will have to serve for only 6 months." That is the way it works as a practical matter. There is competition between the services in recruiting.

We want a Reserve program and an adequately strong country, but to do that we must have this amendment because we will have a strong country by having a well-educated country, not by discouraging education. We want them to finish high school. Further, they will be better soldiers by reason of having finished high school.

I know something about that because I was at Camp Wolters, Tex., where they started the first infantry replacement training center. We took the first units through the 13½-week basic course. You cannot teach boys that cannot speak English very well. I know because I had some of them in that first platoon. I know the high-school trained boys can do a better job of assimilating training quickly. So, for a strong country, a well-educated country, we have to have this

amendment. In my humble opinion, I would be constrained to vote against the bill if the Pentagon through its brassy attitude insists upon taking kids out of high school to get their fingers on them then. That adds fire to all the arguments I have been hearing from various groups against this bill. If they insist upon getting our youth before they are out of high school, then I cannot go along with them. I think we need this amendment.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take any more time than necessary to explain this amendment to you this afternoon. I am then going to sit down. There has been much said already in reference to the bill.

This amendment has been pushed for sometime by the gentleman from Wyoming. In fact, he came to my office and I discussed it with him at length. He knew my viewpoint on it. Then, after he left he tried to reframe it a little bit so as to make it a little bit more palatable to the committee.

The gentleman from Wyoming also wrote the chairman of the committee, Mr. VINSON, a long letter which Mr. VINSON had at the time the bill was considered by the committee, and it was read to the committee. After considering the matter, the full Committee on Armed Services voted down the gentleman's amendment. I will tell you why they voted it down.

The suggestion was made that this was largely a matter of regulation. We are interested in seeing young men finish high school. We do not want to see the high schools robbed of young people who are about to finish. The committee felt that it was largely a matter of regulation. Unless it was regulation, the amendment would be a source of hardships unintentionally visited upon young men who wanted to go into the program but who would be delayed in finishing the high-school program. The committee decided to ask counsel for the committee to write in the committee report a recommendation to the military and this recommendation is written in the report on page 6. I quote:

The committee is anxious that the operation of this program not interfere with persons completing their high-school educations. It is to be hoped that the Department of Defense will cooperate in this regard and will include encouragement in its recruitment campaign to young men to complete their education.

Here is why this amendment would be bad. A young man in high school, perhaps may be sick for 1 or 2 years. In my State, and I think in most of the States of the Union, it takes about 12 years to finish school. A young man may be 18 years of age before he finishes high school. That is the average age, I believe, of young men finishing high school. If a boy has been sick for a year, he then would be 19 before finishing high school. This would take him right into the scope of the amendment. Another boy may be just floundering around in high school. I have seen many older boys in my section of the country who wanted to get out of high school

and who were just floundering around. They may want to get out of high school and get into the service. Such a boy could not do that. He would have to stay in school until he graduates regardless, before he could be accepted in this program. So we felt, generally speaking, it would be improper. If you go too far and raise the age too high for the 6 months' enlistments, you may pass the period when a man is subject to the draft. To be very frank with you, we think most of the men who are going to volunteer for this program are going to be men below the draft age. They are going to say, "It is a gamble. I may be called by the draft and rather than be called, I will go in under this 6 months' program." If you wait until the draft decides whether or not they are going to take that young man, he may decide not to enter the service at all. And the entire committee felt that, frankly, to tell a man who did not want high-school education or who has not finished that he must have that high-school degree before he can volunteer under this program was not the right thing to do.

Another thing about it is that it does not accomplish the purpose which it is intended to accomplish in any sense of the word. In the program provided for in another section of the bill, the services can, and they do, go into the high schools and sign up men to go into the Reserves to serve after they finish high school. That is permitted and it is done. The Navy and the Air Force have such programs. It does not rob the high schools of men who are anxious to finish school. It permits them to finish school. After they finish school, they go into active service. That program has worked well. I think it would be a serious mistake to add this to the requirements for enlisting young men who are in that period of life where they want to enter a program which would mean a great deal to them.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that when this amendment was discussed by the Committee on Armed Services, it was pointed out that it was discriminatory and especially against the young men in agricultural areas and industrial areas of the country. I am especially thinking of the coal-mining areas of the country where many young men do not finish high school.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I do not know what you would do with the men from the coal-mining areas, for instance, from which the gentleman comes. They may not finish high school and they would not be permitted in the program.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming. At this time I would like to ask some questions of the gentleman with reference to some of the statements he made here. Does the gentleman feel in view of the past record of the Pentagon and of these military offi-

cers that they are going to pay any attention whatsoever to his suggestion in the report?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I would think so. I will say this, and I do not want it to be misunderstood on the floor of the House, when the Pentagon needs chastisement, I am not holding back on the words I use in addressing the Pentagon. When they do wrong, I am against them. So far as legislation is concerned, I am not a particular favorite there. I think they will pay attention because, after all, outside of the act itself, it is the law to them in the way of regulations.

Mr. SISK. Certainly it would seem to me on the basis of past experience with these boys in the Pentagon, the military brass have in mind grabbing these boys just as quick as they can get them. It seems to me every opportunity should be given to our young men to finish high school.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. There is a program now by which they can go to the high schools and enlist these young men in the Reserves, with the understanding that they finish high school. Those men in the Pentagon have done a good job to keep those boys in high school and let them finish before they enter the Reserves.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. In view of the fact that it was said the Pentagon is against this amendment, does the gentleman believe there is any remote chance that they will do by administration what they do not want done by law?

Mr. SISK. I do not believe so, because the very actions of the military have been to the contrary.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I would like to point out that the gentleman from Louisiana was talking about an amendment that was submitted to the committee, but that is not this amendment. This is not the amendment that was discussed in the committee at all. It is the amendment that was agreed to when this was considered by the House before.

Mr. SISK. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not the intention of his amendment to give these boys an opportunity to finish high school without endangering their opportunity to enlist under the 6 months rule?

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. That is exactly correct. This is a volunteer program. We do not want one-third of our youth to quit high school in order to take advantage of it.

Mr. SISK. That is right.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. DIXON. Is it not a fact that by reducing the age from 19 to 18½, as this bill does, the committee has discriminated further against this type of boy, and that makes the amendment all the more necessary.

Mr. SISK. That is exactly my understanding and that is the reason I am here defending the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON].

Mr. DIXON. Would the gentleman say that to require a boy to go to high school is discriminating in favor of him?

Mr. SISK. Certainly this amendment would permit a boy to complete his high school education and thereafter remain eligible for the 6 months' voluntary program.

There is one thing I would like to say with reference to a conversation I had with an officer just returned from England. He was complaining about the number of these young fellows who were in the guardhouse over in England because they do not know what the situation is all about. Many of these boys have been grabbed up by the brass merely because they wanted to fill up the armed services with a bunch of people in order to have more officers and get more gold braid on their shoulders. While we have many fine officers in the armed services, it appears we also have too many in the Pentagon who seem mostly interested in their own glorification. I think it is important that we protect these young fellows and that we do everything we can to see that they stay in high school until they have attained the age of 19, or completed high school.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK] has expired.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, when H. R. 5297, the first National Reserve Training bill, was presented, and before any amendments were offered to that bill, I called the attention of my colleagues in a speech on the floor of the House to the fact that the bill should be amended in a way that would encourage young men to stay in high school.

The bill as originally drawn nullified the established and accepted policy of the Armed Forces, which policy is to encourage every young man to remain in high school until the time of graduation.

The following day my colleague, KEITH THOMSON, submitted an amendment which was accepted by the honored chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, and naturally we all expected that this amendment would be included in the new bill, H. R. 7000. The new bill, however, does greater violence to the position of the Armed Forces and to the philosophy of most Americans than did the original bill.

The original bill provided that "any person who is under the age of 19 may be enlisted to serve on active duty training" while the new bill says, "any person prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months" may volunteer.

If the original bill was bad with regard to interrupting a young man's

high-school education, the new bill is still worse.

For these reasons I plead again for the inclusion of the Thomson amendment in H. R. 7000 and hope that it will receive the same unanimous support as it did when it was introduced as an amendment to the old bill.

The Thomson amendment reads "any person who has satisfactorily completed high school or who has reached the age of 19 and who is under the age of 20" may enlist.

The Thomson amendment gives the advantage of opportunity to the boy who completes high school. It supports our public-school system and the American philosophy. H. R. 7000 holds out a great inducement to a boy to terminate his high school, because the problem confronting him will be, "Shall I complete high school and later be drafted for 2 years' active duty?" or "Shall I quit high school in order to serve only 6 months on active duty?"

I leave it to you which choice he would make. You know as well as I that the 6 months' inducement would be the attractive one and that floods of boys would abandon their education in order to enlist.

The National Education Association provided me with the following statistics on the age of students at graduation: 6 percent graduate at 16 years or younger; 30 percent at 17 years or younger; 66 percent at 18 years or younger; 90 percent at 19 years or younger; and 10 percent over 20 years.

H. R. 7000 would subsidize approximately 34 percent of our high-school students either to quit school before graduation in order to enlist for the 6 months' active-duty program.

Again I plead with you to protect every boy's right to a complete high-school education by supporting the Thomson amendment. President Eisenhower says:

To neglect our school system would be a crime against the future. Such neglect could well be more disastrous to all our freedoms than the most formidable armed assault on our physical defenses. * * * Where our schools are concerned, no external threat can excuse negligence; no menace can justify a halt to progress.

H. R. 7000 is worse than neglect of our school system. It is an out-and-out attack upon it. School people are unanimous in claiming that it is hard enough to keep boys in high school without adding inducements to encourage them to quit early. Such lack of teamwork in our country is disintegrating to our society.

This inducement to high-school boys to drop their education is tantamount to saying that we need numbers rather than qualified, educated, and technically trained individuals. Such a position reminds me of the children in the kindergarten who attempt to spell their words with the wrong blocks. If the forces of freedom can meet poverty's army in terms of numbers only, we might just as well fold up our tents now, because we are far outnumbered. It was not our numbers alone that have won the last

two wars. It was our science and our technically trained people.

I repeat again what Herbert Hoover says:

America has but one-sixth of the world's population. Yet it has 40 percent of the world's college graduates. Therein lies America's might. Let no one shear us Delilah-like of this strength.

I commend the committee for its tireless work on this national Reserve plan, and I wish to state that I am strongly supporting the idea of the economy and the effectiveness of building strong Reserves. I also commend the committee on its policy with regard to the interruption of high-school education by military service, because the committee in its report on H. R. 7000 says:

The committee is anxious that the operation of this program not interfere with persons completing their education. It is to be hoped that the Department of Defense will cooperate in this regard and will lend encouragement in its recruitment campaign to young men to complete their education.

If that is the policy of the committee, why should not that policy be written into the bill. What I am afraid of is that the competition between the divisions of the Armed Forces and the pressure put on recruiting officers to enlist large numbers of boys will cause the committee's policy and hopeful wish to be ignored, if not entirely forgotten.

If the committee accepts this policy as a sound principle, as all of the Members of Congress seemed to do when the Thomson amendment was presented, then why not accept it in fact and include it in the law?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I, a member of the committee, have been on my feet here seeking recognition, yet the Chair has recognized three other people ahead of me; likewise the gentleman from Iowa would like to be recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has been recognized to offer an amendment. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania as soon as the gentleman from Missouri has concluded.

The Clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Missouri: Page 3, line 19, after the word "Army", add "ROTC, Navy ROTC."

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, if you will glance at page 3, line 19, you will see it reads:

Upon graduation persons who successfully complete the Army or Air Force ROTC course,

or the Marine Corps platoon leaders' class and are qualified shall be commissioned in the Reserve of the appropriate service.

I have talked to a member of the staff of the Armed Services Committee and was informed that the reason the naval ROTC was not included in this bill was because the Navy requested that they not be.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Briefly.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman's amendment simply means that he is inserting the Navy ROTC. The reason we left that out was because the Navy desired to have men serve longer than 6 months.

I have just consulted with the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana. We will accept the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] is recognized.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I just want to say to the Members of the House that I heartily concur in the remarks made by our great minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] and what he had to say about our very good and able friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW]. Let me say further that I think FRANK BOW is an outstanding Member of this Congress. By his work he has won the respect and admiration of the membership on both sides of the aisle. The people of the 16th District of Ohio can well be proud to have a man of his character and ability representing them in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask some member of the committee a question or two. I should like to have it perfectly clear whether a young man who volunteers for 6 months' service, and does not carry out the Reserve obligations under this bill, can be drafted.

Mr. SHORT. Yes; he can.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman, but before I do, let the answer of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] be clearly understood—there is compulsory service in this bill.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. If he is within the draft age he would be subject to the draft.

Mr. SHORT. As long as he performs his obligatory Reserve duty he would not be.

Mr. GROSS. Only yesterday this House voted to pour out approximately another \$2 billion in military aid of one kind or another to foreign countries.

I should like to know how many countries in the world levy upon their men as is proposed here by this bill and the draft law as we do in the United States? Does any member of the committee care to tell me how many countries levy upon

their manpower—upon their youth—for military purposes as will the United States under the draft and this monstrosity?

Mr. Chairman, the answer is a lot of silence and the reason for that silence is that members of the Armed Services Committee well know that few, if any, foreign countries conscript their youth as we do.

Mr. Chairman, it must have been a pulmotor, operating under high pressure, that was used both at the White House and by the House Armed Services Committee, to pump life back into this legislative corpse. Make no mistake, we have here a foot in the door to universal conscription. I am saying to you that the President of the United States is for universal conscription. If any of you doubt that statement, I want to read you his words. In testifying before the Senate Committee on Armed Services on the conscription bill, S. 1, February 2, 1951, General Eisenhower, now President of the United States, stated in answer to a question:

I firmly believe in the principle of universal military training at this critical stage in our affairs.

And again, in answer to a question propounded by Senator Johnson, chairman of a Senate Armed Services Subcommittee:

In effect, then, you believe in and endorse the provisions of this bill which provide for the induction of young men at 18 years for 27 months of service, and that out of that group, 75,000 will be selected by civilian boards set up by the President to pursue scientific studies?

General EISENHOWER. It sounds to me like a very wise provision and a very well-thought-out bill.

The President of the United States in lieu of any public statement to the contrary since 1951 is in favor of universal military conscription. I say to you again if you approve this bill today you will be opening the door wide to the next step, which is the universal conscription of manpower and only manpower because I doubt if there will be the courage to vote a bill through this House in the event of war, which would provide for universal conscription of every facility of this Nation.

And President Eisenhower apparently thinks the womanpower of this country has not been fully utilized for military purposes. Let me read to you what he said at that Senate hearing about womanpower:

There is a great untapped pool of call it manpower or womanpower that has not been exploited in our country at all.

I repeat, "has not been exploited."

I wonder, if in the light of this testimony, the President of the United States is ready to endorse a bill to draft the womanpower of the United States?

Mr. Chairman, this is basically the same bill that was before the House a few weeks ago and on which the chairman of the committee stalled final action because he knew then it would be defeated.

The National Guard is written out of this bill and I predict that if it becomes the law of the land as it now stands it

will gut the National Guard for lack of recruits. Aside from deleting the Guard from its provisions, this is the same legislation that was before us. It has simply been rigged out in a new kimona.

It has been repeatedly stated on the floor today and a few weeks ago that through the years a large segment of the Reserve has been maltreated by the administrative brass in the Pentagon. Yet without cleaning up the Reserve system it is proposed to pass this bill and probably compound the sorry situation that already exists.

I repeat what I said earlier this afternoon on the floor that with some 55,000 officers being commissioned each year out of various training programs it appears that this bill is necessary to provide Indians for the chiefs to command.

If this bill is enacted, Mr. Chairman, some Members of the House are going to have to answer a lot of questions. Thousands of boys and their parents will ask why this levy of years upon our lives and the lives of our sons. Draftees now serving will ask, and justifiably so, why their service contracts have been changed. Parents will ask why one boy can be drafted for 24 months and another volunteer for 6 months.

Mr. Chairman, this is discriminatory—this is bad legislation, and I resent the fact that it is being rammed down our throats under pressure this afternoon.

Vote this through if you will. I want no part of it. Let a roll-call vote tell the people of this country where you stand.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. Section 208 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (Public Law 476, 82d Cong.) as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) Redesignating subsections (g), (h), and (i) as (h), (i), and (j), and adding a new subsection (g) as follows:

"(g) Unless otherwise provided by law, each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in the active forces after July 27, 1953, shall upon his release from active service become a member of the Ready Reserve. Thereafter such person may be required to perform active duty for training or inactive duty training in the following manner:

"(1) An annual minimum of 48 assemblies for drill; or

"(2) When authorized by the appropriate Secretary concerned, other equivalent periods of training,

and in addition to either (1) or (2) above an annual period of active duty for training of not to exceed 17 days."

Whenever a member of the Ready Reserve of the reserve components of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve elects not to participate in any of the foregoing procedures, such member shall be offered the alternative of active duty for training of not to exceed 30 days annually. Any member of the Ready Reserve of the Reserve component of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve who fails through refusal, when able to perform his obligation pursuant to the above alternatives, may by competent authority be ordered to and required to perform active duty for training, without his consent, for not to exceed 45 days annually. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who served on active duty in the armed forces prior to July 27, 1953, will not be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter agree, to participate in active duty

for training or in inactive duty training in the Ready Reserve.

(2) Section 208 (f) is amended by striking out the words "upon his request."

(3) Subsection (j) as redesignated is amended by deleting (g) where it appears therein and substituting (h).

(4) Add a new subsection (k) as follows:

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President, each armed force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

"(a) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

"(b) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

"(c) members of the Reserve forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

"(d) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

"(e) members of the Reserve forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve."

(5) Add a new subsection (l) as follows:

"(l) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, any member of the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Standby Reserve."

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 233 (a) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 in time of war, or of national emergency declared by Congress, after the enactment of this amendatory act, members of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only after a determination of availability by the Director of Selective Service.

SEC. 4. Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 is amended by striking the words "one million five hundred thousand" and inserting the words "two million nine hundred thousand".

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to be maintained in the three military departments, as far as practicable, on the number of person participating in active duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in January of each year to the President and to the Congress on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve Forces.

SEC. 6. Section 233 (b) (1) is amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "in excess of 1,000,000 members comprised of units and members thereof or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purposes as serving as such".

Mr. VINSON (interrupting reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the further reading of the other sections of the bill, that it be printed in the RECORD and be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I have such great admiration and affection for the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, one of the great

Americans of our time, the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. CARL VINSON, that it is always with a sense of reluctance and regret that I disagree with him. I also entertain the highest regard, respect, and esteem for my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. OVERTON BROOKS, who has handled this bill, in such a painstaking, able, and efficient way, and I am sorry to differ with his views. However, I must follow my conscience and my convictions.

In the past, I have been opposed to UMT. I have taken this position, because I do not believe that in peacetime it is necessary to militarize the United States in order to set up an adequate national defense. Of course, I have other strong reasons for this view. Admittedly, this bill is not UMT. It does not directly compel any boy to become a member of any branch of the Armed Forces. In part, it is merely another option which permits an American boy, if he so chooses, to fulfill his military service under the Reserve plan. If a boy does not want to avail himself of the specific program provided in this bill to join the Reserve and fulfill his military obligation, that is his right and privilege and he is entitled, upon his own account and own judgment, to make that decision.

It should be noted, however, that notwithstanding the provisions, under which a boy may voluntarily enlist in the Reserve, this bill, insofar as boys already drafted or enlisted into our armed services are concerned, it requires them under pain of punishment to remain in the Reserves after they have completed their tour of active duty.

If the bill is enacted, Congress would thus be changing the rules of the game while the game is in progress. There are thousands of young men, who entered the various services by draft or voluntary enlistment believing that when they had completed their tour of duty, they would be free to resume their civilian pursuits unhampered and unfettered by further military obligation.

They all know present Reserve laws are not enforced. For them, and for them only, of all other eligible young men in the country presently in the military pool, this bill requires additional Reserve service. I do not believe that this result is either equitable, just, or wise. It is very unfair to change the rules in the middle of the game. It is most unjust to put the brunt of the burdens and sacrifices of military duty in the active service and in the Reserves upon only a relatively small portion of the entire available manpower. That is not the American way.

I am not urging at this time, nor would I suggest that at this time these burdens and sacrifices be saddled upon all boys in this so-called manpower pool, because I believe that definite principles could and should be applied to any Reserve bill, which would result in more equitable treatment of every eligible American boy. It is most unfair and discriminatory to compel boys who have served in Korea, in Japan, in Germany, and in other remote parts of the world to serve further in peacetime.

The basic purpose of this bill is, of course, to build up our Reserve Army forces during this period of turmoil, uncertainty, and danger. The Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps do not need this bill. To provide adequately for the national security is a solemn duty of this Congress and present conditions in the world require careful thought and expeditious action. Of that I am completely convinced. But this must be done under American principles, fairly, impartially, and justly. It must be done with least impact upon our youth and our national life.

I have very serious doubts and misgivings concerning the scope, the form, the pattern, the fairness, and the wisdom of certain of this bill's provisions and I voiced my reservations in the committee.

In the first place, I do not believe that the Army, which is the only service that really needs this bill, has made an earnest, determined effort to build up the Army Reserve under existing laws. I do not feel that the 1952 Reserve bill has been properly implemented and that, if it had been, the Army could have constructed a suitable, reasonably well-organized Army Reserve. I sincerely believe that the 1952 bill, if amended, would serve the purpose of building an adequate Army Reserve.

Moreover, I do not believe that the Reserve force proposed by the bill, if it eventuates, is an adequate answer to our current military manpower problems and needs. Time and time again, I have pointed out the swift developments of science and technology that are so rapidly and radically reshaping our military setup and organization. Under this situation, it is not possible to train boys in 6 months, or in limited weekly drills, to understand, and be able to cope with, the complex mechanisms and intricate technical equipment which are an essential, integral part of modernized Armed Forces.

We are not moving fast enough, I believe, in converting and reorganizing our military components in the light of the great changes in strategy and tactics and logistics which necessarily and most realistically derive from the stupendous and amazing scientific progress we are recording almost daily. Industrial techniques and progress must be coordinated with educational and military activities. The high school, the college, the technical school and military training, the factory and the laboratory must be integrated into a cohesive voluntary program coordinated with the active forces. For the most part, this could be done without compulsion if a real, honest determined effort were made by the Army.

New concepts are required. New techniques must be rapidly incorporated. Sweeping changes in organization, in grouping, in emphasis, in training, in format, in missions and objectives are urgently and imperatively needed now in our Armed Forces if we are to be in a position to face up to some of the terrible contingencies that could conceivably arise like a bolt from the blue. Civilian defense should definitely be an

important part of such a program. It should not be overlooked in any Reserve plan adopted by this Congress. But it is not in this bill.

I will not here elaborate upon or belabor these most vital considerations, but clearly the present bill falls far short of meeting the requirements of such a modernized military Reserve program based on voluntary, incentive principles. In fact, no one here asserts that it presumes to answer all these questions. It is a mere skeleton and a mere gesture and no one can make anything else out of it.

Let me emphasize that I am opposed to the long Reserve obligations of this bill. As pointed out above, it discriminates violently against those boys already in service, who, under its terms, are compelled to remain in the Reserves for an extended long period. Cutting the obligation from 8 years to 6 years in one category is no answer to this serious problem because every one of these boys regardless of his prior active service would have to serve at least 5 years over-all time. This is a palpably unjust provision.

This is a democracy, a free representative government, not yet a militarized dictatorship. We admire and are most grateful to all our military of every service for their great, glorious contributions to the Nation, and I would personally yield to no man in earnestly acknowledging our great debt to them for their sterling, loyal services, past and present. But I do not believe that the military should be allowed to dominate the affairs of this Government. They should not be permitted to reshape the social, educational, and economic life of America. Not only would that be entirely unnecessary, except in total war, but it would be a great travesty upon our Constitution, the democratic spirit of our institutions so essential to national well-being and the freedom of our people. We must never consent to the peacetime militarization of the Nation. The civil authority representing the sovereign will of the American people must always conduct the affairs of this Government. To that authority the military must always be subordinate.

I am also disturbed about the effects this bill will have on the National Guard—that great, historic arm of our national defense with its glorious record in war and peace. In time, this bill provides for a Ready Reserve of 2,900,000 at an annual cost of about \$2 billion in some circumstances. To serve its purposes, armories will be constructed all over the country. In fact, a measure to start the construction of these armories is already pending before the House. Authorization has already passed our committee. These armories will be built by the United States Government and the full cost thereof will be borne by the American taxpayer. On the other hand, National Guard armories, where authorized, are built on a matching basis of contributions by the States and the Federal Government. Obviously, it is only a question of time, after operation of this bill, when the Army Reserve will dominate the Reserve military picture

throughout the country and the National Guard will be pushed unceremoniously into the background, since this bill prevents any boy coming out of the active service from entering the National Guard to fulfill his Reserve obligation but compulsorily channels him into the Reserve. It also denies to American boys, because of race, specific guaranty against segregation, and the opportunity that is given to other boys to join the National Guard and in that way complete their military service.

Let us have no illusions about the bill. It has at present certain features which require unreasonable length of Reserve service, which subordinate the National Guard, entail expensive duplication of armory facilities and the like, which I do not believe are either helpful or salutary. It constitutes an excessive delegation of power to the Department of Defense to require military service in peacetime.

The bill is extremely costly. The huge outlay of over a billion dollars the first year, rising to almost \$2 billion ultimately, and perhaps much more, in certain contingencies, is too high a price for the American people to pay for an Army Reserve system of questionable value which does not even begin to solve our military manpower problems. I hope the bill is satisfactorily amended to meet these objections, and I pray that some consideration may be given to the vital question of setting up properly integrated, properly trained, properly implemented professionalized Armed Forces, Active and Reserve, which in the days of rapid scientific advance are so essential to any well-conceived, well-balanced, effective system of national defense.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that there are Members seated here who are crying for a vote. We are establishing a new pattern for the lives of our children and for our America, and I trust that no colleague of mine here will resent any Member coming down to the well and speaking his full 5 minutes. Our time is not so valuable that we cannot consult one another, and listen to every word that anyone in this body wishes to say, before we pass judgment on the pattern for the lives of American youth. I would have preferred not to take the time of this House. I have such respect for the sincerity, the industry, and the intelligence of the members of the Armed Services Committee, that I would not choose to raise on an ordinary occasion my humble voice in question of decisions that were grounded in the experience and the wisdom of that great committee.

But, Mr. Chairman, this is not an ordinary occasion. We are voting upon a pattern of life. Today we are deciding the kind of life our children may expect.

I do feel a responsibility, shall I say, in these aging years of life, to tell my colleagues the convictions that a span of years not brief have brought to me. In my life there has been one major war after another, and now we are in a race of armaments that, if I read correctly what we are doing and have been doing in this Chamber, can reach only the destination that has been reached by all races of armaments in the history of the world.

I have been voting, as have my colleagues, day after day for measures to keep America strong to meet the perils in a changing and uncertain world. With all my heart I love my country, as does every Member here in this Chamber, and I want it strong to defend itself, to uphold its honor, and to fulfill its mission for all humanity. But as I have voted for the strength we must have, and in this I cannot question the planning of those best qualified to know, I have prayed, silently and very humbly, that never again would our country be called upon to employ in the achievement of our destiny for humanity any strength save the strength of the Prince of Peace. I want my country to be strong in every way. I have not withheld my vote even when I questioned details. When a bill was brought here providing for homes costing \$60,000 apiece for 5 Army generals, the Chief of Staff, and the other great generals serving with him, I did not withhold by vote, even though I questioned. Those homes, costing \$60,000 apiece, were to be built here in Washington. I questioned it. I questioned whether we were not enlarging the gulf between the officers who command and the enlisted men who serve under those officers. But I resolved the question contrary to how I might have regarded it when the House was informed that the highest authority in the Government, and this I took to mean the President of the United States, recommended it. If important to our national security, in any sense, I could not vote against it.

But I wonder at times if we are building a strong America, an America in the future that will be defended as the America in the past by volunteers, as they responded from the North to the call of Lincoln, and in the Spanish-American War to the call of McKinley, and sometimes I wonder if little by little we are not departing from what we were by broadening too much the gulf between the men who command and the men who obey.

My colleagues, think twice before you vote today. And, however you vote, let your convictions and your identity be known. You have extended the draft 4 years. I do not think you had any moral right to do it for more than 2 years, the life of this Congress, but you did it for 4 years. You have included in the draft the doctors over draft age for others, and I think if you encouraged doctors by a career incentive you would not have to place that discrimination upon them. You and I have voted billions of dollars for military defense. You and I have provided for our defense all over the world by cooperation with

our allies. What further contribution to our security can come from the immediate passage of this measure? If war should come between now and the time we reconvene in January no one expects that any strengthening of our defense or of our offense would result from this measure, not to the extent of the weight of a toothpick. Why not submit the proposal to the churches and the schools and the educators and the fathers and the mothers in the homes? Then when we return in January we will have before us, under such world climate as then obtains, a program that has had the study of all the American people, not alone that of the Pentagon, and that has stood the test of public opinion. That, I submit, is the way American democracy functions. And what we are doing is changing a pattern of life.

Now, my friends and colleagues, right now all over America men and women are praying for peace. We know that if we do not have peace all this great civilization we have built will be destroyed. We are praying for peace. We are working for peace. We have the draft continued. We have the money for the full arming of ourselves and our allies. With no risk, we can leave the changing of the pattern of our national life for January.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHANSEN: Page 7, line 12, after the word "after", strike out the date "July 27, 1953," and insert "the date this act becomes effective"; and on page 8, line 13, strike out "July 27, 1953" and insert "the date this act becomes effective."

(Mr. JOHANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I hope I shall not need all of 5 minutes. The purpose of this amendment is simple and obvious. The bill as it now reads provides that all men who have enlisted or been inducted through the draft or appointed to the service since July 27, 1953, shall be liable to certain additional, specific, spelled-out obligations for training service as members of the Ready Reserve. Among those obligations that are spelled out in the act is the provision that they shall be required, upon the completion of their active duty for service period, to attend 48 weekly assemblies a year for the remaining period of their Ready Reserve obligation and in addition they shall be required to spend 17 days a year in training; or in lieu of those two items, required to spend 30 days in active training per year. Or in case of the failure to exercise any of these alternatives they shall be liable to a penalty induction of 45 days of active service.

The only intent of the amendment that I have offered is to make these added requirements effective and obligatory upon all persons entering the service either by enlistment or induction on and after the effective date of this act.

As it now stands, my understanding is—and that is one reason I questioned the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] earlier regarding the compulsory

features of this bill—my understanding is that there is added a plus of obligation imposed on those now in service which amounts to a change of the ground rules for those now in service either by induction or enlistment. This amendment would eliminate the retroactive or ex post facto feature of the provision and would make the requirement effective with the effective date of the act. I think it goes to the question of changing the ground rules and adding terms to a contract after the date it was entered into.

I urge the adoption of the amendment.

(Mr. BECKER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Chairman, I cannot help but rise at this time to say that I believe my colleague from Ohio, Congressman FRANK BOW, to be one of the outstanding Americans of the House of Representatives. He was one of the first I became acquainted with in the House and I have been proud not only to be associated with him but to join him in his many patriotic endeavors on behalf of legislation in the best interest of all Americans and the defense of our country. I have also been very happy to be one of those who have joined with him in support of his amendment or further legislation to remove the provision in the Status of Forces Treaty giving permission to foreign countries where our military forces are serving, to prosecute our soldiers, sailors, and so forth, in their civil courts. I believe that if we send our men to these foreign countries for the protection of these foreign countries, our forces should have the protection of the Constitution of the United States. Immunity is given to civilians serving our embassies and consulates abroad, people who go of their own volition. Their, our fighting forces, who go because they are ordered to, should have the same protection and be subject to prosecution by their military command. It is unthinkable that such a provision was permitted to enter the treaty at all and every step should be taken to eliminate it as soon as possible. I shall be happy to continue working with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] to this end.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, as I understand the gentleman's amendment it would, on page 7, line 13, change the date from July 27, 1953, and make it 1956. The committee placed the date July 27, 1953, in the bill because that was the date of the ending of the Korean war. We wanted to relieve the man who had been in combat of the necessity of being called first

in another war and having to carry the burden of combat in two successive wars. We think the obligation of military service should be spread a little more than that. We used the date July 27, 1953, which will mean that combat veterans will not be called upon to serve again in anything short of an all-out congressional mobilization.

The gentleman's amendment would bring that date to 1956. Here is what is wrong there. It would mean that you would eliminate your Ready Reserve at the present time. You would have no Ready Reserve at the present time. You would have to begin at scratch. You would weaken the defenses of this country very, very seriously by destroying the Ready Reserve.

The gentleman has stated this is changing the ground rules. The only change in the ground rules has been to soften the impact of the ground rules on those since 1953 and to this hour. We have actually reduced the obligation to some extent of those people but we have in no instance made the obligation heavier on those who were in the service since 1953 to the present hour than it is at the present time. We have made the obligation lighter. They have no complaint about the obligation that they have assumed prior to the time when this bill would go into effect.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that if the Department of Defense wanted to they could apply the provisions of law which states that if a man does not fulfill his Reserve obligation he is subject to a fine of \$10,000 or 5 years in jail?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes, but I am not in favor of enforcing that drastic provision. It is far too severe. We have reduced the obligation and reduced the penalty. We have reduced the overall ground rules so that they are softer on the man in service under this measure than they were before this bill came to the House.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I think the gentleman misunderstands the intent and the effect of the amendment. The effect and the intent is simply that these requirements with regard to men volunteering or drafted for the service of the 48 drills, and so forth, will become effective with all men drafted or enlisting after the effective date of the act. I do not know where the gentleman gets the 1956 date.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The gentleman by inference would relieve us of the Ready Reserve we have at the present critical time. Then we would have to start from scratch with no Ready Reserve and build here in the 4 or 5 years allotted under this law a brand new Ready Reserve to defend our country. We need those men at the present time.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman's amendment would postpone the implementation of this program until 1956,

should the amendment become law within the next several months.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is what I understand. So I think the amendment is a bad one. I ask that it be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GROSS moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I think the motion speaks for itself. I have no desire to take any further time and I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion.

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ENGLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union reported that that committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, pursuant to House resolution 291, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. NELSON. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NELSON moves that H. R. 7000 be re-committed to the Committee on Armed Services for further study.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. NELSON) there were—ayes 52, noes 161.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT ON H. R. 5614

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 5614.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

PREDICTION WITH RESPECT TO APPLE PRICES—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 213)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read:

To the United States House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 5188, to prohibit publication by the Government of the United States of any prediction with respect to apple prices. This bill would amend section 15 (d) of the Agricultural Marketing Act (12 U. S. C. 1141 (j) (d)), as amended, by inserting after the word "cotton" the words "or apples." The effect of this would be to extend to apples the existing prohibitions with respect to the publication of price prospects that now apply only to cotton.

The provision of the act to which apples would be added is very broad. It applies to any officer or employee of the United States, in either the legislative or executive branch of the Government, except to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. It should not be extended to other farm products. In particular, the addition of apples to this provision would further restrict the agricultural outlook service of the Department of Agriculture, since it would prohibit the publication and, on occasion, the formal discussion of future price prospects for apples by any employees of the Department, including cooperative employees of the Federal-State Extension Service.

I believe that it is a vital responsibility of the Federal Government to gather and disseminate accurate, timely, comprehensive, and useful economic information, so that producers and consumers, buyers and sellers may have available to them the maximum amount of economic knowledge. This is especially

true of farmers, who generally are not in a position to acquire for themselves all the necessary facts concerning supply and demand conditions affecting their commodities. Because of the great instability of their prices and incomes, they stand in particular need of accurate, timely, and comprehensive economic information to assist them in the development of their plans for production and marketing. Denial to farmers of this type of information in the case of another major commodity would represent a backward step, tending to undermine the foundations of the entire agricultural outlook service.

It is difficult to see how the cutting off of analysis of price trends and dissemination of price prospects by the Department of Agriculture can in any way assist the farmer. Interpretations of the price situation will still be made by others. At times, these may come from sources whose interests run contrary to those of the apple producers. This legislation would reduce or seriously limit the ability of fieldworkers to counteract price rumors detrimental to the farmers' interests.

For these reasons I have felt obliged to withhold my approval from this measure.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

The WHITE HOUSE, July 1, 1955.

The SPEAKER. The objection of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill and message be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered printed.

(Mr. HARRISON of Virginia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the President's action in vetoing a bill to stop apple price-forecasting by the Department of Agriculture is as inexplicable as it is petty. It is a cruel and unwarranted blow to the smaller apple farmers. The veto does not square with the professed determination of the administration to get the Federal Government out of activities which are wasteful of the taxpayers' money and serve no essential purpose. Apple farmers will find it difficult to understand why the President heeded the plea of bureaucrats of his Department of Agriculture to let them continue the useless and often damaging guessing game on apple prices without giving the apple farmers' organizations, the American Farm Bureau Federation, or the authors of the bill any opportunity to explain why price forecasting on apples has been of no value and has done substantial harm.

If congressional hearings on this legislation, representatives of the apple farmers, and of agriculture generally, testified to the damage and confusion caused by these price guesses, when made under auspices of the Federal Government. The only witness in opposition to the bill was a bureaucrat who understandably did not want to be told to stop doing what he had been doing at public

expense, even if it were useless. It was agreed that the bill would have no effect on the other valuable statistical services of the Department of Agriculture, to which the President refers in his message, and would prohibit only price forecasting unwanted by all who were supposed to be served by it. For a number of years, cotton farmers have been protected by law against this crystal-balling by Federal bureaucrats on cotton prices. The apple farmers merely thought they were entitled to the same treatment as the cotton farmers. The Congress agreed. The President now has told them they are not.

(Mr. QUIGLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my shock at the President's action in vetoing H. R. 5188. This measure would prohibit publication by the Department of Agriculture of its predictions as to the future price of apples. This was a bill which passed the House and the Senate with little or no opposition. This happened because it had been clearly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Members of both Houses that this was legislation that was needed. It was needed because many apple growers, large and small, had suffered substantial losses on their crops because in past years the Department of Agriculture's guess as to the future prices of apples proved to be well below the ultimate market prices. As the result of relying on the bad guessing of Mr. Benson's experts, many a farmer was misled into selling his crop for a price far short of what he could have realized without the misleading guidance forthcoming from the Department of Agriculture.

When similar speculations in cotton prices worked a hardship on the cotton growers the Congress passed a law prohibiting the Government from expressing any predictions as to cotton futures. What the Congress attempted to do was to give this same protection to the apple growers of this country, but now the President has come along to deny them this protection. Mr. Eisenhower has recently taken up residence in one of the great apple producing countys of this Nation, and it is difficult to estimate the losses which will flow to many of his new neighbors as a result of today's action by the President. This is indeed an unfortunate veto. One that reflects a complete failure to understand the plight of the typical farmer and the problems he faces.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 107]

Anfuso	Dies	Mason
Baker	Dingell	Morrison
Barden	Dollinger	Moulder
Barrett	Doyle	Mumma
Belcher	Eberharter	Perkins
Bell	Fine	Polk
Bentley	Fino	Powell
Bolton	Fjare	Preston
Oliver P.	Frazier	Reece, Tenn.
Bowler	Grant	Reed, Ill.
Boykin	Green, Pa.	Reed, N. Y.
Brooks, Tex.	Gubser	Riehlman
Buchanan	Hess	Rivers
Burdick	Hill	Robson, Ky.
Canfield	Hollifield	St. George
Cederberg	Jackson	Scherer
Celler	James	Sheehan
Chase	Kean	Siler
Chatham	Kearney	Smith, Wis.
Chipherfield	Kearns	Taylor
Clark	Kelly, N. Y.	Udall
Cole	Kilburn	Van Pelt
Coudert	Kirwan	Watts
Dague	Kluczynski	Widnall
Days, Tenn.	Krueger	Wier
Dawson, Ill.	McDowell	Williams, N. Y.
Dempsey	McGregor	Yates
Denton	Mack, Ill.	Zelenko

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 348 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 294 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7117) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill are hereby waived.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 294 which will make in order the consideration of the bill H. R. 7117, making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

House Resolution 294 would waive points of order against the bill and that is all that it would do.

Mr. Speaker, I think a rundown on the figures that are contained in this bill would be helpful and interesting to the membership of the House. In 1955 the total appropriation in this bill was \$63,062,003. The budget estimate for this year was for \$66,572,138 while the Committee on Appropriations actually recommends in this bill the sum of \$66,280,675 for this fiscal year, which is

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7000

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 5, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

AN ACT

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62
4 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as follows:

5 (1) Section 4 (d) (3) is amended by striking out the
6 words "eight years" and substituting in lieu thereof the
7 words "six years".

8 (2) Section 4 (d) (3) is further amended by adding
9 at the end thereof the following: "*Provided, however, That*
10 any person who, while otherwise subject to the provisions
11 of this Act, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of

1 religion shall, at his request, be entitled to a discharge in
2 accordance with regulations adopted by the Secretary of
3 Defense: *Provided further*, That a student preparing for the
4 ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school shall
5 not be required to serve on active duty, active training and
6 service, active duty for training or inactive duty training
7 while in such status: *Provided further*, That subject to regu-
8 lations prescribed by the Secretary concerned any person
9 enlisting in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the
10 Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast
11 Guard Reserve for a period of six years, which enlistments
12 are hereby authorized, must agree to accept active duty for a
13 period of two years. Following completion of such duty,
14 he shall be a member of the Ready Reserve for a period
15 which, when added to the time spent on active duty, shall
16 total five years, providing he participates satisfactorily.”.

17 (3) Subsection 6 (c) is amended by changing the des-
18 ignation of present clause (B) paragraph (2) to clause
19 (C), and inserting new clause (B) as follows:

20 “Until July 1, 1959, whenever the President finds that
21 the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army
22 Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force
23 Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at
24 the strengths deemed sufficient by him, he may authorize,
25 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secre-

1 tary of Defense, which regulations shall not require more
2 than six months active duty for training, that volunteers be
3 accepted, within quotas to be established by him (the quotas
4 not to exceed a total of two hundred and fifty thousand
5 persons annually for such reserve components) and thereafter
6 any person who has satisfactorily completed high school or
7 has reached the age of 19 years and who is under the age of
8 20 years may, prior to the issuance of orders for him to
9 report for induction, volunteer in the Army Reserve, Naval
10 Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve or Coast
11 Guard Reserve, or units thereof, and such persons shall be
12 deferred from training and service under the provisions of
13 the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as
14 amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a
15 member of such reserve component in accordance with section
16 2 of this Act. Any person deferred under the provisions of
17 this section shall remain liable for induction until attaining
18 the twenty-eight anniversary of his birth if he ceases to satis-
19 factorily participate in such reserve components.”

20 (4) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at the
21 end thereof the following: “Upon graduation persons who
22 successfully complete the Army ROTC, Naval ROTC, or Air
23 Force ROTC course or the Marine Corps platoon leaders’
24 class and are qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve of
25 the appropriate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess of

1 the active forces requirements existing at that time, shall be
2 ordered to active duty for training for a period of six months
3 with the service in which commissioned. Upon the comple-
4 tion of such active duty for training such person shall be
5 returned to inactive duty and assigned to an appropriate
6 reserve unit for the remainder of the military obligation.
7 The Secretary of Defense shall develop standards and regula-
8 tions to require satisfactory participation by such a person.
9 Failure to meet these standards may result in his commission
10 in the reserve being revoked.”

11 (5) Add new subsection 6 (p) as follows:

12 “Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no
13 person who is honorably discharged upon the completion
14 of eight years of satisfactory service pursuant to enlistment
15 or appointment under the authority of subsection (c), para-
16 graph (2), clause (B) of this section, which satisfactory
17 service includes six consecutive months of active duty for
18 training performed pursuant to regulations prescribed by
19 the Secretary of Defense, shall be liable for induction for
20 training and service under this Act, except after a declara-
21 tion of war or national emergency made by the Congress
22 subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection. For
23 the purposes of this Act the words ‘active duty for training’
24 mean full-time duty in the active military service of the
25 United States for training purposes. The National Secu-

1 rity Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity
2 to the Secretary of Defense and the President, as Com-
3 mander-in-Chief, with respect to the welfare of persons while
4 serving on active duty for training for six months under
5 this subsection. The National Security Training Commis-
6 sion shall report with respect to the welfare of such per-
7 sons annually to the Congress. The advice and reports ren-
8 dered by the National Security Training Commission pur-
9 suant to this section shall be with reference to the welfare
10 of the persons involved and not with respect to the mili-
11 tary training required. The President is authorized, under
12 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide
13 for the selection of persons with critical skills engaged in
14 critical defense-supporting industries and research who may
15 be allowed, notwithstanding their age at the time they
16 are ordered to report for induction, to fulfill their military
17 obligation by serving on active duty for training and in a
18 reserve component for a total of eight years under the
19 terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other pro-
20 vision of law, a person while undergoing six months' active
21 duty for training provided for in this subsection shall—

22 “(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a
23 month, as well as for any period of hospitalization inci-
24 dent thereto;

1 “(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and
2 transportation allowances and title IV of the Career
3 Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, be treated as
4 if he were serving in pay grade E-1 (under four
5 months) ; and

6 “(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for
7 reservists by Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress,
8 approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the pur-
9 poses of which the term ‘active duty for training’ shall
10 be considered to be ‘extended naval or military service’),
11 except that he shall not be entitled to the benefits of sec-
12 tion 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
13 1940, as amended, and the automatic indemnity cov-
14 erage under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951,
15 as amended, shall be limited to thirty days after sepa-
16 ration or release from the initial six months of active
17 duty training.”

18 (6) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following
19 new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as
20 follows:

21 “Any person who performs six months of active duty
22 for training pursuant to, and as defined in subsection 6 (p)
23 of this Act shall be entitled, upon application for reemploy-
24 ment within sixty days after (a) release following satisfac-
25 tory completion of required training or (b) from hospitali-

1 zation continuing after discharge for a period of not more than
2 six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided
3 by this section in the case of persons enlisted under the provi-
4 sions of this title, except that any person so restored to a
5 position in accordance with the provisions of this title shall
6 not be discharged from such position without cause, within
7 six months after such restoration.”

8 SEC. 2. Section 208 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act
9 of 1952 (Public Law 476, Eighty-second Congress) as
10 amended, is further amended as follows:

11 (1) Redesignating subsections (g), (h), and (i) as
12 (h), (i), and (j), and adding a new subsection (g) as
13 follows:

14 “(g) Unless otherwise provided by law, each person
15 inducted, enlisted, or appointed in the Active Forces after
16 July 27, 1953, shall upon his release from active service
17 become a member of the Ready Reserve. Thereafter such
18 person may be required to perform active duty for training
19 or inactive duty training in the following manner:

20 “(1) An annual minimum of forty-eight assemblies
21 for drill; or

22 “(2) When authorized by the appropriate Secretary
23 concerned, other equivalent periods of training,
24 and in addition to either (1) or (2) above, an annual period
25 of active duty for training of not to exceed seventeen days.”

1 Whenever a member of the Ready Reserve of the re-
2 serve components of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve,
3 the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the
4 Coast Guard Reserve elects not to participate in any of the
5 foregoing procedures, such member shall be offered the
6 alternative of active duty for training of not to exceed thirty
7 days annually. Any member of the Ready Reserve of the
8 reserve component of the Army Reserve, the Naval Re-
9 serve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve,
10 and the Coast Guard Reserve who fails through refusal,
11 when able to perform his obligation pursuant to the above
12 alternatives, may by competent authority be ordered to and
13 required to perform active duty for training, without his
14 consent, for not to exceed forty-five days annually. Notwith-
15 standing any other provision of law, a person who served
16 on active duty in the Armed Forces prior to July 27, 1953,
17 will not be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter
18 agree, to participate in active duty for training or in in-
19 active duty training in the Ready Reserve.

20 (2) Section 208 (f) is amended by striking out the
21 words "upon his request".

22 (3) Subsection (j) as redesignated is amended by
23 deleting (g) where it appears therein and substituting (h).

24 (4) Add a new subsection (k) as follows:

25 “(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President,

each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

“(a) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

“(b) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

“(c) members of the Reserve forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

“(d) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

“(e) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve.”

(5) Add a new subsection (1) as follows:

“(1) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, any member of the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Standby Reserve.”

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 233

(a) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 in time

1 of war, or of national emergency declared by Congress,
2 after the enactment of this amendatory Act, members of
3 the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only
4 after a determination of availability by the Director of
5 Selective Service.

6 SEC. 4. Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve
7 Act of 1952 is amended by striking the words "one million
8 five hundred thousand" and inserting the words "two
9 million nine hundred thousand".

10 SEC. 5. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to
11 be maintained in the three military departments, as far as
12 practicable, on the number of persons participating in active
13 duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill
14 status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in
15 January of each year to the President and to the Congress
16 on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve
17 Forces.

18 SEC. 6. Section 233 (b) (1) is amended by deleting
19 the period at the end thereof and adding the following:
20 "in excess of 1,000,000 members comprised of units and
21 members thereof or any member not assigned to a unit
22 organized for the purposes as serving as such".

Passed the House of Representatives July 1, 1955

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7000

AN ACT

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve
Forces, and for other purposes.

JULY 5, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 14, 1955
For actions of June 13, 1955
84th-1st, No. 118

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HIGHLIGHTS. Senate agreed to conference report on travel expense allowance bill. Senate committee reported reserve forces bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on public works appropriation bill. House agreed to Senate amendment on livestock loans bill.

SENATE

1. TRAVEL ALLOWANCE. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6295, the travel expense allowance bill, which generally increases maximum subsistence allowances from \$9 to \$12, and maximum mileage allowances from 4 and 6 cents to 7 and 10 cents (pp. 8924-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. RESERVE FORCES. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7000, to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces (S. Rept. 840) (p. 8916).
3. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Langer inserted a James Valley (Edgeley, N. Dak.) Electric Cooperative, Inc., resolution favoring the proposed Hells Canyon Dam, and opposing the Hoover Commission recommendations regarding REA (p. 8911).
4. WHEAT; PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Langer inserted resolutions of the McKenzie (N. Dak.) County Farmers Union favoring 90 percent of parity for basic commodities and a two-price plan for wheat (pp. 8911-2).
5. WATER RESOURCES. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (p. 8948). House conferees were appointed July 11.

6. BONDING EMPLOYEES. Passed as reported H. R. 4778, to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government (p. 8951). The bill authorizes the heads of departments and agencies of the Government to purchase bonds for officers and employees out of appropriated funds.
7. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Marion B. Folsom, of New York, to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (p. 8962).
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements announced that the military reserve bill will be considered today and that it is hoped the defense production bill will be considered next Tuesday (p. 8954).

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill, which provides funds for the AEC, the TVA, certain functions of the Interior Department, and civil functions of the Army (pp. 8971-3, 8928-48). The House receded from its disagreement to provisions establishing a GS-17 position for the Budget and Finance Officer in the Interior Department and for the Program Chief in the Corps of Engineers; and receded from its disagreement to the amount of funds for the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District and the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District. This bill is now ready for the President.
Both Houses received a message from the President on his approval of H. R. 6042, the Defense Department appropriation bill, in which he states that he will disregard a provision in the bill prohibiting the Defense Secretary from liquidating functions performed by civilian agencies within the Department which could be done by private industry. The President also announced his dissatisfaction with a provision "virtually" precluding the "services from considering the purchase of foreign made spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth." (H. Doc. 218) (pp. 8953, 8996-7, 9005-6.)
10. ROADS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1464, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (p. 8973).
11. LOANS. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. R. 4915, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen (p. 9002). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Both Houses received a USDA draft of proposed legislation to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to require contract market to permit delivery of commodities, under futures contracts, at delivery points and locational price differentials to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture; referred to the House Agriculture and the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committees (pp. 8910, 9007).
13. FOREST LANDS. Both Houses received a USDA draft of proposed legislation to authorize the interchange of forest lands between the Departments of Agriculture and Defense; referred to the House Agriculture and the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committees (pp. 8910, 9007).

The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment the following bills: S. 72, to provide that certain lands acquired by the U. S. shall be administered by the Agriculture Secretary as national forest lands (H. Rept. 1169); H. R. 374, to authorize the adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within the Stanislaus National Forest (H. Rept. 1170); and with

PROVIDING FOR STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE
FORCES

JULY 13, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 7000]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7000), to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill proposes certain measures designed to improve the effectiveness of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

The committee would emphasize at the outset that this bill in no sense purports to be an extensive overhaul of existing programs and policies relating to and governing the present Reserve structure. As is pointed out below, the bill is a limited version of the more comprehensive plan which the President submitted to the Congress following his January 15 message relating to the military security of the United States, but it does accomplish certain objectives which are necessary to the continued improvement of the Nation's military Reserve.

THE NATIONAL RESERVE PLAN

The plan in its original form

The National Reserve Plan originally approved by the President, and developed under the able and vigorous direction of Assistant Secretary of Defense Burgess, had three concepts which the committee would commend to the Senate as being effective, as well as consistent with past Senate action on legislation relating to the military Reserve.

First, the plan made specific provision for what is in reality the crux of the problem—a program whereby adequate numbers of trained non-prior-service men would be channeled into the active units of the Reserve and into the provisional units which furnish individual filler and loss replacements. As proposed, this was a voluntary

program, but in case adequate numbers were not forthcoming on a voluntary basis, induction directly into the Reserve with 6 months of active duty for training was provided for.

Second, the plan provided for increasing the level of training of the National Guard by extending to that component the program for 6 months of training for persons enlisting in the guard.

Third, the plan provided for the organization of cadres of State militia as a nucleus for units needed for local defense in time of attack or disaster.

The foregoing points were fully incorporated in H. R. 2967, the original version of the President's National Reserve Plan.

Subsequent changes to the original plan

Before proceeding with an outline of the changes subsequently made in the President's original plan, it is again emphasized that the original plan went a very long way toward achieving a traditional Senate goal—the providing of a flow of trained non-prior-service men into the Reserve units so that such trained men, along with a nucleus of trained prior-service men serving on a voluntary basis, will carry the burden of the Active Reserve, leaving to other prior-service men only their basic obligation of liability for mobilization assignment and recall in time of war or national emergency.

The original legislation was rewritten three times during its consideration by the House and, in its final form, was enacted by the House as H. R. 7000. Each successive version of the bill deviated further from the original concept reflected in the President's National Reserve plan.

The basic difference in the pending bill from the President's original recommendation is that compulsion to achieve Reserve goals is applied only to prior-service men, who in effect have already been once subject to compulsion. There is no compulsion in the program of securing trained non-prior-service men for the Reserve components in the form of compelling men who have never served to enter the Reserve, with a period of 6 months of active duty for training to be followed by a period of service in the Active Reserve.

Major changes made by the committee

In an attempt to reconcile the divergent points of view with a maximum of equity for all, the committee made an important change in the liability for participation in Reserve training activities as imposed upon prior-service men by the House bill.

Under the House version, the Ready Reserve was given a training requirement of 48 assemblies for drill or training annually, with approximately 2 weeks of active duty substantially as now required by the National Guard. As an alternative, an individual in the Ready Reserve could take 30 days of active duty for training annually and, in case of failure to participate in either of these alternatives, the individual could be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 45 days.

Persons who entered the service subsequent to July 27, 1953, were made liable for this obligation by the House bill.

The committee felt that there was widespread misunderstanding among enlisted personnel now on active duty as to their liability, or obligation, actually to participate in 48 drills annually, plus 2 weeks of active duty on their return to civil life upon completion of their active service. Also, the 45-day period of active duty for training was a new approach.

To insure that all men entering on active duty would have the opportunity clearly to understand their liability to this very appreciable requirement before they enter service, instead of after, the Senate version of the bill provides that it shall be applicable only to those entering the Active Forces on, or after, a date which shall be 30 days after the date of enactment of the bill.

As an inducement to provide trained men for the Reserve during the interim, before those who hereafter enter on active duty complete their period of service, the bill provides a 2-year program for paying to prior-service men a bonus for enlistment in combat- and combat-support-type units of the Army and Marine Corps Reserve. The bonus is two-thirds of that payable to an individual of like rank or grade enlisting in the regular forces.

NECESSITY FOR A STRONG RESERVE

No effort will be made in this report to emphasize the necessity for a strong and available Reserve. This has been emphasized by the committee on repeated previous occasions and supported on each occasion by the Senate. Additionally, spokesmen from practically all levels of the administration have repeatedly emphasized the point, especially during recent weeks.

It is pointed out that the administration recommends that the Ready Reserve be raised to a strength of 2.9 million. Testimony presented to the committee indicated that this requirement was based upon strategic plans and concepts approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by the various services. A tabulation showing the ultimate strength of the Ready Reserve as of July 1, 1959, appears below.

Projected Ready Reserve under the national Reserve plan, by training status, June 30, 1956-59

[In thousands]

Service	June 30			
	1956	1957	1958	1959
Department of Defense, total.....	1, 563	1, 936	2, 218	2, 563
Pay drill.....	1, 030	1, 239	1, 445	1, 716
Annual only.....	57	291	316	340
No drill.....	476	406	457	507
Army, total.....	929	1, 089	1, 250	1, 482
Pay drill.....	665	805	946	1, 158
Annual only.....	29	49	69	89
No drill.....	235	235	235	235
Navy, total.....	313	380	452	531
Pay drill.....	171	181	194	205
Annual only.....	20	28	36	54
No drill.....	122	171	222	272
Marine Corps, total.....	174	210	243	245
Pay drill.....	51	60	70	81
Annual only.....	4	150	173	164
No drill.....	119			
Air Force, total.....	147	257	273	305
Pay-drill.....	143	193	235	272
Annual only.....	4	64	38	33
No drill.....				

MAJOR FEATURES OF THE BILL

In view of the fact that considerable rearrangement of the text of the House bill was deemed necessary by the committee, the Senate amendment takes the form of striking all after the enacting clause of the House bill and inserting new language. For the benefit of those interested in the changes made by the Senate, the major features of both the House bill and the Senate amendment are discussed concurrently below:

1. Retaining the 8-year service obligation

Under present law persons who entered the Armed Forces subsequent to June 19, 1951, are required to serve on active service, and in a Reserve component, for a total period of 8 years. Any combination of active service plus Reserve participation which equals 5 years permits the individual to be transferred to the Standby Reserve.

The House bill reduced the total military obligation from 8 years to 6 years. The Senate amendment retains the 8-year obligation because of the fact that in time of war or national emergency individuals in the age groups concerned would undoubtedly be needed for full mobilization, and any peacetime reduction of their total military liability creates the illusion that they are not liable for active duty in time of future war or national emergency. Furthermore, the last 2 years of Reserve service of persons who have served on active duty are normally in the Standby Reserve, with no training requirement; so as a result, the reduction proposed by the House bill has no real meaning insofar as the individual serviceman is concerned.

2. Authorization for direct enlistment in Reserve components (other than the guard) and incentives for acceptance of a prescribed period of active duty for training

House bill.—The House bill provides that until July 1, 1959, certain individuals may be enlisted directly in Reserve components (other than the guard), within prescribed quotas, whenever the President finds that the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve of such components cannot be maintained at levels deemed sufficient by him. While serving satisfactorily under such enlistment any such person will be deferred from induction. Satisfactory service requires the performance annually of 48 drills or equivalent training periods and active duty for training for not more than 17 days.

As an inducement to undertake a period for active duty for training, however, an individual who serves 8 years under such an enlistment shall be exempt from induction, provided he shall have completed a period of active duty for training, which period is prescribed as "not to exceed 6 months." The House bill does not affirmatively require that such enlistments shall be made for a term of 8 years, nor that those enlisting shall be required to take the active duty for training. The Defense Department testified, however, that it did not plan to permit any direct enlistments in the Reserve components (other than the guard) without an agreement to perform this period of active duty for training.

The House bill also provides that a person who enlists in the Reserve (except the guard) for a period of 6 years shall agree to serve on active duty for a period of 2 years and upon the performance of such active duty may reduce his Ready Reserve service to a period which when

added to the time spent on active duty totals 5 years. This is a new statutory authority, but the practice has been in effect in the Navy and in the Air Force for a very appreciable period of time.

Senate amendment.—The Senate amendment also provides three distinct programs for enlistment in the Reserve components, but spells out more particularly what happens as a result of the election or the nonelection on the part of the individual to accept a period of active duty for training.

The first program provides that individuals may be enlisted in the Ready Reserve of any Reserve component (other than the guard) under conditions which are identical to those now obtaining with respect to the guard, that is to say, an individual who has not yet attained age 18½ may, if qualified and accepted, enlist in the Reserve components (other than the guard) and if he serves satisfactorily under such enlistment he shall be deferred from induction until he attains age 28.

The second program authorizes individuals who have not yet attained age 20 to enlist directly in units of the Reserve components (other than the guard) for a period of 8 years. However, persons so enlisted will be required to perform an initial period of active duty for training for not less than 3 nor more than 6 months, and thereafter to satisfactorily perform training duty similar to that now required of the guard.

The third program for direct enlistment in the Reserve components (other than the guard) provided by the Senate amendment authorizes an individual to enlist for 8 years with the understanding that he will perform 2 years of active service and upon the completion of such active service his status will be the same as that of any other person who has served that period of time. This program is identical with that provided in the House bill except that the enlistment is for a period of 8 years instead of 6 years.

3. Compulsory participation of prior-service men in Reserve training programs (other than the guard)

The House bill provides that persons who enter the active military service subsequent to July 27, 1953, shall be liable to participate in Ready Reserve training programs. That is to say, an individual who has completed 2 years of active service in the Army may, upon his return to his home upon the completion of his active service, be required to participate in armory drills and summer encampments of a local Reserve organization if his services are required. An individual returning from a 4-year enlistment in the Navy and Air Force would have a similar obligation, but only for a period of 1 year.

The Senate amendment imposes this obligation only with respect to persons who enter the active military service on and after a date which is 30 days after the date of enactment of this legislation. As an interim program to assist in meeting the requirements of the combat units of the Army and Marine Corps Reserve for a nucleus of trained prior-service men, the Senate amendment provides, for a period of 2 years, an incentive in the form of an enlistment bonus payable to qualified prior-service men who are accepted for enlistment or appointment in these combat units. The amount of the bonus is to be two-thirds of that paid to persons of similar grade reenlisting for the regular services, and is limited to the numbers specifically appropriated for by the Congress.

4. Minimum training requirements of the Ready Reserve

For a great many years members of the National Guard and the Air National Guard have had a statutory requirement to perform 48 drills annually and to serve on active duty for a period of not less than 14 days.

The Ready Reserve, however, has never had a specific statutory requirement setting forth the minimum amount of training which its members must undergo in order to be deemed to be satisfactorily participating in the program.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment establish for the Ready Reserve a requirement that, except as specifically provided by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, all other members of the Ready Reserve shall be required to participate in not less than 48 scheduled drills or training periods annually, and to perform not to exceed 17 days of active duty for training. As an alternative, an individual who cannot attend weekly drills may meet the requirement by performing a 30-day period of active duty for training.

In the event members of the Ready Reserve fail satisfactorily to perform their duties, they may be ordered to perform active-duty training for a period of not more than 45 days. As an alternative, an individual member of the Ready Reserve who would otherwise be liable for induction may be discharged, and shall then be given priority above all other registrants for induction for a period of 2 years of active service.

5. Size of the Ready Reserve; up to 1 million Ready Reservists may be ordered to duty by the President

In both the House bill and the Senate amendment the size of the Ready Reserve is increased from 1.5 to 2.9 million and of this number, not to exceed 1 million, may be ordered to active duty by the President during a national emergency declared by the President.

6. Increasing the level of training of the National Guard

Since 1948, the National Guard and the Air National Guard have had authority to accept enlistments from persons who have not yet attained age 18½. Although this program has been a major factor in enabling the guard to attract a larger number of enlisted men on a participating basis than all other Reserve components combined, it has the serious disadvantage of not providing enlisted men who have had a period of active duty for training.

Under existing law, the liability for induction of the guardsman who enlisted prior to attaining age 18½ runs to age 28. The Senate amendment provides that such liability shall be reduced to a total period of 8 years of service in case the individual perform a period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months.

7. Continuous screening of the Ready Reserve

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment spell out a program whereby the Ready Reserve will be subject to continuous screening under regulations prescribed by the President so that each armed force may remove from its Ready Reserve rosters personnel who would not be available if mobilization became necessary.

8. *Graduates of certain officer-training courses are to receive commissions and active duty for training upon graduation*

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provide that qualified graduates of officer-training courses referred to in the Universal Military Training and Service Act shall be given their commissions upon graduation and, if such graduates are not actually required for active duty for service, they shall be ordered to active duty as officers for training for a period of 6 months. Following this training period, they shall remain in the Ready Reserve and participate in the required training program.

9. *Ministers and ministerial students*

Under present law regular or duly ordained ministers or ministerial students are exempt from service but not from registration.

Both bills extend this concept to apply to Reserve service as well. Ministers who are in the Reserve shall be entitled to a discharge upon their request; reservists who are divinity students are not to be required to serve on active duty for service or training while attending theological schools.

10. *Role of Selective Service System in ordering members of the Standby Reserve to active duty*

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment specify that members of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only after a determination of their availability has been made by the Director of Selective Service.

VIEWS OF SELECTED GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT
WITNESSES APPEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

The following extracts attempt to summarize testimony given to the committee by representatives of major groups and organizations and by the administrative branch of the Government.

Hon. E. Keith Thomson, Representative at Large in Congress from the State of Wyoming

Congressman Thomson testified in favor of H. R. 7000 and of requiring that enlistees in the 6-months' program should complete high school, or reach 19 years of age, or be under 20 years of age.

American Council on Education

Mr. Raymond Walters, president of the University of Cincinnati, presented the views of the council's committee on relationships of higher education to the Federal Government. The council endorsed H. R. 7000, particularly the following features: that enlistment in the 6-months' program is entirely voluntary; that procedures are authorized to protect critical manpower needs; that screening from the Ready Reserve into the Standby Reserve shall be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President rather than the Secretary of Defense; that the program is initially authorized for only 4 years; that Reserve service may be for 30 days annually rather than 48 weekly drills; that Standby reservists are to be recalled to active duty through the selective-service system; and that the ROTC is emphasized as an important part of the Reserve program.

American Federation of Labor

Mr. George D. Riley, member, national legislative committee, testified that "the A. F. of L. endorses the basic objectives of this legislation as necessary to strengthen the Nation's defense forces." Stating that H. R. 7000 is a great improvement over its original form, Mr. Riley commented favorably on the following features of the bill. It provides for an increase in the number of reservists as well as Reserve activities; it reduces the 8-year military obligation to 6 years; it will bring younger men into active Reserve training; and it makes the 6-months' program purely voluntary. Furthermore, the original compulsion of giving a less-than-honorable discharge has been deleted from the bill in favor of the 45 days of annual training; screening of Ready reservists into the Standby Reserve is provided for; and the bill as it stands is not universal military training to which the A. F. of L. has always been opposed—indeed, "the basic purpose of this legislation is quite different from UMT."

National Association of Manufacturers

Mr. Edmund Claxton, chairman of the association's subcommittee on manpower of the committee on research, testified regarding the scientific and engineering manpower problem as it relates to the national defense. H. R. 7000 was endorsed by the association because of its contribution to this problem in two respects: (1) the bill provides that Standby reservists will be subject to recall through the Selective Service System; and (2) provision is made for the continuous screening of the Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the President.

Engineers Joint Council and the Scientific Manpower Commission

Mr. Maynard M. Boring, Chairman of the Engineering Manpower Commission, testified that H. R. 7000 "provides the necessary legislative framework for effective use of our highly competent young engineers and scientists. From the point of view of the relation of technologists of military age to national security, this is the best legislation of its kind ever considered by the Congress." These organizations stated their emphatic support of the bill because of the following strong provisions: that it makes a definite mobilization plan possible; that the 6 months' training program is on a voluntary basis; that provision is made for constant screening of the Ready Reserve with due regard for critical skills; that members of the Standby Reserve would be called through a process of selection; that the President is given authority to establish quotas which permit persons with critical skills to participate in the 6 months' program; and that the legislation permits the retention of the ROTC program for the purpose of providing Reserve officers.

National Society of Professional Engineers

Mr. Paul H. Robbins, executive director, offered testimony concerning the relationship of the professional engineers of the Nation to the total national defense, particularly as it involves the achievement of a balance between military needs for manpower and specialized technical manpower requirements of industry. The society expressed its approval of three provisions in H. R. 7000 which have "the advantage of a reasonable degree of flexibility to permit improvements through administration and by Executive order of the President." These provisions are (1) that the President may prescribe regulations concerning the selection of persons with critical skills engaged in

critical defense-supporting industries and research so that they may fulfill their military obligation in the 6-months' active duty program, followed by 7½ years of Reserve service; (2) that a screening process is provided whereby Ready reservists can be transferred to the Standby Reserve; and (3) that Standby reservists may be ordered to active duty "only after a determination of availability by the Director of Selective Service."

Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association

Mr. James Secrest, executive vice president, endorsed the legislative provision of H. R. 7000 which contributes toward a solution of the problem of the shortage of technical and scientific personnel. The particular feature of the legislation which meets the approval of the association's manpower committee is that which provides that persons with critical skills who are engaged in critical defense-supporting industries and research may be allowed to enlist in the 6-month Reserve program under rules and regulations prescribed by the President.

The American Legion

Mr. Seaborn P. Collins, national commander of the American Legion, urged immediate committee and Senate approval of H. R. 7000, stating that—

this bill is one of the most important pieces of legislation ever to come before the Congress of the United States. We believe it is our responsibility as well as our privilege to do everything possible to secure enactment of this essential program.

National Farmers Union

Mr. James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, urged delay in action on H. R. 7000 until further study had been made by the Department of Defense to correct the difficulties of the present Reserve system. Opposing a compulsory Reserve, the union came out for voluntary Ready Reserves which could be strengthened by more effective programs, improved training facilities, and increased pay for volunteer duty.

The National Guard Association of the United States

Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, president, expressed the "hope that H. R. 7000, or a version thereof, will prove beneficial for the other Reserve components." Pointing out that "inasmuch as the bill does not pertain in any way to either the Army or Air National Guard," General Walsh testified that the guard had been able to build up its organization, strength, and training under the provisions of existing laws, and had "submitted again and again that we are well satisfied with these existing provisions of law and do not desire any significant changes." After giving the facts and figures on present guard strength, attention was called to fact that the Army and Air National Guard already operate on a minimum basis of 48 armory drills and 15 days of field training annually, and that they perform 6 days of week-end training as well as additional training without compensation. General Walsh indicated that the Congress had been generous in its appropriations for the guard, but that—

if the Congress desires that the Army and Air National Guard develop to a greater degree and more rapidly all that is necessary is for the Congress to so determine and provide the money necessary for such increased strengths and the facilities and installations which will be required.

As far as basic training is concerned, this problem has been solved for the Air National Guard, and consideration can be given by Congress at a later time for the establishment of a basic training system for the Army National Guard. A recommendation will be made at a later date for an 8-week basic training program to be established in each State or group of States.

Reserve Officers Association

Col. C. M. Boyer, executive director, testified that the purposes of H. R. 7000 meet the basic requirements that the association considers essential for a strong and well-trained Reserve. The association finds this bill—

in many ways much more acceptable * * * than some of the earlier bills that were offered. We are particularly delighted that the Armed Forces Reserve Act is being amended only to a minor degree and that the amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act are relatively few and easily understood.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

Mr. Adin M. Downer, legislative counsel, testifying for the VFW, endorsed H. R. 7000 because the Nation needs a Reserve force, the Reserves should be trained, and they should be composed largely of nonveterans who have not performed active service. Mr. Downer presented a public opinion poll, conducted on the question of universal military training, "which is far more expansive than the program now under consideration." The results indicated public support for national security training, and the VFW concluded that—

if the polls had been taken on the question of a Reserve Forces training program the support would be much greater and the opposition almost negligible.

Disabled American Veterans

Mr. Charles E. Foster, assistant national director of legislation, represented the DAV which gave its full support and endorsement to the provisions of H. R. 7000. Mr. Foster brought out that the bill does not embody the universal military training concept because it does not have "universal features." The DAV particularly approved the provision whereby a reservist could be recalled to active duty for 45 days if he neglected his obligation for reserve training.

Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America

Mr. Bernard Weitzer, national legislative director, testified in favor of a trained and Ready Reserve to supplement the regular Armed Forces. He emphasized that

A combat Ready Reserve Force such as can be expected from this program will protect us from the cruel injustice which we saw in sending nearly a million veterans of World War II into our Armed Forces during the Korean fighting.

AMVETS

Mr. Raymond Winterbottom, assistant legislative director of AMVETS, testified that H. R. 7000 would be a good step in the direction of attaining the objective of a strengthened, trained Reserve Force. Endorsing wholeheartedly the broad principles contained in the bill, Mr. Winterbottom said:

We will support this or any other measure reported by this committee that provides a strong citizen army made up of minutemen ready to go into emergency situations at a moment's notice; that recognizes equality of sacrifice among all segments of the American population when the call to serve is made and finally

recognizes the impropriety of calling the same young man twice or three times in a decade while other young men never have either the obligation or the opportunity to serve. We therefore respectfully urge that H. R. 7000 or a similar measure be reported by this committee without further delay.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

A statement was submitted by Mr. C. Clement French, president, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., who is also chairman of the committee on national defense of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. The association specifically commended that provision in H. R. 7000 which requires that qualified ROTC graduates be commissioned as Reserve officers. Pointing out that at present there is virtually no reserve of officers not on active duty, the association commented that—

The expansion of the Reserve Forces contemplated in H. R. 7000 will create a substantial need for additional Reserve officers, and allow the ROTC to return to its mission: That primarily of training Reserve, rather than immediate active duty officers.

Hon. Strom Thurmond, United States Senator from South Carolina

Senator Thurmond appeared before the committee on behalf of H. R. 7000, as a Senator from South Carolina, as an Army Reserve officer of approximately 27 years, and after having concluded a term as president of the Reserve Officers Association. Senator Thurmond expressed his agreement with the statements made by Colonel Boyer, executive director of the Reserve Officers Association, on July 8 when he testified in support of H. R. 7000. Senator Thurmond said that although the bill should be amended as it came from the House, he approved of it as "the most practical and reasonable plan which has been suggested thus far." It is necessary to have compulsion as well as incentives—"I do not think that the incentive could be relied on in lieu of compulsion."

Senator Thurmond pointed out that the national defense required either the maintenance of a large, expensive Regular Military Establishment or one of reasonable size backed up by a large combat-ready Reserve. He felt that an adequate Military Establishment which could be expanded by trained Reserve Forces would be preferable not only from the standpoint of American traditions, but that it would be less expensive and more feasible to maintain.

Hon. Julius Ochs Adler, Chairman, National Security Training Commission

Mr. Adler testified that H. R. 7000 would probably do little to alter the present basically inequitable situation whereby in an emergency veterans and prior servicemen would have to be called to active duty.

If we are to have a reliable Reserve, we will have to have in it a sufficient number of pretrained young men to bring its units to combat readiness quickly.

Mr. Adler was of the opinion that the contemplated program, based on volunteers not to exceed a quota of 250,000 annually for 4 years, would not furnish sufficient men to satisfy the Army requirement alone, and recommended that the ceiling be removed—

and thereafter the same mandatory method employed for Reserve duty that is used in designating men for extended military service. We must not delude ourselves that the lack of pretrained young men can be overcome solely by voluntary methods. We can never lift the burden of double jeopardy off the backs of

men who already have served unless we make equitable and adequate provision for inducting young men for 6 months of training, followed by 7½ years of enforced Ready Reserve obligation. That is the key to a vitalized Reserve based on a democratic sharing of the military duties of citizenship.

Furthermore, Mr. Adler thought that the National Guard should also be included in the bill and provision made for guardsmen to participate in the 6 months' program.

Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Admiral Radford testified that unless legislative authorization is obtained for building up a militarily prepared Ready Reserve of 2.9 million men, "there will have to be a complete review and reorientation of our defense plans." The limited number and short training of the men in the 6-months' program, as well as the military requirement for specialized skills, means that the national defense must depend upon men who have just completed active duty and are thus fully trained when they enter the Reserves. Interdependent skills, military missions, and geographic distribution of Reserve Forces cannot be attained by purely voluntary methods. Just as incentives are utilized to the maximum degree in the Regular Forces, they may be utilized for the Reserve Forces, but with each group it is necessary to have some compulsive feature, e. g., the draft act is essential background for the Regular Forces. Although the Air Force and the Navy have said they would not use the compulsory features of the bill, Admiral Radford thought they would find it necessary to do so in order to round out the skills required for their Reserve Forces.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Staff of the Army

General Taylor testified that the Army would prefer modification of H. R. 7000 in accordance with the recommendations set forth below, but—

regardless of the action on these modifications, the Army supports this legislation and will do everything in its power to get the most effective Reserve possible in accordance with the provisions of the bill in its final form.

In his prepared statement, General Taylor stated that an adequately trained Ready Reserve could not be achieved solely by voluntary methods and that the—

Army needs legislative action to provide an effective system based on compulsory basic training and active participation of nonveterans supplemented by a hard core of former servicemen.

Numbers of men alone will not suffice—a combination of skills is needed to provide the trained technicians essential for the equipment of modern warfare.

The procurement of nonprior servicemen on a voluntary basis will make it difficult to plan for training and facilities inasmuch as it will be impossible to know the exact numbers of men available in advance. Therefore, General Taylor recommended that—

these young men should be drafted into the Reserve [for] this 6-month type of training.

The authorized strength of the Army would have to be increased to take care of any additional training personnel needed for the increased Reserve program.

General Taylor was critical of H. R. 7000 for its omission of the National Guard because this would result in "a dual system of pro-

eurement and training of non-prior-service personnel, one for the Army Reserve and another for the National Guard." He felt that the training should be uniform, the National Guard being "treated in a parallel manner to the Army Reserve." The lack of basic training in the guard would mean training some of the men during an emergency or replacing them with men who could qualify for overseas service.

Statement of Adm. Robert B. Carney, Chief of Naval Operations

Adm. Donald B. Dunean read the prepared statement of Admiral Carney in support of H. R. 7000 provided certain important changes are made in the bill.

The features of the bill which the Navy favors are as follows: The provision for compulsory participation in Reserve training which the Navy does not expect to use but regards as an insurance measure in the event their expectations for a larger voluntary program do not materialize; the provision for enlistment in the Reserves with the agreement to serve on active duty for 2 years; the authorization whereby the President may order ready reservists to active duty in an emergency; and the continuous screening procedures which will enable the Ready Reserve to be composed of men who can be quickly mobilized.

The Navy has serious objections, however, to two features of the bill as at present written:

1. The reduction of the total military obligation from 8 to 6 years would make it impossible for the Navy to achieve the size and quality of Reserve Forces essential to meet joint war plans. It is expected that many men in the Naval Ready Reserve will voluntarily continue their training, but if not, it would be preferable to carry them on the rolls for mobilization rather than to try to procure them from the civilian manpower pool. The Navy urges, therefore, that the 8-year total military obligation be restored in H. R. 7000.

2. The Navy is opposed to the House floor amendment to H. R. 7000 which provides that young men must finish high school or be 19 years of age (or under 20 years) before they can enlist in the 6-month program. Although the Navy does not plan to use the 6-month trainees, this particular educational provision would have an adverse effect upon the ability of the Navy to recruit 4-year enlistees for active duty. The Navy recommends, therefore, that the age limit for the 6-month program be fixed at not over 18½ years.

Gen. T. D. White, Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force

General White testified that the Air Force depends upon long-term voluntary enlistments, and that the requirements for the Air Force Reserve can be met through 1959 by the normal transfer of trained men from the Regular Air Force into the Ready Reserve. General White indicated that the bill in the form passed by the House would be injurious rather than helpful to the Air Force, and supported H. R. 7000 provided the amendments recommended by the Department of Defense were adopted.

Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps

General Shepherd supported the enactment of H. R. 7000 provided certain amendments were incorporated in the bill; otherwise, he

testified that the Marine Corps would suffer adverse effects in the strength and mobilization readiness of its reserves.

General Shepherd estimated that a reduction of the 8-year military obligation to 6 years would dangerously affect the combat readiness of the Marine Corps.

Such a reduction would require an annual input into the Marine Corps Reserve of approximately 44,000 nonprior-service men instead of only 5,500 required by the present 8-year plan. This large loss would be sustained because the Reserve now includes a disproportionately large number of men who are obligated for the 8-year period. It would be difficult to recruit 44,000 voluntary trainees annually without disadvantage to the Regular Marine Corps. On the other hand, if the Marine Corps used the 2-year plan of active duty within the 6-year obligation concept, it would interfere with the recruitment of 3 and 4 year enlistees who are now readily obtainable.

Testimony was offered against the provision in H. R. 7000 which requires the 6 months' trainees to graduate from high school or become 19 years of age. Such enlistments should be limited to men who are between 17 and 18½ years old so that there will be no interference with long-term enlistments in the Regular forces. The Marine Corps concurs, however, in the proposal that young men who are pursuing high-school education in a satisfactory manner should have their 6-month training period deferred until after graduation or until they are 20 years of age.

The Marine Corps favors enactment of compulsory participation in training as an insurance provision in the event that military readiness cannot be achieved through voluntary means.

Vice Adm. Alfred C. Richmond, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard

The Coast Guard recommends the enactment of H. R. 7000 subject to two amendments. First, it is considered essential that the 8-year total military obligation be retained instead of reducing it to 6 years. The reduction would cause a rapid turnover of personnel, result in increased administrative costs, and create a difficult procurement problem. Many trained reservists would be removed from the program, and during the next 4 years result in a 30 percent increase in planned personnel procurement.

The second amendment relates to the provision that young men must have completed high school or reached the age of 19 years before they can enlist in the 6 months' program. This would complicate the problem of procurement and administration of the program inasmuch as it would result in a peak influx of personnel following graduation from high school. The Coast Guard prefers a more flexible arrangement whereby young men may be affiliated while in high school and defer their training until after graduation.

Admiral Richmond testified that the Coast Guard is in favor of a strong Reserve bill which will enable Reserve Forces to reach their strength levels, encourage participation in training, and provide for mandatory participation when necessary.

Statement of Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson

In supporting H. R. 7000, Secretary Wilson said that the bill—

with certain improvements proposed by the Department of Defense will aid materially in the further development of Reserve forces necessary to maintain national security * * *

Emphasizing the importance of Reserves that are organized and trained so that they can be speedily mobilized to augment the Regular forces in the event of an emergency, the Secretary said that the Department would continue its efforts to improve training programs, facilities, and equipment.

The change which the Department considers essential is the retention of the present 8-year total military obligation of Active and Reserve service.

Unless the present 8-year military obligation is continued, our capability of attaining Ready Reserve goals will be seriously jeopardized and delayed indefinitely for several services. In particular, it will become most difficult and perhaps impossible to reach various Ready Reserve strength levels at the times now planned.

The Secretary also stressed the necessity of providing for assured participation in Reserve training programs.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Carter L. Burgess (Manpower and Personnel)

Secretary Burgess strongly urged that the total 8-year military obligation be continued. The size and nature of the planned Reserve structure are based upon the 8-year period and would be seriously reduced if the 6-year provision were allowed to remain in H. R. 7000. The number of men, as well as the balance of needed skills, would be reduced; the screening of Ready reservists into the Standby Reserve would be adversely affected by the lack of personnel in excess of Ready Reserve requirements; some of the services would not be able to meet their Ready Reserve goals; and the lesser 6-year obligation would interfere with the minimum buildup of the Standby Reserve to meet Army and Navy mobilization plans. A reduction of the United States military obligation would cause us to compare unfavorably with our NATO allies, many of which require much longer periods of military service.

A second urgent recommendation was made against the adoption of the House floor amendment by which young men may enter the 6-months' program after graduation from high school or reach the age of 19, and before they are 20 years of age. The Department estimates that this provision would seriously interfere with long-term volunteers for the Regular Forces, and urges that the age requirement be restored to the original figure—from 17 to 18½ years. Mr. Burgess pointed out that in fiscal 1954, 66 percent of original long-term volunteers for the Regular Forces came from young men under 19 years of age, and that the small group of persons who are more than 18½ years old when they graduate can be taken care of by departmental regulations rather than by a provision of law which works undue hardship on the entire program.

Expressing regret that the National Guard was not included in the bill, Mr. Burgess said that—

It is the firm position of the Department that all Reserve components should be placed on the same basis with respect to minimum standards of initial training for young men who will enter directly into Reserve status under terms of draft deferment.

The Department feels that in spite of the fact that the National Guard Association testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee that it did not wish to be included in H. R. 7000, that there are

various weaknesses in Guard training programs which need to be overcome.

The Department is in favor of a Voluntary Reserve insofar as it is possible to achieve, and will lay primary emphasis on incentives. The existence of enforcement measures, however, is an important adjunct to obtaining compliance. "The National Guard experience shows that where enforcement measures are available, they are effective, though rarely applied." The compulsions relating to participation in Reserve training which are now in the law are two severe, and the Department endorses the 45-day provision in H. R. 7000 which is designed to insure participation. It is a permissive authority which will be used with discretion.

One of the original objectives that was sought in the Reserve legislation was authorization for the States to establish a State militia in peacetime. Such provision is not made by H. R. 7000, but it is still considered as a desirable goal in connection with civil-defense activities.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service

General Hershey testified that it was necessary to build a Reserve force as expeditiously as possible to provide for survival insurance, and that "if the present bill before this committee—it came from the House—is the only thing that we can get, I will take it." General Hershey stated that a total military obligation of 8 years is imperative, "but if we don't get the 8 years we will take less than the 8 years."

He favored the provision of H. R. 7000 which gives to the Reserves the same privilege enjoyed by the National Guard—to enlist men who are deferred from the draft as long as they participate satisfactorily in training. The compulsion of the 6 months' training to be made available to the other Reserves would also benefit the National Guard.

General Hershey testified against the high-school graduation amendment added to the bill by a House floor amendment and advocated a return to the age limit of 17 to 18½ years of age for enlistees. In addition, he thought that scientists and engineers who come under the critical-skills provision of H. R. 7000 and are thus eligible for transfer into the Standby Reserve after their 6 months' training should also come under the same penalties as other men in the program.

The following organizations were represented by witnesses who testified in opposition to the idea of universal military training, and for various other reasons

Americans for Democratic Action
Church of the Brethren
Evangelical and Reformed Youth Fellowship
Friends Committee on National Legislation
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Civic League
National Conference of Methodist Youth
National Council Against Conscription
National Temperance League
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Presbyterian Church U. S. Youth Fellowship
Students for Democratic Action
United Christian Youth Movement
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This section provides that the act may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Act of 1955".

Two prior versions of the House bill cited it as the "National Reserve Plan", but the present House bill has no short title.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952

This section, which consists of eight subsections, makes a series of amendments to the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.

(a) *Increasing the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve*

This subsection increases the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve from 1,500,000 to 2,900,000.

(b) *Involuntary participation by prior-service men in Reserve training activities and programs*

Present law.—The 8-year service liability imposed by the 1951 amendments to the Selective Service Act was based on the premise that the program of universal military training authorized by that enactment would begin the following year, as the act specifically provided, and that trainees from this program would fill the active units of the Reserve components, except for the nucleus of prior-service men serving voluntarily. Men completing active service were given liability for Reserve membership, but it was not contemplated that they would again be mobilized or forced to undertake additional training on an involuntary basis except in time of war or national emergency.

What the House bill does.—The House bill changes existing procedure by requiring that persons who entered the active forces after July 27, 1953, shall upon release from such active service be liable for inactive duty training for 48 assemblies for drill annually (or other equivalent periods of training) and not to exceed 17 days of active duty.

First alternative.—It also provides that where a member "elects" not to participate in the above training program, he shall be offered as an alternative a period of active duty for training of not to exceed 30 days annually.

Second alternative (punitive).—Any member "who fails through refusal, when able to perform his obligation pursuant to the above alternatives" may be ordered involuntarily to active duty for not to exceed 45 days annually.

This provision of the House bill is consistent with a concept that no additional obligation is being imposed upon the prior-service man and that the provision merely "puts teeth" into existing law, and a further concept that it is only through the participation of prior-service men that present Reserve requirements can be met.

What the Senate amendment does.—The Senate amendment proposes that the liability imposed by the House bill shall be effective only to persons inducted or enlisting on and after a date which is 30 days after the enactment of the bill, and that an interim enlistment bonus be provided for men who have completed not less than 18 months of

active service, and who are accepted for enlistment or assignment to combat and combat-support Reserve units (including the National Guard) of the Army and the Marine Corps.

(c) *Continuous screening of Ready Reserve*

As visualized by the bills, the Ready Reserve is to be kept in a high state of readiness for immediate active service. This requirement involves not only a high level of training and organization, but a high level of availability as well. To insure the necessary level of availability the bills provide that the Ready Reserve shall be subjected to a continuous screening process so as to keep the rosters of the Ready Reserve free from persons who for any reason could not answer immediate calls for active duty.

At the time of the Korean recall there was no adequate screening of the reservists who were ordered to active duty. Furthermore, there had been no screening program previously in operation during the years prior to Korea. As a result, there were many mistakes which could have been prevented by a continuous screening program carried on in advance of the recall.

The general objective of the continuous screening program contemplated by the bills is to prevent the significant attrition which results at the critical moment of mobilization from having on unit rosters large numbers of persons who in fact are not available for active service.

The bills contemplate that this screening will be conducted by the military, and list five general policies which will cover the operation of the screening program. It would be anticipated that the military departments would establish criteria based upon the policies outlined in the bills and that the application of these criteria to Ready Reserve rosters would be carried out by the military authorities without waiting for application from the individual reservists. The screening process would not necessarily be a voluntary matter, and some individuals who could not meet the screening criteria, and who might nevertheless desire to continue in the Reserve components for retirement purposes, would be transferred from the Ready Reserve involuntarily. It will be recalled that under other provisions of the bills, transfer from the Ready Reserve is no longer dependent upon a request therefor.

It is provided in the bill that in the conduct of the screening process "recognition" would be given to participation in combat. As used in this context, the word "recognition" connotes a basis for selection out, rather than for retention in, the Ready Reserve.

The screening out of individuals from units of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard would be subject to the consent of the Governor.

Transfer from Standby to Ready Reserve.—New subsection (l) of section 208, added by the Senate amendment, provides for the retransfer to the Ready Reserve of any individual who has been transferred to the Standby Reserve for a particular reason, when that reason has ceased to exist.

(d) *The role of Selective Service System in ordering members of the Standby Reserve to active duty*

Present status of the Standby Reserve.—Under the concept of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 the Reserve components were

divided into categories of vulnerability to active duty rather than into categories of readiness for such active duty. The Ready Reserve was to be called first and the Standby Reserve called only when adequate numbers and units of the proper types were not available from the Ready Reserve.

A further important concept of the Armed Forces Reserve Act was that there will be in the Standby Reserve many units and individuals undertaking the same amounts of inactive-duty training and active duty for training as is the case in the Ready Reserve, and that units and individuals of the Standby Reserve would be as fully organized and as well trained as the units and individuals of the Ready Reserve. As has previously been stated, the difference between the categories was not the level of training, organization, pay status, or participation in training activities, but their relative liability to active duty with the Armed Forces in case of need.

In time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, units and members of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty by the military departments, in the same manner as members of the Ready Reserve.

What the bill does.—This subsection amends the Armed Forces Reserve Act to provide that members of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only after a determination of their availability has been made by the Director of Selective Service.

Future status of the Standby Reserve.—Although the new provision furnishes a method of balancing needed military and civilian skills, it would appear impossible in the future to maintain in the Standby Reserve organized units and fixed training programs. In effect, the Standby Reserve would tend to become mainly a pool of individuals on an inactive status, with no training liability except in time of war or national emergency.

(e) *Liability of Ready Reserve during national emergency proclaimed by the President*

Subsection 233 (b) (1) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 authorizes the ordering to active duty of members of the Ready Reserve in time of national emergency proclaimed by the President, subject to the limitation that only such numbers could be ordered to active duty under these circumstances as were specifically authorized by the Congress. This subsection continues this authority, but with the significant change that the President may recall up to 1 million Ready reservists without specific approval of Congress.

(f) *Ministers and ministerial students*

This subsection provides that a reservist who becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall at his request be entitled to a discharge if already on active duty or serving in the Reserve. A reservist who is a student preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school shall not be required to serve on active duty, active training and service, active duty for training or inactive duty training while in such status. These two provisos complement section 6 (g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, which provides that regular or duly ordained ministers of religion and students preparing for the ministry shall be exempt from training and service but not from registration.

(g) Annual report from the Secretary of Defense

This subsection provides that the Secretary of Defense shall cause records to be maintained in the military departments showing the numbers of persons participating in active duty for training and in inactive duty training in a drill-pay status and shall report to the President and to the Congress annually on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve Forces.

This section is not intended to duplicate the report called for in section 257 (c) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act, which provides as follows:

"The semiannual report of the Secretary of Defense as required by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, shall contain a chapter which shall be a report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board on the status of the reserve programs of the Department of Defense."

(h) Special enlistment programs

This subsection of the bill establishes three special enlistment programs directly in the Reserve units of the Reserve components, each program being contingent upon the performance of a specified period of active duty for service or active duty for training. The programs are explained in detail below.

New section 261. Direct Reserve enlistment, with requirement to serve on active duty for a period of 2 years

This provision requires that any person enlisting in the Reserve components (except the National Guard and the Air National Guard) for a period of 8 years must accept active duty for a period of 2 years, and upon the performance of such active duty may reduce his Ready Reserve service to a period which, when added to the time spent on active duty, shall total 5 years.

Section 208 (f) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 already provides that persons may be transferred from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve after having served on active duty in the Armed Forces and in an accredited training program of the Ready Reserve for a total of Active-plus-Reserve service of not less than 5 years, or any lesser period authorized by the appropriate Secretaries.

The following tabulation summarizes the years of Ready Reserve training which will entitle an individual to transfer to the Standby Reserve, for the various periods of active service.

Years of active service	Years of Ready Reserve participation	Standby Reserve obligation	Total
5 or more.....	None.....	3 or less.....	8.
4.....	1.....	3.....	8.
3.....	2.....	3.....	8.
2.....	3.....	3.....	8.
6-month trainees.....	7½.....	0.....	8.
0.....	Until age 28.....	0.....	9½ to 11.

New section 262. Authorizing direct enlistments in the Reserve components (other than the National Guard and Air National Guard) with requirement for an initial 3- to 6-month period of active duty for training

Existing law.—Under section 6 (e) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, persons who have not attained age 18½

may be accepted for enlistment in units of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard. Persons accepted for such enlistment are thereafter deferred from induction as long as they serve satisfactorily or until they attain age 28.

Provisions of the Senate amendment.—The Senate amendment authorizes 8-year enlistments in the Reserve components (other than the guard) within quotas specifically provided for in annual appropriations made by the Congress subject to the individual agreeing to perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months nor more than 6 months.

After completion of the period of initial training the individual is required satisfactorily to perform the training requirements imposed upon the Ready Reserve by other provisions of this bill.

Critical skills; deferment as reservists.—This paragraph of the bill also specifies that persons having critical skills and who are engaged in critical defense-supporting industries may enlist in the Reserve components and after performing the required 6 months of active-duty training serve out the remainder of the 8-year period of military obligation in a Reserve status.

Special provisions relating to those in the 3- to 6-month program.—This subsection also contains three numbered clauses which specify certain miscellaneous provisions which are applicable only to the trainees. They are discussed below.

Clause (1)—Pay of trainees.—This clause provides that while undergoing the 6 months' active duty for training persons shall be paid at the rate of \$50 per month for the initial 6-month period, and for any period of hospitalization incident thereto.

Clause (2)—Disability retirement for trainees.—This clause provides that with respect to the provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, relating to retirement pay, separation and severance pay for disability, persons undergoing the 6-month active duty for training shall be deemed to be serving in enlisted pay grade E-1 with under 4 months of service (the lowest enlisted pay grade).

Clause (3)—Disability and death benefits for trainees.—This clause provides that persons undergoing the active duty for training shall receive the benefits provided in Public Law 108 of the 81st Congress for sickness, injury, or death. Such persons shall be denied the conversion rights provided by section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940. The automatic indemnity coverage authorized by the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 is limited to 30 days after separation or release from the initial 6 months of active duty for training.

Benefits which do not accrue.—Inasmuch as persons enlisted in the Reserve and undergoing the period of active-duty training are not specifically authorized to receive the benefits indicated below, they would be excluded from such benefits:

Benefits of title V (mustering-out payment) of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, or any other benefits under any laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, except the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, with respect to his initial 6 months of active duty for training.

Quarters allowances.

Benefits of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950.

Incentive pay.

Veterans' preference.

■ *Role of National Security Training Commission.*—The National Security Training Commission is designated to act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and the President with respect to the welfare of persons participating in the active duty for training authorized in this subsection.

As a practical matter, the size of the annual quotas would seem to have an important bearing on the manner in which the training program is conducted. If at the 100,000 minimum, such trainees might be integrated with new recruits training for the active forces, whereas if it is near the 250,000 ceiling it might become necessary to operate separate installations.

(f) *Reemployment rights for trainees*

Present law.—The 1951 amendments to the Selective Service Act of 1948 provide reemployment rights for enlistees, inductees, and reservists who are on active duty, and leave-of-absence rights for persons on training duty, such as the usual two-weeks summer encampment. There is no provision, however, for appropriate reemployment rights to be granted to persons enrolled in training programs contemplated by the amendments under consideration in this bill.

What the bill does.—This subsection of the bill therefore adds to section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act authority whereby persons performing active duty for training for the period authorized in the bill would receive substantially the same reemployment rights as persons on active duty, except that they would be required to apply for reinstatement within 60 days from date of their release from training or date of release from hospitalization immediately following discharge, such period of hospitalization not to exceed 6 months, and, upon reinstatement by his employer, the trainees would be protected against discharge without cause for a period of only 6 months.

These provisions of the bill fit the trainee into the general pattern of reemployment rights guaranteed prior-service men and insure that such rights shall be commensurate with their period of duty. As an example, the bill provides that the trainees shall apply for reinstatement within 60 days from date of release from training; the comparable period for inductees and reservists on active duty is 90 days. Similarly, the 6-month trainee receives protection against discharge for a period of 6 months after he returns to his civilian position; the comparable period for inductees and reservists on active duty is 1 year.

As to the necessity of providing reemployment protection to individuals in the age group to be participating in the 6-month program, census figures show that in October 1954, 37.6 percent of the 16- and 17-year age group, 60 percent of the 18- and 19-year age group, and 76.7 percent of the 20- to 24-year age group had some kind of employment. It is noted that this will not be the only age group affected by the reemployment provisions. The group most affected will probably be the "critical skills" group engaged in defense-supporting industries and research.

The National Guard and the Air National Guard are not included in the provisions of this paragraph of the bill.

New section 263. Enlistment bonus for reservists

This section provides a 2-year program for an enlistment bonus payable to certain prior-service men who are enlisted in certain Reserve units.

In such enlistment or assignment to a Reserve unit the individual would agree to serve satisfactorily in the unit, and to attend drills and active-duty training periods. In the event the individual fails satisfactorily to participate, as determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, such individual may be ordered to active duty for training for periods of 45 days annually during the unexpired term of his enlistment.

Individuals who have completed not less than 18 months of active service and who are currently serving voluntarily in Reserve units of the types herein under discussion could be discharged for the convenience of the Government under this program in the event they were willing to make the necessary agreement to serve, and provided they were qualified and acceptable under applicable screening criteria.

The period of enlistment would be 3 years.

The number of persons involved in this program would be controlled by annual appropriations.

The program would operate pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Such regulations would insure that men would not be accepted for enlistment if they occupied critical positions in defense supported industries or were possessed of skills which would cause them to be screened out of the Reserve as being unusable in times of mobilization.

Summary of detailed provisions of Senate amendment

Only those persons who have honorably completed at least 18 months of active service are eligible for the program.

To be accepted into the program the individual must agree satisfactorily to participate in the training requirements and in the event he fails to participate satisfactorily, as determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, he shall be liable for active duty for training for periods of 45 days annually during the unexpired term of his enlistment.

Enlistees will be carefully screened to insure that persons who have critical skills or occupations which would render their discharge necessary in time of actual mobilization are not enlisted or reenlisted.

Only combat and combat-support units (as determined by the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy) of the Reserve components of the Army and the Marine Corps would be included in the program.

Upon enlistment or assignment a bonus would be paid to the individual, if qualified and acceptable under applicable screening criteria.

The program would be limited to the numbers specifically provided for in annual appropriations.

The program is in addition to other enlistment and appointment programs currently in operation.

Persons currently serving enlistments in the Reserve could be discharged for the convenience of the Government and, if acceptable, enlisted under this program.

The program terminates July 1, 1957.

SECTION 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

- (a) *Authorizing direct enlistments in the Reserve components (other than the National Guard and Air National Guard) without specific requirement for either 2 years of active service or an initial period of 3-6 months of active duty for training*

Existing law.—Under section 6 (c) (2) (A) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act persons who have not attained age 18½ may be accepted for enlistment in units of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard. Persons accepted for such enlistment are thereafter deferred from induction as long as they serve satisfactorily or until they attain age 28. Considerably more than a half million persons have availed themselves of this program since its origin in 1948.

What the Senate amendment does.—The Senate amendment extends to the other Reserve components an enlistment program which is identical to that provided in existing law for the guard. The President, rather than the governors of the several States, makes the determination that the program is necessary. There is no cutoff date, and quotas are restricted to the numbers for which specific appropriation is made annually by the Congress.

Under clause (C) an individual is not obligated to perform any initial period of active duty for training such as that required of an individual who enlists in the Ready Reserve of a Reserve component under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended by the Senate amendment. Clause (D) provides authority under which an individual enlisted under clause (C) may voluntarily elect to perform the initial period of active duty for training required by section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as so amended, and thereby shorten his period of obligatory Reserve service.

This section also provides that persons enlisted in the National Guard under the provisions of section 6 (c) (2) (A) may reduce their period of liability for induction from age 28 to a period of 8 years by satisfactorily participating in a period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months.

- (E) *Providing priority in induction for persons who fail satisfactorily to carry out Reserve training to which obligated under this section*

This clause provides that where an individual has accepted enlistment under the provisions of this subsection and because of failure satisfactorily to participate in the required training has been discharged from such enlistment, he will be given priority over all others by his local board in meeting quotas for induction into the Armed Forces.

- (b) *Graduates of Reserve Officers Training Corps and other officer training programs*

Background.—Section 6 (d) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act provides that as a general proposition all persons participating in programs for the training of Reserve officers shall be deferred from induction provided they agree to accept a commission if tendered; to serve on active duty for a period of not less than 2 years after receipt of such commission; and to remain in the Reserve until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of such commission.

ROTC programs are long-term.—The annual output of the Army and Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps is geared to long-range mobilization requirements rather than to the immediate requirements of the active forces. This creates the potential problem of having more graduates available than the active forces can absorb during periods when there are no hostilities. This problem did not manifest itself during the period of the buildup of the active forces incident to the Korean hostilities, because the Army and Air Force needed and could absorb the entire output of the Reserve officers training program.

But upon the cessation of Korean hostilities the problem again arose, as the output of the Reserve Officers Training Corps program again exceeded the immediate needs of the active forces. As a consequence, some new graduates of the Air Force officer training program were not given their commissions outright but were first placed on duty in an enlisted status for the 24-month period of service required of inductees. There was widespread public criticism of this procedure.

What the bill does about it.—The bill amends section 6 (d) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to make it mandatory that upon graduation all qualified graduates of the courses be appointed as commissioned officers in the Reserve.

In addition, the bill requires that if the number of these newly appointed officers exceeds the existing requirements of the active forces, such officers shall be ordered to active duty for training for a period of 6 months instead of for extended active duty for service for a period of the 2 years required in their signed ROTC agreement referred to in clause (B) of section 6 (d) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended by the 1951 amendments to the Selective Service Act of 1948.

Upon completion of such 6-month period of active duty for training these officers shall be released from such active duty for training and thereafter shall be required satisfactorily to serve in the component in which appointed until the eighth anniversary of the commencement of such 6-month period of active duty for training. The bill requires the Secretary of Defense to develop the standards and to publish the regulations necessary to insure compliance with this requirement of satisfactory Reserve service and specify that failure to meet such standards will result in revoking the individual's Reserve commission.

The bill makes no provision whereby these officers may shorten their 7½-year Ready Reserve obligation by participating in Reserve training programs.

BUDGET DATA—DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

As has been previously indicated in this report, the President's National Reserve Plan was strongly recommended by the administration. The bill in its present form does not contain all of the provisions which were included in the original departmental recommendations, but provides in substantial measure additional authority needed for the strengthening of the Reserve components.

The estimated cost of the legislation in fiscal year 1959 as compared with fiscal year 1955 is shown below.

The following has been prepared to show the 4 areas where the estimated costs for training the reserves will increase from \$710 million

appropriated in fiscal year 1955 to an estimated obligation in fiscal year 1959 of \$1,928 million.

(a) The number of reservists in a drill-pay status, that is, those attending periodic drills plus 2 weeks training annually, increases from an estimated 838,000 on June 30, 1955, to 1,716,000 on June 30, 1959. On a per capita cost basis this will require about \$871 million over that appropriated in fiscal year 1955 for such training.

Estimated number of reservists in drill-pay, in thousands

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total
End fiscal year 1955.....	554	149	35	100	838
End fiscal year 1959.....	1,158	205	81	272	1,716

(b) The number of reservists who are expected to attend 15 to 30 days annual training only, increases from 20,750 during fiscal year 1955 to 340,000 during fiscal year 1959. On a per capita cost basis this will require \$98 million over that appropriated in fiscal year 1955 for such training.

Estimated number of reservists annual training only, in thousands

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total
Fiscal year 1955.....		13	5	3	21
Fiscal year 1959.....	89	54	164	33	340

(c) There are no reservists in a 6-month training program in fiscal year 1955. The estimated costs for training 100,000 in such a program in fiscal year 1959 is \$177 million.

(d) The increase in costs due to the increase in pay for reservists authorized by the Career Incentive Act of 1955 can be absorbed within funds available for fiscal year 1955. The estimated increase in cost in fiscal year 1959 due to the Career Incentive Act is \$72 million.

SUMMARY

The effects of the above increases over that appropriated in fiscal year 1955 are tabulated below:

(a) Increase in pay drill.....	\$871,000,000
(b) Increase in annual training.....	98,000,000
(c) 6-month training program.....	177,000,000
(d) Career Incentive Act.....	72,000,000
Total.....	1,218,000,000
Appropriated in fiscal year 1955.....	710,000,000
Estimated cost in fiscal year 1959.....	1,928,000,000

The following table shows the projected Ready Reserve by training status.

[In thousands]

Service	June 30—			
	1956	1957	1958	1959
Department of Defense, total	1,563	1,936	2,218	2,563
Pay drill.....	1,030	1,239	1,445	1,716
Annual only	57	291	316	340
No drill.....	476	406	457	507
Army, total	929	1,089	1,250	1,482
Pay drill.....	665	805	946	1,158
Annual only	29	49	69	89
No drill.....	235	235	235	235
Navy, total	313	380	452	531
Pay drill.....	171	181	194	205
Annual only	20	28	36	54
No drill.....	122	171	222	272
Marine Corps, total.....	174	210	243	245
Pay drill.....	51	60	70	81
Annual only	4	150	173	164
No drill.....	119			
Air Force, total	147	257	273	305
Pay drill.....	143	193	235	272
Annual only	4	64	38	33
No drill.....				

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, there is printed herewith in roman type existing law in which no change is proposed; existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, and new matter is printed in italics:

ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952

SEC. 205. (a) The Ready Reserve consists of those units or members of the reserve components, or both, who are liable for active duty either in time of war, in time of national emergency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law.

(b) The authorized aggregate personnel strength of the Ready Reserve shall not exceed a total of [one million five hundred thousand] *two million nine hundred thousand*.

SEC. 208. (a) Each person required to serve in a reserve component pursuant to law, shall, upon becoming a member of a reserve component, be placed in the Ready Reserve of his Armed Force for the remainder of his required term of service unless eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve under subsection (f) of this section.

(b) Any member of the reserve components in an active status on the effective date of this Act may be placed in the Ready Reserve.

(c) All units and members of the National Guard of the United States and Air National Guard of the United States shall be in the Ready Reserve of the Army and the Air Force, respectively.

(d) All members of the reserve components assigned to units organized for the purpose of serving as such, which are designated as units in the Ready Reserve, shall be in the Ready Reserve.

(e) Subject to such regulations as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, any member of the reserve components may, at any time upon his request, be placed in the Ready Reserve if qualified.

(f) *Except as specifically provided by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in any armed force of the United*

States under any provision of law after the date which is thirty days after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 who becomes a member of the Ready Reserve, by reason of any provision of law other than section 208 (c) of this Act, shall be required, while a member of the Ready Reserve, to (1) participate in not less than forty-eight scheduled drills or training periods and to perform not more than seventeen days of active duty for training, during each year, or (2) perform annually not more than thirty days of active duty for training. Any such member of the Ready Reserve (except any member enlisted therein under section 6 (c) (2) (C) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act) who in any year fails to perform such training duty satisfactorily, as determined by the appropriate Secretary pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than forty-five days. If such failure occurs during the final year of any period of obligatory membership in the Ready Reserve, such membership shall be extended for such time, not exceeding six months, as may be required for the performance by such member of such additional active duty for training.

[(f)] (g) Except in time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, any member of the reserve components who is not serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States shall, upon his request, be transferred to the Standby Reserve for the remainder of his term of service—

(1) if he has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than a total of five years;

(2) if, having served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for a total of less than five years, he has satisfactorily participated, as determined by the appropriate Secretary, in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve for a period which when added to his period of active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States totals not less than five years or such lesser period of time as the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) may prescribe in the case of satisfactory participation in such accredited training programs as the appropriate Secretary may designate;

(3) if he has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, and, in addition thereto, has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months subsequent to June 25, 1950; or

(4) if he has served as a member of one or more reserve components subsequent to September 2, 1945, for not less than eight years.

[(g)] (h) No member of the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States shall be transferred to the Standby Reserve without the consent of the governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

[(h)] (i) Subsection (f) of this section shall not apply to any member of the reserve components in the Ready Reserve while serving under an agreement to remain therein for a stated period.

[(i)] (j) Subject to subsection (g) of this section, any member of the reserve components in the Ready Reserve may be transferred into the Standby Reserve, or into the Retired Reserve if qualified and if he makes application therefor, in accordance with such regulations as the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) may prescribe.

(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President, each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

(1) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

(2) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

(3) members of the Reserve forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

(4) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

(5) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve.

(l) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast Guard), any member of the Standby Reserve who has not completed his obligated period of military service in the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Ready Reserve whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists.

SEC. 233. (a) In time of war or national emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, of any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to active duty for the duration of the war or national emergency and for six months thereafter, but members on an inactive status list or in a retired status shall not be ordered to active duty without their consent unless the appropriate Secretary (with the approval of the Secretary of Defense in the case of a Secretary of a Military Department) determines that adequate numbers of qualified members of the reserve components in an active status or in the inactive National Guard in the required category are not readily available. No member of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty under this subsection until the Director of Selective Service has determined that such member is available for active duty.

(b) (1) In time of national emergency hereafter proclaimed by the President or when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the members thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the purpose of serving as such, in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component may, by competent authority, be ordered to and required to perform active duty involuntarily for a period not to exceed twenty-four consecutive months: [Provided, That Congress shall determine the number of members of the reserve components necessary for the national security to be ordered to active duty, pursuant to this subsection prior to the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection.] Provided, That not more than one million members of the Ready Reserve of all reserve components may be required to perform active duty involuntarily at any time unless the Congress shall have authorized the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection with respect to a larger number.

* * * * *

(h) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe any person who, while a member of a reserve component, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall be entitled upon his request to a discharge from the reserve component of which he is a member. No member of any reserve component shall be required to serve on active duty, or to participate in active training and service, active duty for training, or inactive duty training, while preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 7 OF PART II

SEC. 260. (a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, each military department of the Department of Defense shall cause to be prepared and maintained an accurate record of the number of members of each class of each reserve component who during each fiscal year have satisfactorily participated in (1) active duty for training, and (2) inactive duty training with pay.

(b) In January of each year the Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the President and to the Congress a report which shall contain an account of the status of training of each reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the progress made in the strengthening of the reserve components, during the preceding fiscal year.

CHAPTER 8—SPECIAL ENLISTMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 261. (a) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, any person who is qualified for enlistment for active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard, and who has not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, may be enlisted in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, respectively, pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(b) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment to perform—

(1) active duty for a period of two years;

(2) satisfactory service as a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to service rendered under paragraph (1), will total five years; and

(3) the remainder of such period of enlistment as a member of the Standby Reserve.

SEC. 262. (a) Until August 1, 1959, whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve pursuant to the provisions of this section under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments under this section may be accepted only within quotas prescribed by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and specifically provided for in annual appropriations made by the Congress. No enlistment shall be accepted under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component if such enlistment would cause the strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready Reserve.

(b) Enlistments under this section may be accepted from persons who—

- (1) are qualified for induction;
- (2) have not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act; and
- (3) have not attained the age of twenty years.

In addition, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the enlistment under this section, without regard to the provisions of paragraph (3), of persons who fulfill the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) and who have critical skills and are engaged in civilian occupations in any critical defense-supporting industry or in any research activity affecting national defense.

(c) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment (1) to perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than three months or more than six months, and (2) thereafter to perform satisfactorily all annual training duty prescribed by section 208 (f) of this Act, except that persons specially enlisted because of their having possession of critical skills may be relieved of any obligation to perform the annual training duty prescribed by section 208 (f), and upon the completion of eight years of such satisfactory service pursuant to such enlistment be exempt from further liability for induction for training and service under such Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this subsection. Each such person shall be deferred from training and service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily, as determined by regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person performing an initial period of active duty for training under this section shall—

- (1) during such period, and during any period of hospitalization incident to the performance of such duty, receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month;
- (2) be deemed to be serving in pay grade E-1 (under four months) for the purpose of determining his eligibility to receive allowances for subsistence or for travel and transportation, or to receive any benefit under title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended; and
- (3) be deemed to be a member of a reserve component called or ordered into active service for extended service in excess of thirty days for the purpose of determining eligibility for any benefit made available to members of reserve components by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active-duty training for periods of less than thirty days or while engaged in active-duty training", approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201), except that (A) no such person shall be entitled to any benefit under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and (B) the indemnity accorded to such person under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall terminate thirty days after the release of such person from such initial period of active-duty training.

Except as specifically provided by this subsection, no person shall become entitled, by reason of his performance of an initial period of active duty for training under this section, to any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law for persons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces.

(e) The National Security Training Commission shall advise the President and the Secretary of Defense, and shall report annually to the Congress, with respect to the welfare of persons performing initial periods of active duty for training under this section, but shall have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons during such periods.

(f) Any person who completes satisfactorily the initial period of active duty for training required of him under any enlistment pursuant to this section shall be entitled,

upon application for reemployment within sixty days after (A) his release from such required initial period of active duty for training after satisfactory completion thereof, or (B) his discharge from hospitalization incident to such duty continuing after such release for a period of not more than six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act for individuals inducted under the provisions of such Act, except that (1) any person so restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be discharged from such position without cause within six months after such restoration, and (2) no reemployment rights granted by this subsection shall entitle any person to retention, preference, or displacement rights over a veteran with a superior claim under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

SEC. 263. (a) Within quotas prescribed by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and specifically provided for in annual appropriations made by the Congress, each person who has been honorably released from active duty of not less than eighteen months' duration in the Armed Forces of the United States, and who, before July 1, 1957, is accepted in conformity with regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary for assignment or enlistment under this section as an enlisted member of an organized combat unit of the Ready Reserve of the Army or Marine Corps for a period of three years, shall be entitled to receive a bonus in an amount equal to the monthly basic pay to which such person would be entitled for two months' service on active duty in the grade in which he is so assigned or enlisted.

(b) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, any individual who on the date of enactment of this section is serving under an enlistment entered into under any other provision of law in an active unit of the Ready Reserve which is designated under this section as an organized combat unit, may be discharged therefrom for the convenience of the Government for the purpose of reenlistment in such unit under the provisions of this section.

(c) No assignment or enlistment may be accepted under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component if such assignment or enlistment would cause the strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready Reserve. No member of the National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States may be assigned, enlisted, discharged, or ordered to active duty for training under this section without the consent of the governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

(d) Any enlisted member of any such organized combat unit who, during any year of any period of assignment or enlistment for which he has received a bonus under this section, fails to perform satisfactorily all training duties prescribed for members of such unit, and whose failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than forty-five days. If such failure occurs during the third year of any such period of assignment or enlistment, such assignment or enlistment shall be extended for such time, not exceeding six months, as may be required for the performance of such additional active duty for training by such member.

(e) As used in this section, the term "organized combat unit" means a unit so designated by the appropriate Secretary whose members are trained for combat or combat-support service and are required to perform satisfactorily annual training duty equal to that prescribed under section 208 (f) of this Act.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT, AS AMENDED

(Public Law 118, 84th Congress)

* * * * *

SEC. 6 (c) (2) (A) In any case in which the Governor of any State determines and issues a proclamation to the effect that the authorized strength of any organized unit of the National Guard of his State cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of persons referred to in subsection 6 (b) (2) or persons who are not liable for training and service under this title, any person who prior to attaining the age of eighteen years and six months, prior to the determination by the Secretary of Defense that adequate trained personnel are available to the National Guard to enable it to maintain its strength authorized by current appropriations, and prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction, enlists or accepts appointment in any such organized unit shall be deferred from training and service under this title so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of such organized unit. No person who has or may be deferred under the

provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of the provisions of subsection (h) hereof after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth. No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the National Guard, and who during such service has performed active duty for training with an Armed Force for three consecutive months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

(B) Except as provided in subsection (b), paragraph (1) of this subsection, [or clause (A)] or clause (A), or clause (C), or clause (D) of this paragraph, no person who shall become a member of a reserve component after the effective date of this title shall thereby be exempt from registration or training and service by induction under the provisions of this title.

(C) Whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments authorized by this clause may be accepted only (i) within quotas prescribed by the Secretary of the military department concerned and specifically provided for in annual appropriations made by the Congress, and (ii) from persons who have not been ordered to report for induction under this Act and who have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months. Any person so enlisted shall be deferred from training and service under this Act so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of such Ready Reserve. No person deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of subsection (h) of this title after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth.

(D) Within the quotas prescribed pursuant to section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, each person deferred pursuant to the provisions of clause (C) hereof may volunteer to perform a period of active duty for training as provided by and subject to the provisions of such section. No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve, and who during such service has performed active duty for training for a period of not less than three months or more than six months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this clause.

(E) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted or appointed in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component of the Armed Forces pursuant to authority conferred by this subsection or under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who fails to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Ready Reserve may be selected for training and service and inducted into the armed force of which such reserve component is a part, prior to the selection and induction of other persons liable therefor.

6. (d) OFFICERS' TRAINING; DEFERMENT OF STUDENTS AUTHORIZED.—(1) Within such numbers as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, any person who (A) has been or may hereafter be selected for enrollment or continuance in the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the naval and Marine Corps officer candidate training program established by the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1057), as amended, or the Reserve officers' candidate program of the Navy, or the platoon leaders' class of the Marine Corps, or the officer procurement programs of the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Reserve, or appointed an ensign, United States Naval Reserve, while undergoing professional training; (B) agrees in writing to accept a commission, if tendered, and to serve, subject to order of the Secretary of the military department having jurisdiction over him (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), not less than two years on active duty after receipt of a commission; and (C) agrees to remain a member of a regular or reserve component until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under subsection (d) of section 4 of this title, shall be deferred from induction under this title until after completion or termination of the course of instruction and so long as he continues in a regular or reserve status

upon being commissioned, but shall not be exempt from registration. Such persons, except those persons who have previously completed an initial period of military training or an equivalent period of active military training and service, shall be required while enrolled in such programs to complete a period of training equal (as determined under regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) in duration and type of training to an initial period of military training. There shall be added to the obligated active commissioned service of any person who has agreed to perform such obligatory service in return for financial assistance while attending a civilian college under any such training program a period of not to exceed one year. *Upon the successful completion by any person of the required course of instruction under any program listed in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be tendered a commission in the appropriate reserve component of the Armed Forces if he is otherwise qualified for such appointment. If, at the time of such appointment, the armed force in which such person is commissioned does not require his service on active duty in fulfillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for a period of six months. Upon completion of such period of active duty for training, such person shall be returned to inactive duty and shall be assigned to an appropriate reserve unit until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission pursuant to the provisions of this section. So long as such person performs satisfactory service in such unit, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, he shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, his commission may be revoked by the Secretary of the military department concerned."*



Calendar No. 848

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7000

[Report No. 840]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 5, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

JULY 13, 1955

Reported by Mr. RUSSELL, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for
other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62
4 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as follows:

5 ~~(1)~~ Section 4 ~~(d)~~ ~~(3)~~ is amended by striking out the
6 words "eight years" and substituting in lieu thereof the
7 words "six years".

8 ~~(2)~~ Section 4 ~~(d)~~ ~~(3)~~ is further amended by adding
9 at the end thereof the following: "*Provided, however, That*
10 any person who, while otherwise subject to the provisions
11 of this Act, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of

1 religion shall, at his request, be entitled to a discharge in
 2 accordance with regulations adopted by the Secretary of
 3 Defense: *Provided further*, That a student preparing for the
 4 ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school shall
 5 not be required to serve on active duty, active training and
 6 service, active duty for training or inactive duty training
 7 while in such status: *Provided further*, That subject to regu-
 8 lations prescribed by the Secretary concerned any person
 9 enlisting in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the
 10 Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast
 11 Guard Reserve for a period of six years, which enlistments
 12 are hereby authorized, must agree to accept active duty for a
 13 period of two years. Following completion of such duty,
 14 he shall be a member of the Ready Reserve for a period
 15 which, when added to the time spent on active duty, shall
 16 total five years, providing he participates satisfactorily.”.

17 ~~(3)~~ Subsection 6 (c) is amended by changing the des-
 18 ignation of present clause ~~(B)~~ paragraph ~~(2)~~ to clause
 19 ~~(C)~~, and inserting new clause ~~(B)~~ as follows:

20 “Until July 1, 1959, whenever the President finds that
 21 the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army
 22 Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force
 23 Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at
 24 the strengths deemed sufficient by him, he may authorize,
 25 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Seere-

1 tary of Defense, which regulations shall not require more
2 than six months active duty for training, that volunteers be
3 accepted, within quotas to be established by him (the quotas
4 not to exceed a total of two hundred and fifty thousand
5 persons annually for such reserve components) and thereafter
6 any person who has satisfactorily completed high school or
7 has reached the age of 19 years and who is under the age of
8 20 years may, prior to the issuance of orders for him to
9 report for induction, volunteer in the Army Reserve, Naval
10 Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve or Coast
11 Guard Reserve, or units thereof, and such persons shall be
12 deferred from training and service under the provisions of
13 the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as
14 amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a
15 member of such reserve component in accordance with sec-
16 tion 2 of this Act. Any person deferred under the provisions
17 of this section shall remain liable for induction until attaining
18 the twenty-eighth anniversary of his birth if he ceases to
19 satisfactorily participate in such reserve components."

20 (4) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at the
21 end thereof the following: "Upon graduation persons who
22 successfully complete the Army ROTC, Naval ROTC, or Air
23 Force ROTC course or the Marine Corps platoon leaders'
24 class and are qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve of
25 the appropriate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess

1 of the active forces requirements existing at that time, shall
2 be ordered to active duty for training for a period of six
3 months with the service in which commissioned. Upon the
4 completion of such active duty for training such person shall
5 be returned to inactive duty and assigned to an appropriate
6 reserve unit for the remainder of the military obligation.
7 The Secretary of Defense shall develop standards and regu-
8 lations to require satisfactory participation by such a person.
9 Failure to meet these standards may result in his commission
10 in the reserve being revoked."

11 (5) Add new subsection 6 (p) as follows:

12 "Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no
13 person who is honorably discharged upon the completion
14 of eight years of satisfactory service pursuant to enlistment
15 or appointment under the authority of subsection (e), para-
16 graph (2), clause (B) of this section, which satisfactory
17 service includes six consecutive months of active duty for
18 training performed pursuant to regulations prescribed by
19 the Secretary of Defense, shall be liable for induction for
20 training and service under this Act, except after a declara-
21 tion of war or national emergency made by the Congress
22 subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection. For
23 the purposes of this Act the words 'active duty for training'
24 mean full-time duty in the active military service of the
25 United States for training purposes. The National Secu-

1 rity Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity
2 to the Secretary of Defense and the President as Com-
3 mander-in-chief, with respect to the welfare of persons while
4 serving on active duty for training for six months under
5 this subsection. The National Security Training Commis-
6 sion shall report with respect to the welfare of such per-
7 sons annually to the Congress. The advice and reports ren-
8 dered by the National Security Training Commission pur-
9 suant to this section shall be with reference to the welfare
10 of the persons involved and not with respect to the mili-
11 tary training required. The President is authorized, under
12 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide
13 for the selection of persons with critical skills engaged in
14 critical defense supporting industries and research who may
15 be allowed, notwithstanding their age at the time they
16 are ordered to report for induction, to fulfill their military
17 obligation by serving on active duty for training and in a
18 reserve component for a total of eight years under the
19 terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other pro-
20 vision of law, a person while undergoing six months' active
21 duty for training provided for in this subsection shall—

22 “(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a
23 month, as well as for any period of hospitalization inci-
24 dent thereto;

1 ~~“(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and~~
 2 ~~transportation allowances and title IV of the Career~~
 3 ~~Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, be treated as~~
 4 ~~if he were serving in pay grade E-4 (under four~~
 5 ~~months); and~~

6 ~~“(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for~~
 7 ~~reservists by Public Law 408, Eighty-first Congress,~~
 8 ~~approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the pur-~~
 9 ~~poses of which the term ‘active duty for training’ shall~~
 10 ~~be considered to be ‘extended naval or military service’),~~
 11 ~~except that he shall not be entitled to the benefits of sec-~~
 12 ~~tion 624 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of~~
 13 ~~1940, as amended, and the automatic indemnity cov-~~
 14 ~~erage under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951,~~
 15 ~~as amended, shall be limited to thirty days after sepa-~~
 16 ~~ration or release from the initial six months of active~~
 17 ~~duty training.”~~

18 ~~(6) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following~~
 19 ~~new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as~~
 20 ~~follows:~~

21 ~~“Any person who performs six months of active duty~~
 22 ~~for training pursuant to, and as defined in subsection 6 (p)~~
 23 ~~of this Act shall be entitled, upon application for reemploy-~~
 24 ~~ment within sixty days after (a) release following satisfae-~~
 25 ~~tory completion of required training or (b) from hospitali-~~

1 zation continuing after discharge for a period of not more than
 2 six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided
 3 by this section in the case of persons enlisted under the provi-
 4 sions of this title, except that any person so restored to a
 5 position in accordance with the provisions of this title shall
 6 not be discharged from such position without cause, within
 7 six months after such restoration."

8 SEC 2. Section 208 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act
 9 of 1952 (Public Law 476, Eighty-second Congress) as
 10 amended, is further amended as follows:

11 ~~(1)~~ Redesignating subsections ~~(g)~~, ~~(h)~~, and ~~(i)~~ as
 12 ~~(h)~~, ~~(i)~~, and ~~(j)~~, and adding a new subsection ~~(g)~~ as
 13 follows:

14 "~~(g)~~ Unless otherwise provided by law, each person
 15 inducted, enlisted, or appointed in the Active Forces after
 16 July 27, 1953, shall upon his release from active service
 17 become a member of the Ready Reserve. Thereafter such
 18 person may be required to perform active duty for training
 19 or inactive duty training in the following manner:

20 "~~(1)~~ An annual minimum of forty-eight assemblies
 21 for drill; or

22 "~~(2)~~ When authorized by the appropriate Secretary
 23 concerned, other equivalent periods of training;
 24 and in addition to either ~~(1)~~ or ~~(2)~~ above, an annual period
 25 of active duty for training of not to exceed seventeen days."

1 Whenever a member of the Ready Reserve of the re-
2 serve components of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve,
3 the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the
4 Coast Guard Reserve elects not to participate in any of the
5 foregoing procedures, such member shall be offered the
6 alternative of active duty for training of not to exceed thirty
7 days annually. Any member of the Ready Reserve of the
8 reserve component of the Army Reserve, the Naval Re-
9 serve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve,
10 and the Coast Guard Reserve who fails through refusal,
11 when able to perform his obligation pursuant to the above
12 alternatives, may by competent authority be ordered to and
13 required to perform active duty for training, without his
14 consent, for not to exceed forty-five days annually. Notwith-
15 standing any other provision of law, a person who served
16 on active duty in the Armed Forces prior to July 27, 1953,
17 will not be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter
18 agree, to participate in active duty for training or in in-
19 active duty training in the Ready Reserve.

20 ~~(2)~~ Section 208 ~~(f)~~ is amended by striking out the
21 words "upon his request".

22 ~~(3)~~ Subsection ~~(j)~~ as redesignated is amended by
23 deleting ~~(g)~~ where it appears therein and substituting ~~(h)~~.

24 ~~(4)~~ Add a new subsection ~~(k)~~ as follows:

1 “(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President,
2 each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a
3 system of continuous screening of units and members of the
4 Ready Reserve to insure that—

5 “(a) no significant attrition will occur to those
6 members or units during a mobilization;

7 “(b) there will be a proper balance of military
8 skills;

9 “(c) members of the Reserve Forces possessing crit-
10 ical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers be-
11 yond the requirements for those skills except for persons
12 who have military skills for which there is an overriding
13 requirement;

14 “(d) with due respect to national security and mili-
15 tary requirements, recognition is given to participation
16 in combat; and

17 “(e) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobili-
18 zation in an emergency would result in extreme personal
19 or community hardship are not retained in the Ready
20 Reserve.”

21 “(5) Add a new subsection (l) as follows:

22 “(l) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate
23 Secretary, any member of the Ready Reserve may be trans-
24 ferred to the Standby Reserve.”

1 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 233
2 ~~(a)~~ of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 in time
3 of war, or of national emergency declared by Congress,
4 after the enactment of this amendatory Act, members of
5 the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only
6 after a determination of availability by the Director of
7 Selective Service.

8 SEC. 4. Section 205 ~~(b)~~ of the Armed Forces Reserve
9 Act of 1952 is amended by striking the words "one million
10 five hundred thousand" and inserting the words "two
11 million nine hundred thousand".

12 SEC. 5. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to
13 be maintained in the three military departments, as far as
14 practicable, on the number of persons participating in active
15 duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill
16 status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in
17 January of each year to the President and to the Congress
18 on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve
19 Forces.

20 SEC. 6. Section 233 ~~(b)~~ ~~(1)~~ is amended by deleting
21 the period at the end thereof and adding the following:
22 "in excess of 1,000,000 members comprised of units and
23 members thereof or any member not assigned to a unit
24 organized for the purposes as serving as such".

1 *That this Act may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Act of*
2 *1955".*

3 *AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF*
4 *1952*

5 *SEC. 2. (a) Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces*
6 *Reserve Act of 1952 (50 U. S. C. 925 (b)) is amended*
7 *by striking out the words "one million five hundred thou-*
8 *sand" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two million*
9 *nine hundred thousand".*

10 *(b) Section 208 of such Act is amended by (1) redesign-*
11 *ating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) thereof as subsec-*
12 *tions (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively, and (2) inserting,*
13 *immediately after subsection (e) thereof, the following new*
14 *subsection:*

15 *"(f) Except as specifically provided by regulations*
16 *prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of*
17 *the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard),*
18 *each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in any armed*
19 *force of the United States under any provision of law*
20 *after the date which is thirty days after the date of enactment*
21 *of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 who becomes a member*
22 *of the Ready Reserve, by reason of any provision of law*
23 *other than section 208 (c) of this Act, shall be required,*
24 *while a member of the Ready Reserve, to (1) participate*

1 in not less than forty-eight scheduled drills or training periods
2 and to perform not more than seventeen days of active duty
3 for training, during each year, or (2) perform annually
4 not more than thirty days of active duty for training. Any
5 such member of the Ready Reserve (except any member en-
6 listed therein under section 6 (c) (2) (C) of the Universal
7 Military Training and Service Act) who in any year fails
8 to perform such training duty satisfactorily, as determined
9 by the appropriate Secretary pursuant to regulations pre-
10 scribed by the Secretary of Defense, may be ordered, without
11 his consent, to perform additional active duty for training
12 for not more than forty-five days. If such failure occurs
13 during the final year of any period of obligatory membership
14 in the Ready Reserve, such membership shall be extended
15 for such time, not exceeding six months, as may be required
16 for the performance by such member of such additional active
17 duty for training.”

18 (c) Section 208 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 928) is
19 further amended by adding at the end thereof the following
20 new subsections:

21 “(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President,
22 each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a
23 system of continuous screening of units and members of the
24 Ready Reserve to insure that—

1 “(1) no significant attrition will occur to those
2 members or units during a mobilization;

3 “(2) there will be a proper balance of military
4 skills;

5 (3) members of the Reserve Forces possessing criti-
6 cal civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond
7 the requirements for those skills except for persons who
8 have military skills for which there is an overriding
9 requirement;

10 “(4) with due respect to national security and
11 military requirements, recognition is given to participa-
12 tion in combat; and

13 “(5) members of the Reserve forces whose mobili-
14 zation in an emergency would result in extreme personal
15 or community hardship are not retained in the Ready
16 Reserve.

17 “(1) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of
18 Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast
19 Guard), any member of the Standby Reserve who has not
20 completed his obligated period of military service in the
21 Ready Reserve, may be transferred to the Ready Reserve,
22 whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve
23 no longer exists.”

24 (d) Section 233 (a) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961

1 (a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the follow-
2 ing new sentence: "No member of the Standby Reserve may
3 be ordered to active duty under this subsection until the
4 Director of Selective Service has determined that such mem-
5 ber is available for active duty."

6 (e) The proviso contained in section 233 (b) (1) of
7 such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (b) (1)) is amended to read
8 as follows: "Provided, That not more than one million mem-
9 bers of the Ready Reserve of all reserve components may
10 be required to perform active duty involuntarily at any time
11 unless the Congress shall have authorized the exercise of the
12 authority contained in this subsection with respect to a larger
13 number".

14 (f) Section 233 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961) is
15 further amended by adding at the end thereof the following
16 new subsection:

17 (h) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense
18 shall prescribe any person who, while a member of a reserve
19 component, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of
20 religion shall be entitled upon his request to a discharge from
21 the reserve component of which he is a member. No member
22 of any reserve component shall be required to serve on
23 active duty, or to participate in active training and service,
24 active duty for training, or inactive duty training, while pre-

1 *paring for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity*
 2 *school.*

3 *(g) Chapter 7 of part II of such Act is amended by*
 4 *inserting, immediately after section 259 thereof, the following*
 5 *new section:*

6 *“SEC. 260. (a) Under such regulations as the Secretary*
 7 *of Defense shall prescribe, each military department of the*
 8 *Department of Defense shall cause to be prepared and main-*
 9 *tained an accurate record of the number of members of each*
 10 *class of each reserve component who during each fiscal year*
 11 *have satisfactorily participated in (1) active duty for train-*
 12 *ing, and (2) inactive duty training with pay.*

13 *“(b) In January of each year the Secretary of Defense*
 14 *shall transmit to the President and to the Congress a report*
 15 *which shall contain an account of the status of training of each*
 16 *reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the progress*
 17 *made in the strengthening of the reserve components, during*
 18 *the preceding fiscal year.”*

19 *(h) Part II of such Act, as amended by preceding sub-*
 20 *sections of this section, is amended by inserting at the end*
 21 *thereof the following new chapter:*

22 *“CHAPTER 8—SPECIAL ENLISTMENT PROGRAMS*

23 *“SEC. 261. (a) Under such regulations as the appro-*
 24 *priate Secretary shall prescribe, any person who is qualified*
 25 *for enlistment for active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine*

1 *Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard, and who has not been*
2 *ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under*
3 *the Universal Military Training and Service Act, may be*
4 *enlisted in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps*
5 *Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve,*
6 *respectively, pursuant to the provisions of this section.*

7 “(b) *Each enlistment under this section shall be for a*
8 *period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be re-*
9 *quired during such enlistment to perform—*

10 “(1) *active duty for a period of two years;*

11 “(2) *satisfactory service as a member of the Ready*
12 *Reserve for a period which, when added to service ren-*
13 *dered under paragraph (1), will total five years; and*

14 “(3) *the remainder of such period of enlistment as*
15 *a member of the Standby Reserve.*

16 “SEC. 262. (a) *Until August 1, 1959, whenever the*
17 *President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready*
18 *Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps*
19 *Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot*
20 *be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary*
21 *in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the accept-*
22 *ance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve*
23 *pursuant to the provisions of this section under regulations pre-*
24 *scribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments under this*
25 *section may be accepted only within quotas prescribed by the*

1 appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of
2 Defense and specifically provided for in annual appropria-
3 tions made by the Congress. No enlistment shall be accepted
4 under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve com-
5 ponent if such enlistment would cause the strength of such
6 Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready
7 Reserve.

8 “(b) Enlistments under this section may be accepted
9 from persons who—

10 “(1) are qualified for induction;

11 “(2) have not been ordered to report for induction
12 into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military
13 Training and Service Act; and

14 “(3) have not attained the age of twenty years.

15 In addition, the President, under such rules and regulations
16 as he may prescribe, may authorize the enlistment under this
17 section, without regard to the provisions of paragraph (3),
18 of persons who fulfill the requirements of paragraphs (1)
19 and (2) and who have critical skills and are engaged in
20 civilian occupations in any critical defense-supporting indus-
21 try or in any research activity, affecting national defense.

22 “(c) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a
23 period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be re-
24 quired during such enlistment (1) to perform an initial
25 period of active duty for training of not less than three

1 months or more than six months, and (2) thereafter to per-
2 form satisfactorily all annual training duty prescribed by
3 section 208 (f) of this Act, except that persons specially en-
4 listed because of their having possession of critical skills may
5 be relieved of any obligation to perform the annual training
6 duty prescribed by section 208 (f). Each such person shall
7 be deferred from training and service under the Universal
8 Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as
9 he continues to serve satisfactorily, as determined by regu-
10 lations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, and upon
11 the completion of eight years of such satisfactory service
12 pursuant to such enlistment shall be exempt from further
13 liability for induction for training and service under such
14 Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency
15 made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this
16 subsection.

17 “(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any
18 person performing an initial period of active duty for train-
19 ing under this section shall—

20 “(1) during such period, and during any period
21 of hospitalization incident to the performance of such
22 duty, receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month;

23 “(2) be deemed to be serving in pay grade E-1
24 (under four months) for the purpose of determining his
25 eligibility to receive allowances for subsistence or for

1 *travel and transportation, or to receive any benefit*
2 *under title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949,*
3 *as amended; and*

4 *“(3) be deemed to be a member of a reserve com-*
5 *ponent called or ordered into active service for extended*
6 *service in excess of thirty days for the purpose of deter-*
7 *mining eligibility for any benefit made available to mem-*
8 *bers of reserve components by the Act entitled ‘An Act to*
9 *provide for members of the reserve components of the*
10 *Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from in-*
11 *juries incurred while engaged in active duty training for*
12 *periods of less than thirty days or while engaged in*
13 *active duty training, approved June 20, 1949 (63*
14 *Stat. 201), except that (A) no such person shall be*
15 *entitled to any benefit under section 621 of the National*
16 *Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and*
17 *(B) the indemnity accorded to such person under the*
18 *Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall*
19 *terminate thirty days after the release of such per-*
20 *son from such initial period of active duty training.*

21 *Except as specifically provided by this subsection, no person*
22 *shall become entitled, by reason of his performance of an*
23 *initial period of active duty for training under this section,*
24 *to any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law for per-*
25 *sons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces.*

1 “(e) *The National Security Training Commission shall*
2 *advise the President and the Secretary of Defense, and shall*
3 *report annually to the Congress, with respect to the welfare*
4 *of persons performing initial periods of active duty for*
5 *training under this section, but shall have no authority with*
6 *respect to the military training of such persons during such*
7 *periods.*

8 “(f) *Any person who completes satisfactorily the initial*
9 *period of active duty for training required of him under any*
10 *enlistment pursuant to this section shall be entitled, upon*
11 *application for reemployment within sixty days after (A)*
12 *his release from such required initial period of active duty*
13 *for training after satisfactory completion thereof, or (B) his*
14 *discharge from hospitalization incident to such duty continu-*
15 *ing after such release for a period of not more than six*
16 *months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by*
17 *section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act*
18 *for individuals inducted under the provisions of such Act, ex-*
19 *cept that (1) any person so restored to a position in accord-*
20 *ance with the provisions of this section shall not be discharged*
21 *from such position without cause within six months after*
22 *such restoration, and (2) no reemployment rights granted by*
23 *this subsection shall entitle any person to retention, preference,*
24 *or displacement rights over a veteran with a superior claim*
25 *under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.*

1 “SEC. 263. (a) Within quotas prescribed by the appro-
2 priate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of De-
3 fense and specifically provided for in annual appropriations
4 made by the Congress, each person who has been honorably
5 released from active duty of not less than eighteen months’
6 duration in the Armed Forces of the United States, and who
7 before July 1, 1957, is accepted in conformity with regulations
8 prescribed by the appropriate Secretary for assignment or
9 enlistment under this section as an enlisted member of an
10 organized combat unit of the Ready Reserve of the Army
11 or Marine Corps for a period of three years, shall be entitled
12 to receive a bonus in an amount equal to the monthly basic
13 pay to which such person would be entitled for two months’
14 service on active duty in the grade in which he is so assigned
15 or enlisted.

16 “(b) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secre-
17 tary shall prescribe, any individual who on the date of en-
18 actment of this section is serving under an enlistment entered
19 into under any other provision of law in an active unit of
20 the Ready Reserve which is designated under this section
21 as an organized combat unit, may be discharged therefrom
22 for the convenience of the Government for the purpose of
23 reenlistment in such unit under the provisions of this section.

24 “(c) No assignment or enlistment may be accepted
25 under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve com-

1 ponent if such assignment or enlistment would cause the
2 strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized
3 strength of such Ready Reserve. No member of the National
4 Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the
5 United States may be assigned, enlisted, discharged, or
6 ordered to active duty for training under this section without
7 the consent of the governor or other appropriate authority
8 of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

9 “(d) Any enlisted member of any such organized com-
10 bat unit who, during any year of any period of assign-
11 ment or enlistment for which he has received a bonus under
12 this section, fails to perform satisfactorily all training
13 duties prescribed for members of such unit, and whose failure
14 is not excused under regulations prescribed by the appro-
15 priate Secretary, may be ordered, without his consent, to
16 perform additional active duty for training for not more
17 than forty-five days. If such failure occurs during the
18 third year of any such period of assignment or enlistment,
19 such assignment or enlistment shall be extended for such
20 time, not exceeding six months, as may be required for the
21 performance of such additional active duty for training by
22 such member.

23 “(e) As used in this section, the term ‘organized combat
24 unit’ means a unit so designated by the appropriate Secretary
25 whose members are trained for combat or combat-support

1 service and are required to perform satisfactorily annual
2 training duty equal to that prescribed under section 208 (f)
3 of this Act.”

4 UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

5 AMENDMENTS

6 SEC. 3. (a) Section 6 (c) (2) of the Universal Military
7 Training and Service Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.
8 456 (c) (2)), is amended by—

9 (1) adding at the end of clause (A) thereof the
10 following new sentence: “No such person who has com-
11 pleted eight years of satisfactory service as a member of
12 an organized unit of the National Guard, and who
13 during such service has performed active duty for train-
14 ing with an armed force for three consecutive months,
15 shall be liable for induction for training and service
16 under this Act, except after a declaration of war or na-
17 tional emergency made by the Congress after the date of
18 enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.”;

19 (2) striking out in clause (B) thereof the words
20 “or clause (A)” and inserting in lieu thereof a comma
21 and the words “or clause (A), clause (C), or clause
22 (D)”; and

23 (3) adding at the end thereof the following new
24 clauses:

25 “(C) Whenever the President determines that the

1 enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army
2 Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air
3 Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be main-
4 tained at the level which he determines to be necessary
5 in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the
6 acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such
7 Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the Sec-
8 retary of Defense. Enlistments authorized by this clause
9 may be accepted only (i) within quotas prescribed by the
10 Secretary of the military department concerned and
11 specifically provided for in annual appropriations made
12 by the Congress, and (ii) from persons who have not
13 been ordered to report for induction under this Act and
14 who have not attained the age of eighteen years and six
15 months. Any person so enlisted shall be deferred from
16 training and service under this Act so long as he con-
17 tinues to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized
18 unit of such Ready Reserve. No person deferred under
19 the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such defer-
20 ment be liable for training and service in the Armed
21 Forces by reason of subsection (h) of this section after
22 he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date
23 of his birth.

24 “(D) Within the quotas prescribed pursuant to sec-
25 tion 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as

1 *amended, each person deferred pursuant to the provisions*
2 *of clause (C) hereof may volunteer to perform a pe-*
3 *riod of active duty for training as provided by and*
4 *subject to the provisions of such section. No such per-*
5 *son who has completed eight years of satisfactory serv-*
6 *ice as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Re-*
7 *serve, and who during such service has performed active*
8 *duty for training for a period of not less than three*
9 *months or more than six months, shall be liable for in-*
10 *duction for training and service under this Act, except*
11 *after a declaration of war or national emergency made*
12 *by the Congress after the date of enactment of this clause.*

13 *“(E) Notwithstanding any other provision of this*
14 *Act, the President, under such rules and regulations as*
15 *he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted*
16 *or appointed in the Ready Reserve of any reserve compo-*
17 *nent of the Armed Forces pursuant to authority con-*
18 *ferred by this subsection or under section 262 of the*
19 *Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who*
20 *fails to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Ready*
21 *Reserve may be selected for training and service and*
22 *inducted into the armed force of which such reserve*
23 *component is a part, prior to the selection and induction*
24 *of other persons liable therefore.”.*

1 (b) Section 6 (d) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C., App.
2 456 (d) (1)) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the
3 following: "Upon the successful completion by any person
4 of the required course of instruction under any program listed
5 in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such
6 person shall be tendered a commission in the appropriate
7 reserve component of the Armed Forces if he is otherwise
8 qualified for such appointment. If, at the time of such ap-
9 pointment, the armed force in which such person is com-
10 missioned does not require his service on active duty in ful-
11 fillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance
12 with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such
13 person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such
14 armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for
15 a period of six months. Upon completion of such period of
16 active duty for training, such person shall be returned to
17 inactive duty and shall be assigned to an appropriate reserve
18 unit until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission
19 pursuant to the provisions of this section. So long as such
20 person performs satisfactory service in such unit, as deter-
21 mined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of De-
22 fense, he shall be deferred from training and service under
23 the provisions of this Act. If such person fails to perform
24 satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not

1 *excused under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of*
2 *Defense, his commission may be revoked by the Secretary*
3 *of the military department concerned."*

Passed the House of Representatives July 1, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7000

[Report No. 840]

AN ACT

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve
Forces, and for other purposes.

JULY 5, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

JULY 13, 1955

Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 15, 1955
For actions of July 14, 1955
84th-1st, No. 119

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed reserve forces bill. Sen. Johnston criticized USDA's statement of reported losses for price support programs.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed with amendments H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill (pp. 9013-63). Several items of interest to the USDA were deleted from the bill on points of order made by Rep. Rabaut and sustained by the Chair: (1) \$380,000 for "salaries and expenses" in research; (2) \$15 million for loans to low-income farmers under Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; (3) \$5 million for ACPS; (4) GS-17 position for CCC sales manager; (5) "salaries and expenses" for the Mexican farm labor program; and (6) uniform allowances. Rep. Whitten once again charged the USDA with failure to aid the farmer. For additional items of interest to the Agriculture Department see the "Digest of Daily Proceedings" No. 117.
2. **CONTRACTS.** Received the conference report on H. R. 4904, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years (H. Rept. 1188) (p. 9064).
3. **TOBACCO.** The Abbitt Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved the following bills for reporting to the full committee: H. R. 7090, proposing that tobacco growers vote on quotas for 3-year periods; and H. R. 6847 and H. R. 6846, amending the Agricultural Act regarding tobacco allotments (p. D713).

4. COTTON. The Gathings Subcommittee of the Agricultural Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7252, to permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form (p. D713).
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader outlined the legislative program for next week as follows: Mon., July 18, the Consent Calendar will be called and the following bills brought up under suspension of the rules: H. R. 7225, the Social Security Amendments of 1955; and S. 1855, amending the Federal Airport Act. On Tues., July 19, the Private Calendar will be called, and during the balance of the week, the following bills will be considered: H. R. 5614, to amend the Communications Act of 1934; H. R. 6373, to extend the Mineral Program Act; H. R. 7072, the Federal aid highway construction bill, and S. 2126, the housing bill (pp. 9049-50).
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 18 (pp. 9065, 9072).

SENATE

7. ROADS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1464, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (p. 9090). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6059, to revise the 1946 trade agreement between the U. S. and the Philippines (S. Rept. 862) (p. 9077).
9. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Sen. Malone criticized certain provisions of H. R. 6040, to amend the administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (pp. 9141-7).
10. RESERVE FORCES. Passed, 80 to 1, H. R. 7000, to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces (pp. 9090-9125).
11. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse inserted various resolutions urging enactment of legislation providing for the construction of Hells Canyon Dam (p. 9076).
Sen. Watkins inserted various statements and excerpts from hearings favoring and opposing the proposed upper Colorado River project (pp. 9131-8).
Sen. Morse discussed possible effects of the proposed Hells Canyon Dam and stated that "the water rights objections to Hells Canyon are a phantom", (pp. 9149-51).
12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Eastland, for himself, Sens. Ellender, Holland, Scott, Young, Schoepel, Aiken, Thyne, Humphrey, Hickenlooper, Johnston, and Clements, submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 and transfer its administration to USDA (p. 9078).
13. WILDLIFE. Sen. Morse inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial criticizing the proposal of the Interior Dept. to abandon certain wildlife refuges and urged that "the Secretary of the Interior define his policy on our national wildlife refuges" (p. 9080).

"and maintain," so that the language, beginning at the end of line 5, page 1, will read as follows:

So as to support other peoples in their efforts to achieve self-determination or independence under circumstances which will enable them to assume and maintain an equal station among the free nations of the world.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I am happy to yield to the acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. GREEN. I make no objection to the incorporation of the proposed amendment in the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The concurrent resolution is open to further amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I think the Senate is placing altogether too much reliance on resolutions of this kind. By doing so, we are not contributing materially to the stability of world affairs. I voted yesterday to report this resolution from the committee and would like to make clear why I did so.

One trouble with such resolutions is that if we vote against them, our action is likely to be misinterpreted and misunderstood by the people of the United States. If we vote for them, our action is likely to be misinterpreted and misunderstood by everyone outside of the United States.

The concurrent resolution now before the Senate is a very good example of that. If we vote against it, we shall be put in the position before the country as having voted for colonialism; if we had voted for it as it was reported, we would have been put in the position before the world as having encouraged revolution and as having taken a slap at our most dependable allies.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I could not more fully agree with the Senator from Vermont. A plethora of resolutions at this time is likely to get us into difficulty. When we frame and lay a matrix of resolutions and weave them into our foreign policy, sometimes it is dangerous to vote either for or against them. We want to approve neither despotism nor colonialism. Neither do we want to encourage nor invite revolutions.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the amendment which has just been agreed to greatly improves the concurrent resolution. In voting for it, Senators will not be encouraging revolution in any country; we shall simply be expressing our willingness to help the people in such countries in every way possible to arrive at the point where they can have self-determination at an early date. That is my understanding of the resolution.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator from Vermont is correct. That was the point I was trying to make. To me, the resolution as originally written could not have been construed as anything else but an incitation to revolution elsewhere. We wanted to express ourselves, of course, in favor of having independent, self-governing, God-fearing people everywhere. We must not get into the position of saying to our allies that we are working together as friends, and then, on

the other hand, pass resolutions which incite revolution against the very governments whose cooperation and support we are courting.

Mr. AIKEN. The two resolutions which the Senate has considered today should be harmless, and probably will be helpful; but I still maintain that to try to regulate world affairs by resolution is a rather risky business.

Mr. ERVIN. On this resolution, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, before the vote is taken on the resolution, I wish to clarify my own position.

I said a moment ago that in the committee I was opposed to the resolution for the reason which the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and other Senators have stated. I think we are on very dangerous ground when we seek to reduce a complicated formula to a simple resolution. It simply is not a fitting instrument to convey what the United States Government really means. I do not think this country intends to stir up revolution. I do not think the Senate desires the executive department to move into areas of the world where there is not self-determination and to stir up revolution.

I believe we realize that there are still many areas of the world where the people are striving to achieve self-government and self-determination, but that for many reasons they are not yet ready or able to maintain democratic systems, such as the one we have.

So I regret very much that the committee saw fit to report the resolution, and that the Senate is to be forced to vote on it. I sincerely regret having to vote against it, not because I disapprove of democratic self-government or the gradual evolution of the people who have not yet achieved it; but I must express my disapproval of passing a resolution which will complicate matters in a way which is relatively unsuitable to deal with such affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution, as amended. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. FULBRIGHT (when his name was called). I vote "present."

The Chief Clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senators from Tennessee [Mr. GORE and Mr. KEFAUVER] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN] would each vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business for the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 88, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—88

Aiken	Frear	Monroney
Allott	George	Morse
Anderson	Goldwater	Mundt
Barkley	Green	Murray
Barrett	Hayden	Neely
Bea	Hennings	Neuberger
Bender	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Bennett	Hill	Pastore
Bible	Holland	Payne
Bricker	Hruska	Potter
Bridges	Humphrey	Purtell
Bush	Ives	Robertson
Butler	Jackson	Russell
Byrd	Jenner	Saltonstall
Capéhart	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Carlson	Kennedy	Scott
Case, N. J.	Kerr	Smathers
Case, S. Dak.	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Chavez	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Clements	Kuchel	Sparkman
Cotton	Langer	Stennis
Curtis	Lehman	Symington
Daniel	Long	Thurmond
Dirksen	Magnuson	Thye
Douglas	Mansfield	Watkins
Dworshak	Martin, Iowa	Welker
Eastland	Martin, Pa.	Williams
Ellender	McCarthy	Young
Ervin	McNamara	
Flanders	Millikin	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Fulbright

NOT VOTING—7

Duff	Kefauver	Wiley
Gore	Malone	
Johnson, Tex.	MCClellan	

So the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 149), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1955

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2391) to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives regarding Senate Joint Resolution 38.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) consenting to an interstate compact to conserve oil and gas, which was, on page 17, strike out lines 7 through 20, inclusive and insert:

SEC. 2. The Attorney General of the United States shall make an annual report to the Congress for the duration of the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas as to whether or not the activities of the States under the provisions of such compact have been consistent with the purpose as set out in article V of such compact.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana please explain this matter?

Mr. LONG. It relates to the interstate oil compact which was passed on the consent calendar in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. There was a minor difference between the Senate and House versions of the bill.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND TIMBER-ACCESS ROADS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1464) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber-access roads. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 11, 1955, p. 8819, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, this measure relates to the right of the Secretary of the Interior to acquire access roads in order to reach certain property under the management of the Department of the Interior. This measure would give the Secretary of the Interior rights similar to those now enjoyed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Senate conferees are willing to agree to the House language in this instance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

STATUS OF VISA APPLICATIONS UNDER THE REFUGEE RELIEF ACT OF 1953

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, as chairman of the subcommittee on refugees, escapees, and expellees, I wish again to present the weekly report furnished by the Department of State on the status of visa applications under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

During the period covered by this report, which began on June 20 and ended June 24, 1,178 immigrant visas were issued. The number for the previous 1-week period was 1,137; and for the preceding 1-week period the number of issued visas was 1,020.

There has now been a total of 36,274 visas granted under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, Public Law 203, 83d Congress. The distribution by country based on the report of June 24 is as follows:

Country	Total issued June 20—June 24	Total issued to date
Italy.....	610	21,930
Greece.....	133	5,945
Netherlands.....	0	617
Germany.....	228	3,232
Austria.....	65	2,954
Far East.....	44	933
Others.....	0	68

Under the terms of the act 4,000 orphans under the age of 10 years may be admitted for adoption into homes in the United States. On June 17, a total of 1,174 orphan visas had been issued. Of this number, 859 orphan children have been admitted into this country. When it is realized that 3,141 more orphan visas will be issued in order to comply with the terms of this act, it seems most improbable that this may be done by December 31, 1956, the cut-off date under the act.

Of the total of 36,274 visas issued under sections of this act, other than the orphans, actually 25,524 such persons

have entered the country. This means that before the expiration date, there still remain to be issued approximately 169,000 additional visas, and approximately 180,000 people will actually have to come into this country.

I shall continue to report to the Senate on the status of visa applications under Public Law 203, 83d Congress, which was enacted to benefit victims of the postwar world in one of the greatest humanitarian movements of our time.

I wish to point out that I have recently conferred with persons in various sections of the country who are interested in the refugees. I am convinced that this law is being construed just as liberally as possible. The slowness of its operation is, in my opinion, due entirely to the very strict provisions of the act, provisions which are in no sense directory but are mandatory, and under which the administrator may go only so far and no farther in trying to be as liberal as he possibly can be in his interpretations. The realization of this fact led President Eisenhower to send his recent message to Congress asking for certain changes. As a result of that message, three bills were introduced and are now pending before the subcommittee of which I am chairman. They are S. 1794, S. 2113, and S. 2149. Extensive hearings have been held before my subcommittee, and it is anticipated that a bill of some kind will be reported in the near future. In the meantime, I shall continue to submit facts and figures based on the present administration of the law.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement relating to the status of visa applications under the refugee relief program as of June 24, 1955.

There being no objection the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Refugee relief program—status of visa applications, June 24, 1955

	Italy	Greece	Netherlands	Germany	Austria	France	Great Britain	Belgium	Far East	Others	Total
1. Applicants notified of documents required.....	69,493	19,403	1,472	23,677	12,480	2,190	918	1,571	2,719	444	134,367
2. Visas issued.....	21,930	5,945	617	3,232	2,954	131	207	257	933	68	36,274
3. Visas refused.....	1,698	766	34	2,100	1,062	152	121	29	622	23	6,697
4. Canceled action.....	568	147	140	1,143	733	101	131	118	75	44	3,200
5. Applicants still in process.....	45,297	12,545	681	17,202	7,731	1,806	459	1,167	1,089	309	88,286
6. Assurances received by Administrator.....	7,231	10,299	449	12,909	4,925	1,280	1,005	708	3,186	1,462	43,454
7. Assurances cancelled/returned.....	712	752	121	809	167	86	135	14	439	381	3,616
8. Assurances verified and sent to field.....	6,190	9,163	297	11,603	4,564	1,139	785	652	2,545	939	37,877

NOTE.—All figures cumulative. Items 1 through 5, status of applicants; items 6, 7, and 8 reflect principal aliens only; items 6 through 8, status of assurances.

Admitted, 25,524 (June 17); actual admission, 1,174 orphans; 859 orphans came in June 17.

STRENGTHENING OF RESERVE FORCES

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 848, House bill 7000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other pur-

poses, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this act may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Act of 1955."

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952

SEC. 2. (a) Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (50 U. S. C. 925 (b)) is amended by striking out the words "one million five hundred thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two million nine hundred thousand."

(b) Section 208 of such act is amended by (1) redesignating subsections (f), (g),

(h), and (i) thereof as subsections (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively, and (2) inserting, immediately after subsection (e) thereof, the following new subsection:

"(f) Except as specifically provided by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in any armed force of the United States under any provision of law after the date which is 30 days after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 who becomes a member of the Ready Reserve, by reason of any provision of law other than section 208 (c) of this act, shall be required while a member of the Ready Reserve, to

(1) participate in not less than 48 scheduled drills or training periods and to perform not more than 17 days of active duty for training, during each year, or (2) perform annually not more than 30 days of active duty for training. Any such member of the Ready Reserve (except any member enlisted therein under sec. 6 (c) (2) (C) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act) who in any year fails to perform such training duty satisfactorily, as determined by the appropriate Secretary pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than 45 days. If such failure occurs during the final year of any period of obligatory membership in the Ready Reserve, such membership shall be extended for such time, not exceeding 6 months, as may be required for the performance by such member of such additional active duty for training."

(c) Section 203 of such act (50 U. S. C. 928) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President, each armed force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

"(1) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

"(2) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

"(3) members of the Reserve forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

"(4) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

"(5) members of the Reserve forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve."

"(1) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast Guard), any member of the Standby Reserve who has not completed his obligated period of military service in the Ready Reserve, may be transferred to the Ready Reserve whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists."

(d) Section 233 (a) of such act (50 U. S. C. 961 (a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No member of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty under this subsection until the Director of Selective Service has determined that such member is available for active duty."

(e) The proviso contained in section 233 (b) (1) of such act (50 U. S. C. 961 (b) (1)) is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That not more than 1 million members of the Ready Reserve of all Reserve components may be required to perform active duty involuntarily at any time unless the Congress shall have authorized the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection with respect to a larger number."

(f) Section 233 of such act (50 U. S. C. 961) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

(h) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, any person who, while a member of a reserve component, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall be entitled upon his request to a discharge from the Reserve component of which he is a member. No member of any Reserve component shall be required to serve on active duty, or to participate in active training and service, active duty for training, or inactive duty training, while preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school.

(g) Chapter 7 of part II of such act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 259 thereof, the following new section:

"SEC. 260. (a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, each military department of the Department of Defense shall cause to be prepared and maintained an accurate record of the number of members of each class of each Reserve component who during each fiscal year have satisfactorily participated in (1) active duty for training, and (2) inactive duty training with pay.

"(b) In January of each year the Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the President and to the Congress a report which shall contain an account of the status of training of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the progress made in the strengthening of the Reserve components, during the preceding fiscal year."

(h) Part II of such act, as amended by preceding subsections of this section, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 8—SPECIAL ENLISTMENT PROGRAMS

"SEC. 261. (a) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, any person who is qualified for enlistment for active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard, and who has not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, may be enlisted in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, respectively, pursuant to the provisions of this section.

"(b) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of 8 years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment to perform—

"(1) active duty for a period of 2 years;

"(2) satisfactory service as a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to service rendered under paragraph (1), will total 5 years; and

"(3) the remainder of such period of enlistment as a member of the Standby Reserve."

"SEC. 262. (a) Until August 1, 1959, whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve pursuant to the provisions of this section under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments under this section may be accepted only within quotas prescribed by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and specifically provided for in annual appropriations made by the Congress. No enlistment shall be accepted under this section in the Ready Reserve of any Reserve component if such enlistment would cause the strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready Reserve.

"(b) Enlistments under this section may be accepted from persons who—

"(1) are qualified for induction;

"(2) have not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act; and

"(3) have not attained the age of 20 years. In addition, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the enlistment under this section, without regard to the provisions of paragraph (3), of persons who fulfill the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) and who have critical skills and are engaged in civilian occupations in any critical defense-supporting industry or in any research activity, affecting national defense.

"(c) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of 8 years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment (1) to perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months or more than 6 months, and (2) thereafter to perform satisfactorily all annual training duty prescribed by section 203 (f) of this act, except that persons specially enlisted because of their having possession of critical skills may be relieved of any obligation to perform the annual training duty prescribed by section 203 (f). Each such person shall be deferred from training and service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily, as determined by regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, and upon the completion of 8 years of such satisfactory service pursuant to such enlistment shall be exempt from further liability for induction for training and service under such act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this subsection.

"(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person performing an initial period of active duty for training under this section shall—

"(1) during such period, and during any period of hospitalization incident to the performance of such duty, receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month;

"(2) be deemed to be serving in pay grade E-1 (under 4 months) for the purpose of determining his eligibility to receive allowances for subsistence or for travel and transportation, or to receive any benefit under title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended; and

"(3) be deemed to be a member of a reserve component called or ordered into active service for extended service in excess of 30 days for the purpose of determining eligibility for any benefit made available to members of reserve components by the act entitled 'An act to provide for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active duty training,' approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201), except that (A) no such person shall be entitled to any benefit under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and (B) the indemnity accorded to such person under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall terminate 30 days after the release of such person from such initial period of active duty training.

Except as specifically provided by this subsection, no person shall become entitled, by reason of his performance of an initial period of active duty for training under this section, to any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law for persons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces.

"(e) The National Security Training Commission shall advise the President and the Secretary of Defense, and shall report annually to the Congress, with respect to the welfare of persons performing initial periods of active duty for training under this section, but shall have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons during such periods.

"(f) Any person who completes satisfactorily the initial period of active duty for training required of him under any enlistment pursuant to this section shall be entitled, upon application for reemployment within 60 days after (A) his release from such required initial period of active duty for training after satisfactory completion thereof, or (B) his discharge from hospitalization incident to such duty continuing after such release for a period of not more than 6 months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act

for individuals inducted under the provisions of such act, except that (1) any person so restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be discharged from such position without cause within 6 months after such restoration, and (2) no reemployment rights granted by this subsection shall entitle any person to retention, preference, or displacement rights over a veteran with a superior claim under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

"SEC. 263. (a) Within quotas prescribed by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and specifically provided for in annual appropriations made by the Congress, each person who has been honorably released from active duty of not less than 18 months' duration in the Armed Forces of the United States, and who before July 1, 1957, is accepted in conformity with regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary for assignment or enlistment under this section as an enlisted member of an organized combat unit of the Ready Reserve of the Army or Marine Corps for a period of 3 years, shall be entitled to receive a bonus in an amount equal to the monthly basic pay to which such person would be entitled for 2 months' service on active duty in the grade in which he is so assigned or enlisted.

"(b) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, any individual who on the date of enactment of this section is serving under an enlistment entered into under any other provision of law in an active unit of the Ready Reserve which is designated under this section as an organized combat unit, may be discharged therefrom for the convenience of the Government for the purpose of reenlistment in such unit under the provisions of this section.

"(c) No assignment or enlistment may be accepted under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component if such assignment or enlistment would cause the strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready Reserve. No member of the National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States may be assigned, enlisted, discharged, or ordered to active duty for training under this section without the consent of the governor or other appropriate authority of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

"(d) Any enlisted member of any such organized combat unit who, during any year of any period of assignment or enlistment for which he has received a bonus under this section, fails to perform satisfactorily all training duties prescribed for members of such unit, and whose failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than 45 days. If such failure occurs during the 3d year of any such period of assignment or enlistment, such assignment or enlistment shall be extended for such time, not exceeding 6 months, as may be required for the performance of such additional active duty for training by such member.

"(e) As used in this section, the term 'organized combat unit' means a unit so designated by the appropriate Secretary whose members are trained for combat or combat-support service and are required to perform satisfactorily annual training duty equal to that prescribed under section 208 (f) of this act."

Universal Military Training and Service Act Amendments

SEC. 3. (a) Section 6 (c) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 456 (c) (2)), is amended by—

(1) adding at the end of clause (A) thereof the following new sentence: "No such

person who has completed 8 years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the National Guard, and who during such service has performed active duty for training with an armed force for 3 consecutive months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955."

(2) striking out in clause (B) thereof the words "or clause (A)" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the words "or clause (A), clause (C), or clause (D)"; and

(3) adding at the end thereof the following new clauses:

"(C) Whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments authorized by this clause may be accepted only (i) within quotas prescribed by the Secretary of the military department concerned and specifically provided for in annual appropriations made by the Congress, and (ii) from persons who have not been ordered to report for induction under this act and who have not attained the age of 18 years and 6 months. Any person so enlisted shall be deferred from training and service under this act so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of such Ready Reserve. No person deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of subsection (h) of this section after he has attained the 28th anniversary of the date of his birth.

"(D) Within the quotas prescribed pursuant to section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, each person deferred pursuant to the provisions of clause (C) hereof may volunteer to perform a period of active duty for training as provided by and subject to the provisions of such section. No such person who has completed 8 years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve, and who during such service has performed active duty for training for a period of not less than 3 months or more than 6 months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this clause.

"(E) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted or appointed in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component of the Armed Forces pursuant to authority conferred by this subsection or under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who fails to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Ready Reserve may be selected for training and service and inducted into the armed force of which such reserve component is a part, prior to the selection and induction of other persons liable therefor."

(b) Section 6 (d) (1) of such act (50 U. S. C., App. 456 (d) (1)) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: "Upon the successful completion by any person of the required course of instruction under any program listed in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be tendered a commission in the appropriate Reserve component of the Armed Forces if he is otherwise qualified for such appointment. If, at the time of such appointment, the armed force in which such

person is commissioned does not require his service on active duty in fulfillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for a period of 6 months. Upon completion of such period of active duty for training, such person shall be returned to inactive duty and shall be assigned to an appropriate Reserve unit until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission pursuant to the provisions of this section. So long as such person performs satisfactory service in such unit, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, he shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this act. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, his commission may be revoked by the Secretary of the military department concerned."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARKLEY in the chair). The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as acting minority leader, in the absence of the minority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill is before the Senate. The committee amendment is a complete substitute; and the Chair understands that any amendment which may be offered to the committee amendment may be considered as though offered to the original text of the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the pending bill is House bill 7000, entitled "An act to provide for strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes."

As stated by the Chair, the bill has been rewritten by the Senate committee, and an amendment in the nature of a substitute is presented to the Senate for its consideration.

The purpose of the bill is to improve the effectiveness of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of our country. The bill was favorably reported by the committee after a series of public hearings at which the committee received testimony from a very broad segment of public opinion, and also from the executive branch of the Government.

In association with the majority of the members of the Armed Services Committee, I have long been an advocate of a strong military Reserve. The so-called national Reserve plan, as it was originally approved by our great Commander in Chief and the present President of the United States, called for a very comprehensive and, in my opinion, an extremely effective Reserve program.

A part of the President's plan provided for a flow of trained non-prior-service men into the Reserve components. It would have secured these trainees through voluntary methods, if possible, but if sufficient numbers were not available through voluntary meth-

ods, the original plan called for induction to make up for the shortage.

That was, of course, in the nature of a compulsory training-for-service plan. It was not universal in its concept, as was the universal military training and service plan twice reported by the Armed Services Committee and passed by the Senate in 1951. But could the plan have been adopted, it would have assured a steady flow of nonprior servicemen into the organized Reserve components of the Nation to achieve the strength which was set forth in the President's plan.

As has been the case in prior years, this compulsory feature of the President's plan for filling the ranks of the Reserve with non-prior-service men has not secured the approval of the other body.

I have felt that, out of simple fairness to the men who have already served in the Armed Forces, compulsory features for securing trainees are completely justified, and I have grave apprehension that it will be found necessary yet to resort to some such program before we can have a strong reserve. However, I hope I am realistic enough to realize that at this late date in the session of Congress any effort to write a compulsory feature into this bill to bring it more nearly in line with the President's original recommendations would tend to jeopardize any legislation dealing with a more effective Reserve plan, and leave us exactly where we are at the present time.

There is no compulsion in this bill with respect to training of men who have had no prior service. The only compulsion in the measure is directed to those who have already been inducted or who have enlisted for service in one of the regular components of our armed services.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. JENNER. Can the Senator from Georgia inform the Senator from Indiana whether or not this bill is in any way related to what we know as the universal military training bill, which has heretofore been before this body?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is not. As I have just stated, there is no compulsion whatever in this bill on any young man with respect to the Reserve program. It is wholly voluntary as applied to any young man who has not had prior service.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. In view of the statement just made by the Senator from Georgia that there is no compulsion in this program for those who have not had previous military service, I should like to ask a question on a subject which has been of some concern to me and about which I have received a number of letters.

What happens in the case of a young man who lives at a distance of 20 or 40 miles from the Reserve component? How are we to take care of the training of such a young man under his obligation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Under the terms of the bill, if he cannot attend the 48 weekly drills which are held during

the course of the year and the 2 weeks of summer training, he can discharge his obligation by 30 days of active duty with the Reserve component.

Mr. CARLSON. If the Senator from Georgia will further yield, I am sure he realizes that it is not the fault of the young man himself that he does not live near a training unit. I do not wish placed upon such a man any obligation that is not placed on some young man who lives in a community where he has only 3 blocks to go to the Reserve component.

Mr. RUSSELL. The committee received considerable testimony. The views expressed by the distinguished Senator from Kansas were voiced in the committee by 2 or 3 persons. The subject is of concern to all of us. Under the alternative features of the plan, a man who is not conveniently located to attend the 48 weekly drills held during the course of the year can discharge his obligation by serving 30 days on Reserve duty.

Mr. CARLSON. I am very much concerned over the problem. I am not sure that the alternative which the Senator suggests would constitute equality of service. I know that the problem has received very careful consideration by the committee. It is one which concerns all of us.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is a very acute problem for young men who live at great distances from the Reserve units. The Department of Defense indicated that it intended to create more Reserve units and to have more armories and facilities to attempt to cope with the problem which the Senator has mentioned. It cannot be completely eliminated, but it can be mitigated.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In connection with the question which the able Senator from Kansas raised, I think Senators will be interested in the table which appears at page 353 of the printed hearings. The table is headed "Estimated percent of population residing within standard metropolitan areas including Reserve units and within 25 miles of Reserve units located outside of standard metropolitan areas." The table contains studies for the Army Reserve, including current units and current and proposed units; Army National Guard; Naval Reserve; Marine Corps Reserve; Air Force Reserve; and Air National Guard.

I invite the able chairman's attention to the fact that in my State of South Dakota only 35 percent of the population resides within standard metropolitan areas, or within 25 miles of Reserve units located outside metropolitan areas, so far as the Army Reserve is concerned. That means that 65 percent of the young men in my State do not live within 25 miles of a Reserve unit. It does create a very serious situation.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from South Dakota brought that question to the attention of the committee, and we discussed it. Other members of the committee also mentioned it, notably the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON].

My State is not so large in area as the great State of South Dakota, but it happens to be the largest State east of the Mississippi River, without having anything like the largest population. Therefore, I know something about the problem first hand in my own State.

I believe that the Department of Defense will administer the program on a sensible basis. Where a man lives too far removed to serve, and there are particular reasons why he cannot perform his 30 days of duty, the Defense Department, for hardship reasons, can assign him to the Standby Reserve, instead of the Ready Reserve. I am sure that under the present administration of manpower policies by the Department of Defense no one will be treated arbitrarily and compelled to endure any unusual hardship in order to comply with his Reserve obligation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I recognize that the State of Georgia is the largest State east of the Mississippi River. It is a fact which was brought out during the hearings. However, in the State of Georgia, 90 percent of the people live within the 25-mile limit. In my State only 35 percent live within such a limit.

Therefore, I trust that what the distinguished chairman of the committee has suggested will be noted by the Department of Defense in administering the bill, should it become law in this form.

It is not merely a question of 25 miles, I may say to the distinguished Senator from Georgia. There are counties in my State in which a substantial number of people are scattered over the wide open spaces. A round trip would involve a journey of 100 or 150 miles, or even more than that.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have some idea of the vastness of the State so ably represented in part by the Senator from South Dakota. I have traveled through it by automobile and by train, and I have flown over it on 2 or 3 occasions. I know that in his State probably there would be as many problems as in any other State with respect to the difficulty of active participation on a weekly basis with an organized Reserve unit.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As I understand, it is implicit in the chairman's response to my questions that the Secretary of Defense does have authority to establish regulations which will take care of that situation. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not believe there can be any question about that. It is not only implicit, but it is spelled out in the law. It is section 208 (i) of the Armed Services Reserve Act of 1952. That is the specific provision covering that point.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. But it is implicit also, is it not, in the whole bill that the obligation of a man who serves in the military service 30 days after the act takes effect is to keep himself in training, so to speak, by attending 48 drills during a year, plus 2 weeks—

Mr. RUSSELL. Seventeen days.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Plus 17 days in a training camp, until he has completed a period of at least 6 years of duty?

Mr. RUSSELL. Five years.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Five years?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. Of course he can perform all of it in 30 days within a year, as I pointed out to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] as an alternative to the 40 drills and the 17 days in camp.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The very able Senator from Georgia, who also serves as a distinguished member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and who has been associated with agricultural legislation, recognizes the fact that in many instances where men live at some distance from metropolitan centers or from places where Reserve organizations are organized, their principal occupation is that of ranching or farming.

If it happens that a young man is the sole proprietor of a farm in his own name or if he works the farm for a widowed mother, perhaps, it is very difficult for him to get away for 30 days when he has to milk the cows and carry on the other chores of the farm.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is difficult for him to get away for a week, even. There is an old hoary joke in my State which has been told many, many times, about the man who sold his bed and Sunday clothes after he went into the dairy business, because he knew he would not be able to sleep or go out on Sunday. We all know that there is nothing more confining than a dairy farmer's business.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It is a 7-day-week job.

Mr. RUSSELL. However, I believe that the Defense Department will deal fairly with men in that category and give them every consideration. Certainly if the Department does not do so, we can amend the act and provide some definite standards. However, in my judgment, we will not find that the Department has set up arbitrary rules in dealing with hardship cases.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It is true that the bill is not compulsory in the sense that it requires anyone to go into the Ready Reserve as a matter of enlistment. Is it not correct to say that a man who enters the active military service 30 days after the bill becomes law will have an obligation to keep himself in training during a 5-year period?

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no question about that. There is compulsion on every man who enlists or who is inducted into a component of the Armed Services to complete a 5-year period of duty of either active service with the Regular Establishment or with a Ready Reserve unit. If he serves an enlistment of 3 years in the Army, he has a Reserve obligation of 2 years. If he is a member of the Air Force, and he performs 4 years of service, he has 1 year of obligated Reserve duty. The total is 5 years in each case.

Anyone who enlists after the passage of the pending bill does so with full knowledge of the obligation he assumes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is true; but if he is drafted, he has no choice in the matter. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; he has no choice in the matter.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I note, on page 17 of the bill, that a young man, before he reaches the age of 20 years may join the Ready Reserve. I should like to ask the Senator, in line with the questions asked by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], if in the small towns of the country, where the Ready Reserve is not available, whether the young men of those areas would be placed in a somewhat prejudiced position because they could not take advantage of that provision of the law, and would have to enlist before they were 18½ years of age. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not believe it would be any handicap on the men living in small towns. There are a number of units which are made up of men as individuals rather than as members of a unit. I do not believe it would be a handicap on anyone in a small town. He would enlist and be subject to the same duty I have just outlined. If he could not attend 48 drills, he would have to perform active duty for a 30-day period in each year.

Mr. BARRETT. I confess that I am not too well informed about the matter. However, I am advised that in my State we have one Ready Organized Reserve unit at the present time. That unit is located in the city of Cheyenne and there is no other unit anywhere else in my State. Consequently, a young man in a town two or three hundred miles from Cheyenne could not possibly serve in the Ready Reserve by assignment with the Organized Reserve unit in Cheyenne.

Mr. RUSSELL. Most of the smaller towns have units composed of individuals who live in widely scattered areas. The men would have specific skills and they would be trained in those skills in the 30-day period when they would discharge their Reserve obligation.

Mr. BARRETT. In other words, if no Ready Reserve unit were available in a community, the young men of that community could comply with the other provisions of the law, but they would have to enlist under provisions of section 3 before he attained the age of 18½ years. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; not as to the page of the bill to which the Senator has referred. That is the 8-year program. Under the bill as reported by the committee, he could enlist at any time before attaining the age of 20 years rather than 18½ years.

Mr. BARRETT. That is in the Ready Reserve.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. All we are discussing now is the Ready Reserve. There has been no discussion of Standby Reserve.

Mr. BARRETT. Do I understand that according to the provisions on page 17 of the bill that a young man who lives in a town that is located a long way from the location of a unit that it will be possible for him to make arrangements to serve in an individual capacity in the Ready Reserve?

Mr. RUSSELL. As an individual rather than as a member of a unit. In any case, rather than calling up the

whole company. He could live in Casper and be a member of the military district Reserve organization, and take training, and he would be called as an individual in case of an emergency, rather than as a member of the component at Cheyenne.

Let me point out to the Senator that in the case of the war in Korea, we called up tens of thousands of Reserves as individuals. We did not call up any of the Reserve units, but we called up tens of thousands of young men as individuals who had particular skill and training, and they were placed in a unit and sent to Korea.

Mr. BARRETT. They were trained personnel.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. The men in the Ready Reserve must have from 4 to 6 months of active duty. That is the very heart of the present plan.

Mr. BARRETT. I understand that, but the point which has been disturbing me, is how the men were going to continue their training on an individual basis.

Mr. RUSSELL. They have an obligation of 30 days of training or of 48 drill periods, not more than 17 days of active duty.

Mr. BARRETT. Do I correctly understand the Senator to say that those are alternative programs?

Mr. RUSSELL. They are alternative programs. Where a man is a member of a unit he is due to have 48 drills, with 17 days of summer camp. If he is not a member of a unit and is trained individually, he would be called in for 30 days a year to receive his training.

Mr. BARRETT. The last question I should like to ask is this: Will the Defense Department make it possible for many of these boys who want to enlist in the Reserves to do so on an individual basis?

Mr. RUSSELL. We were assured by all the representatives of the Department of Defense, including Mr. Secretary Burgess, who has had the program under his direction, and Admiral Radford, Chief of Staff, that the Defense Department intends to do all that is possible to have units that are adapted to the men who enlist. There would be a substantial increase in the number of reserve units; in the very nature of things, there would have to be. I think approximately \$2 billion will be necessary for the Reserve.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia a question which goes back to the questions asked by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

I notice on page 2 of the report that the language calls for 48 assemblies for drill or training, annually. During the hearings was the fact brought out that that does not necessarily mean 48 days of training?

Mr. RUSSELL. Nearly all that training is done at night. An hour and a half at night is done in the Army.

Mr. GOLDWATER. In the sparsely inhabited States of the West we have

found that this approach will work and will provide National Guard training in isolated areas. Is it not the opinion of the Senator that it would be possible to have 48 drill periods on 24 days, or any multiple of 48?

Mr. RUSSELL. The proviso in this case is the same as that which applies to the National Guard. In every State of the Union there are 48 assemblies for drill and 2 weeks of active duty for the National Guard. That has been the case for a number of years.

Mr. GOLDWATER. What I wished to point out was that the people might become confused with reference to 48 assemblies. They might think it meant 48 different evenings a year. Would it not be possible to make it a little more clear when the bill is considered in the conference with the House?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is already provided for in other laws.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I do not suggest that it be put into this bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. It can be done in 24 days now, and is being done in a number of units.

Mr. GOLDWATER. The Senator from South Dakota would have found the solution to his question had he been cognizant—and he possibly is cognizant—of the fact that all over the United States the 48 drill assemblies are now given in 24 days, and many absorb 4 drill periods in 1 day. So that the problem of bringing a man in every week does not exist.

That is all I wanted to bring out. I am not suggesting any changes; I am merely suggesting a clarification of the language so that the public will understand it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I assume the Senator from South Dakota referred to men who cannot get to a Reserve unit for 12 periods during the year. The alternative is there. It is not necessary for a man to make 48 different trips. I had not heard of its being done in less than 24. I know it is done on the basis of 24 meetings a year.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I think the comment of the distinguished Senator from Arizona is possibly based upon conditions in Arizona. I find that 74 boys out of 100 live within 25 miles of a Reserve unit. Seventy-nine percent live within 25 miles of a National Guard unit, but when only 35 out of 100 live within 25 miles of a Reserve unit, a number of them living at least 100 miles distant, which means a 200-mile trip, there is a different situation.

Unless we have some assurance that the organized Reserve unit or the National Guard unit in conducting training will have in mind those areas—and there has been no evidence of that in the past—there is a need for a very definite expression of intent that the Defense Department will recognize.

The State of the distinguished Senator from Wyoming is very much like mine. Thirty-eight percent live within 25 miles of a Reserve unit; 65 percent within 25

miles of a National Guard unit, but possibly 65 boys out of a hundred do not live within the 25-mile limit, and when the weather is not favorable, as is sometimes the case in Wyoming and western South Dakota, a real hardship is caused. Again thinking in terms of the occupation which many of these young men have, it is impossible for them to be gone any great length of time without disrupting the employment in which they are engaged or without letting the ranch go to pot.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, the Senator is well aware that this is a voluntary program. A man volunteers for it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If he is inducted for 2 years of active service it will be a hardship, under the bill as it is written.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Defense Department would have to find it was a hardship and certify the man to stand by, as it would have a right to do under existing law in extreme cases.

Speaking for myself, I have always favored whatever degree of compulsion was necessary to apply to build up our Armed Forces for the security of the Nation.

I am concerned, however, that compulsion shall be applied in an equitable manner. It would be unfair to repeat coercion of an individual American citizen again and again, while thousands of other American citizens have never experienced any form of coercion or have not rendered one day of military service to their country.

For that reason, I was seriously concerned, as were many other Senators, and other persons, about the provision of the President's program which sought to impose upon younger men, who are now serving in the Armed Forces—and, I emphasize, those who have already been inducted or who have voluntarily enlisted—a liability to participate actively in Reserve training and drills after their period of service with the Regular forces was completed. I felt that those young men would be ready to return to their homes, having the firm feeling that they had performed their full duty under the law, except for such additional duty as a future war or a future national emergency might require.

I might say that practically the only important issue involved in the bill now being considered by the Senate is centered around that difference of opinion. I believe there has been great misunderstanding as to the specific obligation which has heretofore been fixed by law on the men on active duty to participate in Reserve drills after their period of active duty has ended.

The bill provides that within 30 days after its enactment, any man who enlists or who is inducted into the service does so with the full knowledge that he is assuming a 5-year period of obligation for active duty or in the Ready Reserve.

I have already pointed out that the time of obligation in the Ready Reserve will vary, depending upon the length of the tour of duty in the service from which the man has emerged. It will be 3 years in the case of the Army; 2 years in the case of the Marine

Corps, which has a 3-year enlistment period; and 1 year in the case of the Air Force, which has a 4-year enlistment period. The pending bill differs from the bill as it passed the House in that very material aspect.

Under the bill approved by the committee and reported to the Senate, there will be a hiatus of 2 years before the compulsory Reserve obligation will attach to men who are emerging from active duty. In an effort to bridge that gap, the committee has recommended that, with respect to prior service, men who are now serving with the combat Reserve units of the Army and the Marine Corps, who have had 18 months of prior service, and who are accepted for enlistment in vital assignments with the Ready Reserve, under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, may receive an enlistment bonus for Reserve enlistment equal to two-thirds of that granted for similar grade enlistment in the Regular forces. The numbers that might be enlisted under the program will be controlled, first, by the regulations of the Secretary of the appropriate agency; and second, by the appropriations which will be made for that purpose.

I am certain that all Senators are aware of the fact that at present a reenlistment bonus applies to those reenlisting in the various branches of the Armed Forces which is the equivalent of 3 months' pay for the rank and grade of the individual involved.

In order not to compete with the Armed Services, or to make reenlistment so attractive that a man would leave the regular service and enlist in the Reserve, the bonus has been made two-thirds of the present amount, or about the equivalent of 2 months' pay of the man in the rank and grade in which he served.

This is a temporary provision. It will last for only 2 years. I would not offer it a permanent program for the Reserve forces. However, nothing new is involved in the question of a reenlistment bonus.

In the days when our Nation was striving for independence, when the 13 Colonies were fighting to throw off the yoke of Great Britain, every one of the 13 States, as they called themselves after the 4th of July, 1776, offered bonuses of one kind or another to induce men to enlist in the Continental regiments of the Revolutionary Army—the Regulars, so-called, as contradistinguished from the Militia.

During the War Between the States, bonuses, which in some cases were perfectly fantastic, were offered for enlistment in order to fill the ranks, so that the various States might be able to complete the quotas assessed against them by the War Department.

There have been enlistment bonuses of one kind or another in the Regular Military Establishment for a great many years. During World War I and World War II there was what was called a combat infantryman's bonus, a small addition in pay for that particular duty.

In like manner, the bonus here proposed is an effort to get the reservists into the combat units of the Army and Navy where they are needed during the

2-year period before the obligation attaches to the men who are being released from active duty.

This is nothing unusual; it is merely an effort to bridge the gap of 2 years by making it attractive to the men to participate in the Reserve units, which are either combat units or combat-support units.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Has the Senator during the hearings determined how it will be possible to guarantee that the men to whom the bonus will be paid will remain in the outfit?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. In the first place, these men will all be screened. The bonus provision will not apply as a matter of right. Every man who ends his period of active duty will not be able to say, "I want to enlist in the Reserves." Every man will be screened, in the first instance. After men have accepted a bonus, if they do not then comply with all the requirements of the Reserve Corps, there is authority in the bill to call them up for 45 days of active duty with the Regular force.

Mr. GOLDWATER. After the bonus has been paid?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct; after the man has accepted a bonus.

Mr. GOLDWATER. If he does not comply with the requisites of the particular service?

Mr. RUSSELL. If he does not comply with all the requirements imposed upon him as a member of the Ready Reserve, as is found on page 22 of the bill, subsection (d), of section 2, he can be called up, without his consent, to perform additional active duty, for training, for not more than 45 days.

If the failure occurs in the last year of the 3 years he must enlist in order to receive the bonus, and the bill provides that his enlistment may be extended for a period of 6 months. So I think there is adequate means to insure that any person who disregards his obligation will regret very much that he has done so.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I appreciate the thought which has gone into the bonus suggestion. I think I understand very fully the attitude of the committee and the attitude of the chairman concerning it.

I was very much tempted, when I read the bill this morning, to offer an amendment to delete that particular part of the bill, but I decided against doing so, because I am hopeful that in conference better judgment will prevail.

As one who has spent more than half his life in the Reserve, I do not think it is necessary to pay American boys for patriotism. I do not think we are lending anything to strength when we put materialism in the Armed Forces Reserve above the natural desire which should exist in the heart of every young man to serve his country.

It has not been necessary to use this system in the National Guard, and the National Guard has historically been the great strong arm of the country. I recognize the truth of the statement by the distinguished Senator from Georgia

when he cites evidence that in the history of this country the Government has had to offer bonuses.

Mr. RUSSELL. We offer them today in the regular establishment.

Mr. GOLDWATER. That is correct, but I maintain that is a different thing, because we are asking men to come back into a profession. What we are asking a person to do in joining the Reserve or National Guard, or any of the other branches of the service, is to exercise his patriotism, and also to do it as a sideline. He is going to be engaged in private business. We are asking him to devote a little time each year to preparing himself so that he may participate in the defense of his country, if that should become necessary.

I am speaking only my own feelings on this subject. As I have said, I have decided not to offer the amendment I had in mind. I have some questions to submit, some of which are based on how much the system will cost initially, and how much it will cost in the long run, because of the attrition rate.

I ask, Is it fair to the hundreds of thousands of persons who now belong to Reserve forces of some kind who have volunteered their services in different branches? Are we opening ourselves up to further legislation providing some kind of bonuses to those who are already in a Reserve status?

I should like to call attention to my basic feeling in this matter, which is that it will tend to destroy patriotism in the young men of our country. As one reservist, I should like to see our Reserve Forces remain on a purely voluntary basis. If we cannot obtain them on that basis, I join with the Senator from Georgia when he says that some type of universal training will have to come.

I have confidence in the young men of our country. If the Air Force and the Navy and the Army will provide the material with which they can train men, if they will provide adequate armories, then men will join the Reserves. The services have not been successful in the past because those who offered themselves have been treated as stepchildren by the Armed Forces. Now they have come into their own. A good example of that is the Air National Guard, which was organized on a real basis 10 years ago, and today is one of the strongest elements in the Air Force itself.

I merely wished to have an opportunity to present my views about the portion of the bill to which I have been alluding. Outside of that part of the measure, I think the Senator and the committee have done unusually well with a difficult subject. I hope what they have suggested will be the basis of a strong Reserve.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am delighted to have had the Senator from Arizona express his views. Frankly, I am convinced that without some inducement there will not be an adequate number volunteering so as to enable us to reach the 2,900,000 goal which has been set by the Commander in Chief.

I do not share the fears of the distinguished Senator from Arizona with respect to the temporary offer of an enlistment inducement. Frankly speak-

ing, the branch in which the Reserve is weak today is the ground combat forces. There is no difficulty in filling the Reserves in the legal unit, the procurement section, or other similar elements. The great attraction of flying hazardous and dangerous as it is, results in filling the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard organization with adequate and well-trained men.

As the Senator has pointed out, our Air National Guard is perhaps the best trained and most efficient Reserve component this country has ever had in any branch of the service. I think some 80 percent of the pilots of the National Air Guard have had actual combat experience.

I may add that the Air National Guard has been having 2½ months of training with the Air Force, and that has contributed to its efficiency. No other Reserve branch has had actual training with a Regular component. But the bald fact is that the difficulty is in securing reservists in the ground combat units. I do not think that difficulty is altogether due to the danger involved in fighting on the ground. Personally, I would feel safer fighting on the ground than I would fighting in a jet plane. I am sure other Americans share that feeling.

But Americans have become accustomed to a high standard of living. We are accustomed to taking a shower, putting on a fresh shirt, and getting a hot meal, when we wish to, and in wartime men who are in the ground combat units do not get those things. They are not luxuries, but have become a part of our high standard of living. It is our high standard of living that has made enlistment in the ground combat forces so unattractive. The fact is that a member of a ground combat unit has to go into a mudhole, where rats are likely to run across his body, and that he will have to face the elements. The fact also is that he likes to have a warm meal. If anyone is entitled to a bonus or an inducement in the form of supplemental compensation, it is the man who will have to live in a mudhole, in all kinds of weather, and face all kinds of hardship.

Men in the Navy have also been killed, and in large numbers, but when they were killed it happened suddenly, and they were not hungry or dirty. They went down in the sea in clean clothes and with full stomachs. The same comparison applies to personnel in the Air Force. When a foot slogger is killed, he probably has not had a bath in 2 or 3 weeks, and has not had a change of socks for a long time. That is why it is difficult to fill the ground combat force units. I think such men are entitled to special consideration.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am in hearty accord with the statement regarding the dangers involved in foot soldiering. I think such duty is hazardous above every other type of combat that any other member of the Armed Forces may be called upon to perform. I agree with the Senator that in World War II and in the Korean war, foot soldiers were

entitled to some extra pay—call it bonus or combat pay.

However, I wish to reiterate one point, though I do appreciate the Senator's remarks. I have spent much of my lifetime in the Reserves. I remember the time when we had to pay our own way to go to camp, when we had to take correspondence courses, and when we had to use wooden rifles. If the plan now suggested shall be adopted, I should like to see sufficient appropriations made for the ground forces so that adequate armories might be built, so that a reservist might actually use machineguns and bazookas, so that he could get his hands on them and learn to use them. There is nothing that will discourage reserve training more than a man's having to sit week after week before a blackboard, with an old colonel telling him what a bazooka will do. Furnishing reservists with the necessary materiel and equipment will accomplish wonders. That has been the secret of the National Guard. It has not been because the men fly. Only a few of them fly. Far more perform their duties on the ground. But members of the National Guard have received training. For that reason there are standing lines waiting to get in the National Guard program.

I am sure General Thurmond will agree with me that proper equipment for the Reserve forces and interest by the armed units will produce a good Reserve.

I have often thought that the Committee on Armed Services might have a subcommittee devoted entirely to studying Reserve problems. I have often felt that the Defense Department could spend more time on Reserve problems. I feel that if that shall be done, and we show the reservist that we have an interest in him, we will not have to resort to bonuses. I thank the Senator.

Mr. RUSSELL. I agree in large measure with what the Senator from Arizona has said. I do not think our Reserve units are suffering from lack of equipment at this time, as they did in the days to which the Senator from Arizona has referred. But I believe that earlier the Senator from Arizona put his finger on what I regard as the weakest point of the Reserve program, namely, the attitude of the Regular Military Establishment toward the Reserve. I care not what laws Congress may pass or the amount of equipment Congress may supply to the Defense Establishment, or the number of armories which may be built; if the Reserves are not accepted as a part of the national Defense Establishment, but if, instead, they are regarded as a second-class service, our Reserve program will not be successful. We must build among the Regular Military Establishment or the Regular forces a different attitude toward the Reserves.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield further to me, so that I may complete my statement in regard to this line of reasoning?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCORR in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield further to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I should like to point out that the Marine Corps pays attention to the Marine Reserve, and has a strong Reserve; and the Navy pays attention to its Reserve, and has a strong Reserve; and the Air Force pays attention to the Air National Guard, and has paid tremendous attention to its Air Reserve in the past year and one-half, and is beginning to obtain good, concrete results.

The ground forces are beginning to show a real interest in the Reserve. Following World War I, however, no real interest was shown in the ground force Reserves until the last 2 or 3 years. However, results are now beginning to be obtained.

So I think there is concrete evidence in support of what the Senator from Georgia and I have been discussing, namely, that a real interest on the part of the Regular forces in the Reserve units is essential to the success of the Reserve program. We can provide all the bonuses or other benefits which may be desired; but until the Reserves are treated as parts of the Regular services, there will not be success with the Reserve program. The members of a Reserve unit will not have pride in their outfit if it is kicked around at the top level.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I desire to endorse what the able chairman of the committee has said regarding the requisite respect for the Reserve components, if they are to play in the National Defense Establishment the part they should play.

As somewhat related to that point, I wish to ask a question of the chairman of the committee, based upon a quiet colloquy I have been having with the able Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT]. He has asked me whether it would be possible for men who have such training liability, and who live at some distance from an organized Reserve unit or Reserve facility, to obtain training with a National Guard unit.

In that connection, I invite the attention of the chairman of the committee to the fact that in Wyoming, for example, 65 percent of the young men affected live within 25 miles of an Army National Guard unit, whereas only 38 percent of them live within that distance of an Army Reserve unit. In my State, 74 percent live within 25 miles of a National Guard unit, whereas only 35 percent live within 25 miles of a Reserve unit. In North Dakota, 67 percent are within 25 miles of a National Guard unit, but only 40 percent are within that distance of a Reserve unit. In Tennessee, 97 percent live within 25 miles of a National Guard unit, but only 77 percent live within 25 miles of a Reserve unit. In other words, from 20 percent to 40 percent more could be taken care of if the Army would recognize the National Guard as a fit implement to provide the requisite drill and training.

Is it possible, under the language of the bill, for the Secretary of Defense to

recognize the training provided by a National Guard unit for those who might be members of the Ready Reserve.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator from South Dakota refer to those who have had no prior service, or does he refer to those who have had prior service?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I refer to those who have not had prior service. As I understand, there are two categories.

Mr. RUSSELL. As the Senator from South Dakota knows, a man who has had no prior service can enter the National Guard at this time, on the same basis on which he will be able to enter the Reserve, under the provisions of the pending bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In other words, he can join a National Guard unit.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; and he can do so today. Such authority has existed for several years.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In some instances the National Guard units are up to their full authorized strength.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think it important to increase their strength. As the Senator from South Dakota knows, the overall strength of the National Guard is fixed by the annual appropriations made by Congress.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have particularly in mind the specialized units, for I know that in my hometown there is a specialized unit which is not very large, and the authorized strength for it is not large. If the program now proposed becomes law, in that area there will be more men who might wish to join that National Guard unit than the authorized strength of that unit would permit to join it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not perfectly clear in my own mind whether a man with no prior service, and who is now in the Reserve, could be assigned to a National Guard unit for training. Such authority may exist; but I wish to say frankly that, in my judgment, it is most unlikely that such a man would be so assigned by the Defense Establishment, because the defense program, as President Eisenhower sent it to Congress, requests authority to require 6 months of active training or service on the part of the National Guard. So it is highly unlikely that the Defense Establishment would assign to a National Guard unit, for training, a man who enlisted in the Reserve. However, one who enlists in the National Guard has all the rights and benefits which under this program will accrue to those who enlist in the Reserve.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think that is true. The problem to which I have referred would arise when the nearest National Guard unit was up to its full authorized strength, with the result that there would be no vacancies in it for additional enlistees.

Mr. RUSSELL. There might be individual cases of that sort; but the Reserve program contemplates the establishment of additional units, as was testified before our committee.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I realize that. However, in the table in the hear-

ings there is a column for current and proposed units and other column for current or existing units. It so happens that for my State the same figure appears in each column, namely, 35. So in the case of my State there would be no change in that situation.

I understand there are two categories in the Ready Reserve in which men may enlist. One is under the first provision, when the President determines that the enlisted strength is not sufficient. In that category, a man who enlisted would be liable for 6 months' active training to start off his Reserve service.

Mr. RUSSELL. From 3 to 6 months, as the bill was finally reported.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. However, on page 23 there is a proviso which permits an enlistment when the training period is not required, provided the enlistment occurs before the age of 18 years and 6 months.

Mr. RUSSELL. With liability running until the man attains the age of 28.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Whereas, under the other program, if he takes from 3 to 6 months' training, as prescribed by the Department of Defense, his liability is extinguished after 8 years. So in the case of a 17-year-old boy, he would have 3 years less liability in the Ready Reserve, if he took the training of from 3 to 6 months.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am very glad the chairman has pointed out the distinction between the two classes of enlistments in the Ready Reserve.

Mr. RUSSELL. There are really three different categories of enlistments provide by law for the Ready Reserve units. First, under existing law, there is the National Guard. A man can enlist between the ages of 17 and 18½ in the National Guard. So long as he satisfactorily performs the equivalent of 48 weekly drills and 2 weeks of training, he is exempt from induction under the Selective Service if he carries on until age 28.

To give the National Guard men some part of the reduced period which is afforded the Reserves under this bill, the committee inserted an amendment, so that if the National Guardsman reports for 3 months of active duty for training with the Regular forces, his Ready Reserve liability shall expire after 8 years, just as it does in the case of the Reserve who has from 3 to 6 months of active duty.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think that is a wise provision. It was due to the foresight and analytical judgment of the chairman that that provision was inserted. It dovetails very nicely.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator. I slept with this question—or, rather, I wrestled with it—for 2 or 3 weeks, in an effort to coordinate the program as well as possible. Whether we have a good program or not, only time will tell. At least it is coordinated.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It is coordinated. I think the explanation of the three categories is fine for the RECORD.

I also invited the attention of the chairman to this subject because of one possible oversight on my part, or possi-

bly on the part of the staff in not calling my attention to it.

In connection with the enlistment with respect to which a 6 months' training period is provided, we inserted, in the provision on page 16, line 16, the words "Until August 1, 1959."

The chairman will recall that I suggested that it would be well to have a date inserted so as to insure a review of the program. I had intended that that date, insuring a review, should also apply to the second category of enlistments in the Ready Reserve, with respect to which the 6-months training is not required. By reference to page 23, line 25, it will be noted that the words "Until August 1, 1959" do not appear.

Mr. RUSSELL. Why should there be a cut-off date in that instance? Why should not the Reserve units have the same benefits, by permanent law, as are accorded to the National Guard? I can see some reason for reviewing the 6 months training, but the maintenance of our Regular Reserve units has been one of the prime purposes of our military organization since the beginning of the country, when George Washington recommended a strong and well-trained militia. I can see why the cut-off date should apply in the case of 6 months training, but I can see no substantial reason why we should apply a cut-off date to voluntary enlistment in the Reserve components.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. My thought is that in this instance it establishes deferment under the Selective Service Act.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; but why not give to the Reserve units the same thing the National Guard has? The National Guard has that benefit today.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. There is a deadline with respect to the life of the Selective Service Act, and I thought we were thinking of a date which would be coordinated with the period during which the Selective Service Act would be in force, without reenactment.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is merely the induction which stops under the Selective Service. But there is no reason why we should cut off the time when a man might enlist in the Reserve.

I hope the Senator will not insist on such an amendment. I was glad to go along with him in connection with his other amendment, because I thought it strengthened the bill to have a review of the 6 months training period. But the amendment he now suggests relates only to the Regular Reserve establishments, and they feel that they should have the same opportunity as the National Guard in competing for young men.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It may be that that is sufficient, but I think there should be a review period.

Mr. RUSSELL. We will review the program when we review the Selective Service Act.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The Selective Service Act will expire, and that will accomplish the same purpose.

Mr. RUSSELL. That will accomplish the purpose the Senator has in mind.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BEALL. If a boy between the ages of 17 and 18½ enlists in the National Guard, and is assigned to a company in his home town, and then leaves his home town, either for employment or for some other reason—perhaps for school—can he transfer to a company in the community to which he goes?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sure that is provided for in the Reserve Forces Act of 1952. Under those circumstances a man could transfer, with the same rights preserved that he had under his original enlistment.

Mr. BEALL. Suppose he goes to another State?

Mr. RUSSELL. His rights are preserved, provided the Governor has approved that system within the State. The right which accrues to be exempt from induction applies only when the Governor of the State has requested that it be done. I think all 48 governors have done so, but in case the man should move to a State in which such a request had not been made by the Governor, he would lose his exemption.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. But otherwise he could transfer from one State to another.

Mr. RUSSELL. With the approval of the Governor.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I have quite a few questions to ask for the purpose of establishing the legislative history. I wish to follow the Senator's pleasure. I do not know whether the Senator from Georgia has completed his explanation of the bill or not, or whether he would prefer to have me withhold my questions until he concludes any further statement he may wish to make. I desire to accommodate the Senator.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am willing to yield for questions at any time the Senator sees fit. There are one or two other features of the bill which I desire to bring to the attention of the Senate, but I can do so just as well after undertaking to answer the Senator's questions.

Mr. MORSE. Perhaps it would be better if I asked them now.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am perfectly willing to yield at this juncture.

Mr. MORSE. By way of preface, permit me to say that I have not had the time to study the hearings on the bill. I am sure that if I had had the time I would not be asking many of these questions now. However, I know that the plan is to vote on the bill this afternoon, and I feel that these questions should be asked and answered.

Also, as a former associate of the Senator from Georgia on the Armed Services Committee, I wish to say in his presence what I have said in many places in the United States—that I think he is the best informed man on military problems in the entire Congress; I think he has few equals, if any.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator flatters me far beyond my deserts. Neverthe-

less, the praise is sweet, and thankfully received.

Mr. MORSE. I express my judgment on the basis of years of service with the Senator from Georgia.

Next, I wish to make very clear, by way of preface, that these questions are entirely impersonal. The Senator from Georgia is entitled to know the basis for them.

Last night I was called into what might be called an emergency conference. I was invited to the conference by representatives of various groups, including some civil-rights groups, which apparently disagree with certain features of the bill. I think the Senator from Georgia knows me well enough to feel confident that when I ask questions on any issue it is for the purpose of getting information into the RECORD, leaving to each Senator the right to reach his own value judgment as to the course of action he should follow.

However, the people to whom I refer are citizens of the United States, and they are entitled to present their point of view to their elected officials and, if in the judgment of those officials, the point of view is a meritorious one, to have a legislative record made; and they are entitled to have their elected officials elicit for them the information I now seek from the Senator from Georgia. I know I shall get the information from the Senator.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall try to answer the Senator's questions, in whatever field they may be, in the best of good faith.

Mr. MORSE. If some of the questions I shall ask are answered in the hearings, I should like the RECORD to show that I have not had time to read the hearings.

Mr. RUSSELL. The hearings are rather voluminous.

Mr. MORSE. I did not get a copy of the report or of the hearings until earlier today. I have not had time to go through the hearings. I shall make my questions as brief as I can. Some of them may call for a little explanation of the points of view expressed in the conference last night, to which I have alluded, preliminary to stating the questions themselves.

First, I should like to ask the Senator if it would be correct to describe the bill, as reported by the Senate Committee on Armed Services, as a bill which seeks to provide a system of universal service.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would say that the bill could not possibly have that effect. I should like to see some system of universal service established, but the pending bill does not have any universality and no compulsion on any men who have not been inducted into the military service.

Mr. MORSE. As the Senator from Georgia knows, he and I have supported, and I still support, a universal military service bill. I am still of the opinion that the general principles of the American Legion bill of 1944 constitute the best plan I have studied to date. There may be better plans, which I have not studied, but the Senator from Georgia will recall that during my 8 years of service on the Committee on

Armed Services, I supported a universal military service bill along the lines of the American Legion bill. I would still support such a bill, because I believe the security and defense needs of my country call for much to be done along that line.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Oregon was a coauthor with the Senator from Georgia in 1951 of the universal military service bill, which was passed by the Senate after long and exhaustive hearings. I believe that bill substantially incorporated the principles of the American Legion bill.

Mr. MORSE. I must say to the Senator from Georgia that the representatives of some of the organizations with whom I met last night completely disagree with respect to my views on the needs of a universal training bill to protect the security of our country.

However, that fact in no way lessens their right to have me consider their point of view and to present their point of view, as I seek to do in asking my questions this afternoon on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will say to the Senator from Oregon that earlier the question was asked about the universality of the pending bill. As it relates to men who are not prior servicemen, there is absolutely no compulsion. Therefore, it cannot be called a universal bill.

Mr. MORSE. Would it be correct to say that the pending bill continues the exemption from induction into the military service under the Selective Service Act of persons who enlist in the National Guard?

Mr. RUSSELL. It does. It not only continues that exemption, but it creates in the Reserve a similar exemption, which has not heretofore existed.

Mr. MORSE. Therefore, one of the major results of the bill, if enacted into law, will be to give to the youth of the country who can qualify under its terms a choice of whether they will await selective service or, if the allotment is not filled, to seek enlistment in the National Guard. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. Of course, where there is no National Guard unit available, such persons can enlist in the Reserve under some form of the National Guard exemption which has been a matter of statutory provision for several years. That right is created in the pending bill.

Mr. MORSE. Would it be correct to say that one of the effects of the pending bill, if passed, would be to give the white youth of the country an opportunity to avoid active service and, on the other hand, to discriminate against the colored youth who, because the National Guard of their particular State excludes or segregates Negroes, must enter active duty away from home?

Mr. RUSSELL. The assumption on which that question is predicated is entirely erroneous. The bill in no way affects the National Guard in States where it is segregated at the present time. It does for the first time open up Reserve units in which colored youths—we might as well use the term—can enter and obtain the same exemptions

from selective service that the white youths have had in States which do have a segregated National Guard at the present time.

Mr. MORSE. These first questions deal with the relationship of the white and colored youths to the National Guard. It is true, is it not, that in some States the National Guard is not open to colored youths, and in other States the National Guard is open to colored youths, but on a segregated basis?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is undoubtedly correct. In some States I understand there are no units of the National Guard which are open to colored youths at the present time. In some other States there are units which are open only to colored youths. In other States there are units which are open only to white youths. In the Reserve units, since they are Army of the United States units, such restrictions do not apply.

Mr. MORSE. I believe the Senator's answer needs to be emphasized in the RECORD, so that men who do not now understand the situation, will understand that, so far as the letter of the proposed law is concerned, it in no way changes the existing law in respect to the administration and operation of the National Guard in the respective States as of the present time.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. Historically, the establishment of the National Guard and the selection of its officers and of the composition of its units have been a matter for determination by the States. The pending bill in no way undertakes to impose any Federal restrictions on that historic concept.

Mr. MORSE. That raises the next question. Can it be said that the pending bill, being Federal legislation, brings the Federal Government into the National Guard program, and grants an exemption on a much broader basis to white youths and restricts, on a much broader basis, colored youths, although one of the purposes of the bill is to increase the number of men in the Reserve?

Mr. RUSSELL. The bill in no way affects the situation which the Senator has in mind. That situation is created by other law, which is not involved in the pending bill. The pending bill does not create any exemption in the case of members of the National Guard. It does not deal with the National Guard, except for the provision for 3 months' volunteer training on the part of any member of the National Guard who wishes to volunteer for training in the armed services. The bill does not create any exemption or benefit for any member of the National Guard. The benefits to which the Senator from Oregon refers were created by law which was passed in 1948, 7 years ago. The bill in no way affects that existing law.

Mr. MORSE. Perhaps a little discussion of this point with the Senator will make clear the objection that was raised at the conference of last night to which I have referred. Although, as was admitted, the bill does not change the 1948 law as to its letter, nevertheless, one of the objectives of the bill now pending

is to broaden the base of our Reserves by increasing the number of men in the Reserves, and the National Guard is to be one of the very important components of the Reserve.

Therefore, to the extent that the pending bill will affect a greater number of men, it extends and expands what to these people is already an existing discrimination in the law.

Mr. RUSSELL. That argument is wholly erroneous. The bill does not increase the total number of men in the National Guard by one man.

It does propose means which will greatly increase the Reserve units of the Army, but the number of men in the National Guard is controlled by the annual appropriation bill, and this bill does not affect them in the slightest degree. The Senator heard the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] complain because the ranks of the National Guard in his State are filled up. There was no question of color involved there.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would say to my colleague from Oregon that I think the opposite may be true. One of the reasons why the National Guard did not wish to be included in the bill was that there might be a question whether voluntary enlistments would be cut. As the Senator from Georgia has said, the National Guard total is fixed at around 450,000 men. It may be less than that today.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts speak more loudly?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I was saying that one of the problems which the committee faced was the question of the National Guard being included or not included in the bill, and the committee decided not to include it. One of the reasons for that was to make it possible for the National Guard to sustain its enlistments. If it should be included in the bill, the enlistments might suffer because the Reserve would become more desirable. Therefore, so far as the question of the Senator from Oregon is concerned, as I see it, it is not a question of building up the National Guard and making a discrimination, but, rather, that the National Guard now has its quota, and we wish to see it maintain its quota despite the fact that there may be a greater inducement for men to go into the reserve.

Mr. RUSSELL. I stated that the question was predicated upon the completely erroneous conception that it increases the Ready Reserve by perhaps a million men. It does open up an almost unlimited number of places in the Reserve, with the same rights which accrue to members of the National Guard under the 1948 act.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I know the Senator from Georgia is correct in his statement that it does not affect the size of the National Guard; but what will happen in those States which do not permit colored

enlistments in the National Guard? I am told that there are at least a million Negro youths in those States. What opportunity will they have to claim the same exemption given to the white boys and on an equal basis.

Mr. RUSSELL. They have none unless this bill is passed. The bill opens up the reserve units of the United States Army, which presently are nonsegregated. There has been a great clamor throughout the Nation for a number of years for nonsegregated armed services. This bill opens up reserve units in which men may enlist without regard to color, and obtain the same rights accorded the National Guardsmen at the present time.

Mr. LEHMAN. With the same exemption?

Mr. RUSSELL. Exactly.

Mr. LEHMAN. Will they be required to leave home to serve in the reserve units if they live 100 miles away?

Mr. RUSSELL. They will not. They have exactly the same requirement as that which applies to the National Guard. A National Guardsman must have the equivalent of 48 drills. It has been pointed out by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] that that does not mean 48 days, but 48 periods of drill, and 2 weeks of military training. This bill would afford for the first time the same privilege and benefit to those enlisting in the reserve units which will be created under this bill in an effort to bring the Army up to the point set by the Department of Defense.

Mr. LEHMAN. Certainly, the National Guard is considered a very important component in our Military Establishment and in our effort to create a Ready Reserve; and I am strongly in favor of creating such a Reserve. But in States where Negroes are not permitted to enlist in the National Guard, and, according to the best information I have, there are about a million Negro youths so affected, they will have to enlist in the Reserve or in segregated units. They will obviously again be tragically discriminated against.

Mr. RUSSELL. The figure of a million is not significant, because there are perhaps 2 million white youths who will have no opportunity to enlist.

Mr. LEHMAN. They may have the opportunity of enlisting in the National Guard in some States providing they are accepted, but they do not have the opportunity, of course, if the law or accepted custom forbids integrated units to be set up. Even in States where there is no prohibition against Negro National Guard units, no Negro can enter the National Guard save in a very minor degree, because in few States are Negroes welcomed in most Guard regiments. They find it difficult, if not impossible, to enlist in many Guard units, and certainly in those States which have the prohibition to which I have referred they are completely excluded.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would not know about all the States. I am not familiar with the policy in all the States. But I answered the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] very frankly, and I always try to be forthright, by saying that there

are States where Negroes cannot enlist in the National Guard at the present time. That is undoubtedly a fact.

Mr. LEHMAN. I did not know that was on the RECORD. I am glad that it is again on the RECORD. I have the highest respect for the Senator from Georgia, and I appreciate the amount of work he has done in connection with this bill, but he knows that he and I do not see eye to eye on this issue even if we do on many others. I have a very strong feeling that while I very greatly wish to see the Reserve bill pass—and I have wanted to see it enacted for a great many years—I think there are many injustices and inequities in the bill which is now before us.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator's statement is wholly in error. This bill does not create any inequity or any injustice because it does not deal with the National Guard. If it is an inequity or an injustice to have segregated units—and, in my opinion, it is not—the bill creates a large number of Reserve units in the Army which are totally under Federal control, where segregation cannot obtain, because of orders which have been issued by the Department of Defense and the Commander in Chief, starting with President Truman and strengthened greatly by President Eisenhower.

So, instead of creating or perpetuating any injustice, the bill does not affect the National Guard, but it does afford to the Negro youths in States where the National Guard is white the right to enlist in Reserve units and obtain the same exemption from the draft as is applicable to those who enlist in the National Guard units.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It seems to me we could help to clarify the situation by suggesting that the Ready Reserve will be a sort of parallel organization with the National Guard, except that it will be completely a Federal organization, and the National Guard will remain a State organization.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And the parallel Federal Ready Reserve will start off with a period of 3 to 6 months of active training?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no. The Senator knows this bill contains the provision that a man can enlist in the Reserve under the same requirements which apply to the National Guard.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is correct, if a man enlists at an earlier age.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

The States historically have always controlled the National Guard. As a matter of fact, it is written into the State constitutions that each governor is the commander in chief of the National Guard of his State. That is one of the few examples of State sovereignty that remain in this highly centralized Government of ours.

The bill does not affect the situation of the National Guard, but it opens up

innumerable opportunities to the youth of every race and belief to enlist in the Reserve units and to have exactly the same privileges accorded them as are accorded the members of the National Guard.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to try to make this point as clear as I can, from my point of view. I may say to the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] that, taking Massachusetts as an example, every unit, so far as I know, is nonsegregated. I do not believe anyone has been refused enlistment in Massachusetts because of his color, race, creed, or belief.

Mr. LEHMAN. Is the Senator referring to the National Guard?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am referring to the National Guard. I reviewed the National Guard last year. I think every unit contained members of the Negro and white races, without any question. I will not say that that was true of every unit, but I watched the whole National Guard of Massachusetts pass by in review and I would say that is true.

The National Guard, including the air wing, comprises about 450,000 men. The Reserve which the Senator from Georgia is supporting in the bill would be comprised of 2,900,000 men. So there are about 6 chances to go into the nonsegregated Reserve to 1 chance to go into the National Guard. In other words, with a total component of 2,900,000, the Reserve will be 6 times the size of the National Guard, and there will be 6 times greater opportunity for a boy to join the Reserve as there is to enlist in the National Guard.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield, that I may make an observation in reply to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am surprised to hear my friend from Massachusetts make the statement that no discrimination is practiced in any of the National Guard units.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Of Massachusetts.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of Massachusetts. Of course, I am not familiar with the Guard in Massachusetts. I say I am surprised because, from my observation in other States, that is not the fact. If it is true in Massachusetts, I congratulate Massachusetts—and I feel certain it must be true, otherwise, the Senator from Massachusetts would not have made the statement.

But my observation indicates that conditions generally are quite different. I believe discrimination is practiced on many grounds, notably the ground of color, in many of the National Guard units of most of the States.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. During the 6 years I was Governor, and in the years since I was Governor, I reviewed the National Guard in my State, and have seen

no evidence, and have never had a complaint brought to my attention, that there has been any question of segregation in the Massachusetts National Guard.

Mr. LEHMAN. I can match that length of service as the Governor of a State with that of my friend from Massachusetts. Unfortunately, I have seen many evidences of discrimination in many Guard units in many States.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I shall not become involved in the debate on the question other Senators are discussing. There are observations I should like to make, but I think they would bring on more discussion.

I now yield to the senior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Can the Senator from Georgia tell me whether the passage of the bill would in any way result in any financial obligations being undertaken by the Federal Government with respect to the State National Guard?

Mr. RUSSELL. The bill does not increase the financial obligation or responsibility of the Federal Government to the State National Guard by one thin dime.

Mr. MORSE. It is true, is it not, that the State National Guard which enlists youths, who then become exempt from the draft under the terms and regulations of the law, is to that degree performing a financial service for the Government?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no. The Federal Government spends a large amount of money on the National Guard. It pays the National Guardsmen for their drills. But the Senator's question was concerning the pending bill. I said the bill would have no effect whatsoever on the financial obligation of the Federal Government to the National Guard. As the Senator well knows, the Federal Government provides for the drills by the National Guard and furnishes a large part of the equipment for it. But that is not under any provision of this bill; it is under laws some of which have been on the statute books for as long as 75 or 80 years.

Mr. MORSE. Perhaps I did not make my question very clear. It was to lead up to the information I was seeking that I asked the question.

Does the Senator know whether there have been, during the past several years and are at present, National Guard units which have had difficulty in keeping their quotas filled?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not advised as to the details of that matter. It would be very remarkable if there were not some units in the National Guard throughout the country which had not had some difficulty in filling their quotas. But in the past 7 years the National Guard has experienced less difficulty in filling its quotas than ever before in its history. In the majority of instances, there are men who are seeking to enter the National Guard units.

Mr. MORSE. Once the bill becomes law, is it contemplated that the governors and the legislatures of the respective States may be induced to increase

the number of men who can be taken into the State National Guard units?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know what the States might do about it, because members of the National Guard are paid by the Federal Government; and the control on the number of National Guardsmen is in Washington, with the Federal Government. The only obligation of the Federal Government is as to the 450,000 guardsmen who are distributed throughout the United States under a formula. That is the only activity which entails any Federal responsibility, I may say.

On the other hand, the bill contemplates 2,900,000 Reservists, including 450,000 National Guard men.

Mr. MORSE. I hope the Senator will pardon me for dwelling longer on this point.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator can dwell on it as long as he wishes to do so.

Mr. MORSE. I am dwelling on the point which involved an expression of fear at the meeting last night which I frankly told the Senator at the beginning was the basis for these questions. The fear was expressed as follows, that under the bill, if it becomes law, there would not be anything which would restrict the Pentagon from recommending an increase in the membership of the National Guard of certain States in which segregation policies now exist, or in which Negro youths are not allowed to enlist in the Guard at all; and that that would mean an expenditure of additional Federal funds to those States, which would result in giving an additional advantage to the white youths of those States and a greater disadvantage to the colored youths of those States, with respect to the National Guard, but not with respect to the Reserves.

Mr. RUSSELL. In my judgment, if I may speak without prejudice with respect to the overall question which the Senator has involved in his series of questions, the bill does not affect that in the slightest degree. The Pentagon cannot increase in any degree the size of the National Guard. That can be done only by Congress, because the National Guard is controlled by the annual appropriations made by Congress.

Mr. MORSE. That was my understanding; I wanted the record to show it.

May I ask the Senator to explain what provision there is in the bill with respect to the creation of a so-called Federal National Guard?

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no change in the National Guard. The bill does not affect the National Guard.

Mr. MORSE. If anyone should refer to a so-called Federal National Guard, he necessarily would have to be talking about the so-called Ready Reserve, would he not?

Mr. RUSSELL. He would have to be talking about some unit of the organized Reserve force of the United States.

Mr. MORSE. Is my understanding correct that as to the existing Reserve units of the United States, no matter where located, colored youths would be on an equal footing with white youths in their opportunities to enlist in the Reserves?

Mr. RUSSELL. They would be under the orders of the President of the United States and the regulations of the Defense Establishment. Of course, there might be cases of discrimination, as the Senator from New York said he had seen or knew about. But the Reserve units certainly, by law, will be open, without regard to race, color, or creed.

Mr. MORSE. That is the point I wanted to stress. That affords a transition to my next comment, which will be followed by a question.

In the Selective Service Act, the original act of 1940, contains the following provision:

That in the selection and training of men under this act and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this act, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color.

The substance of that provision became section 5A of the Selective Service Act of 1948, and remains a part of the basic law to which the pending bill is an amendment. That is my understanding, and I judge, from what the Senator from Georgia has said, that is his understanding.

Mr. RUSSELL. The bill has to do with Reserves, but it does amend the Selective Service Act. It does not amend the section to which the Senator has referred. That section is unaffected by the bill. As a matter of fact, that section has been implemented by Executive orders by at least two Presidents of the United States.

Mr. MORSE. I think we have made the record clear. The pending bill is an amendment of the Selective Service Act, and section 5A of the Selective Service Act of 1948 remains unchanged by the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. It becomes absolutely unchanged by the bill. In other words, I can assure the Senator that the pending bill in nowise affects the provision of law to which he has referred.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I saw the Senator from Maryland in the Chamber a moment ago. Because I used the State of Maryland in the example I gave, I wish to invite the Senator's attention to a situation which I understand exists in Maryland. Maryland offers an example of the National Guard policy. In Baltimore there are segregated National Guard units. Colored youths can enlist in colored Guard units and white youths can enlist in white Guard units in Baltimore; but on the Eastern Shore of Maryland there is no Guard for colored youths. The question has been raised as to what would be the effect of this bill upon the colored youths in those areas of Maryland. As to the Baltimore colored youths, my understanding is that the status quo would be maintained. They could, if eligible, enlist in colored Guard units. As to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, colored youths would now have an opportunity to enlist in the Reserves, in which they heretofore have not had an opportunity to enlist. Therefore, if the bill is enacted into law, they could be exempted from induction under the Selective Service Act, whereas at the present time they

would have to be inducted. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not familiar with the situation in Maryland.

Mr. MORSE. I ask the Senator to treat that as a hypothetical situation.

Mr. RUSSELL. But, hypothetically, if the Senator's statement is correct, the pending bill would open up to colored youths on the Eastern shore, as the Senator has said, the right to enlist in the Reserve, and have the same privilege which accrues to those who are in the National Guard, without regard to color. The privilege attaches to the unit, and not to the individual. If the youth gets into the unit before he is 18½ years old, whatever his race or creed, and does his work, and stays in until he is 28 years old, he is exempted from the draft.

Mr. MORSE. I have one final question. The Senator in his comments has cleared up a good many of the questions I had intended to propound. My question deals with the new Reserve units, if any, that will be made available under the bill. Will the Senator describe to us what the bill provides by way of new Reserve units?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Congress has never sought to select individual units. The pending bill proposes to increase the overall Reserve strength from 800,000—I believe by law it is 1,500,000—to 2,900,000. The Department of Defense representatives will appear before committees of Congress, and may say that an Army unit will be created in one area, a naval unit in another, or an Air Force unit in another. Congress has never sought to designate specific units. That will all be done administratively within the Department of Defense.

Mr. MORSE. But under the bill, it is contemplated, is it not, that a sufficient number of those units will be distributed across the country, so as to make it possible to secure enlistments in the Reserves to fill up the total number of Reserves which are being sought under the proposed legislation?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Department of Defense will, very naturally, put the units where the men are located. However, as I said earlier in my colloquy with the Senator from South Dakota, if a man lives 100 miles from a Reserve unit, he has a right to enlist. Instead of having 48 drill periods, he may get his training during 30 days in any 1 year. There is no question of race involved, and I do not suppose that there are more than one or two thousand colored people in the State of South Dakota. I feel sure the Department of Defense will distribute the units on the basis of fairness, in an effort to achieve the desired total of 2,900,000. Personally, I think the Department is going to have a great deal of difficulty doing it without some compulsion. I do not believe it is going to get the desired number, even with the means provided in the bill, and even with the inducements for men to enlist and maintain their status in the National Guard or Reserves and thereby become exempt from the draft.

Mr. MORSE. Would the Senator say it is his opinion that the pending bill in no way would increase the degree of discrimination based upon color, if any discrimination now exists under the law, over and above that which exists under the present law?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Oregon and I might debate for a long time, without agreeing, on the question of what is discrimination. I have never felt it was discrimination for a man to be allocated with those of his own kind. There is only one race in the world I know of that believes that is discrimination. The pending bill does not increase, by one, any unit in the United States that would be composed solely of members of the white race, because it does not deal with the National Guard as such. It does open up Reserve units which under existing law, and policy, and Executive order are open to all people in the country, without regard to race, creed, or color.

Mr. MORSE. It seems to me to that extent the bill would really increase the opportunity for a colored youth to enlist in a Reserve unit, which will free him from induction under the Selective Service Act.

Mr. RUSSELL. The bill will, for the first time, in some States of the Union, offer to colored youth an opportunity to enlist in a Reserve unit and be exempted from the operations of the Selective Service Act.

Mr. MORSE. I have one further question with respect to Federal financial contribution, in light of the trend toward so-called educational nondiscrimination and other trends. We have seen in the past few years, certainly in the minds of those who hold to the general philosophy which the Senator from Georgia very well knows the Senator from Oregon holds to, that discrimination is diminishing rather than increasing in America. Does the Senator think there is any basis for the contention of minority groups that the enactment of the bill in its present form will result in money going to the States for the support of the National Guard, and, in the sense that the Government pays for the training of the enlistees in the Guard, the payment will be a discriminatory use of Federal funds, on the basis of the color line?

Mr. RUSSELL. As I have said, I do not believe that is discrimination. But in the bill there is nothing which will increase by one dime the expenditures in the National Guard.

The bill does open up a 3 months' training course in the Reserve Establishment for the members of the National Guard who desire to take the course on a voluntary basis. But that is merely for the purpose of increasing the training of the National Guard and to bring the National Guard into line with the new Reserve units which are created by the bill for the first time. Nothing in the bill will increase the expenditures for the National Guard; the National Guard, as such, is not dealt with basically in the bill.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator very much for his very fair and objective answers to my questions.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I have several questions to ask of the chairman of the Armed Services Committee and my questions are in two different categories.

My first question is as follows: In the event the Reserve bill is passed by Congress, is there any assurance that the Department of Defense will make an effort to reach the goals set by Congress?

Mr. RUSSELL. The only statement I can make about that is to repeat the assurances given by the witnesses from the Department of Defense who appeared before the committee. They said they were very anxious to reach the President's objective of 2,900,000 men in the Ready Reserve; and in his message to the Congress, the President said it was vital to have that many men in the Ready Reserve.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I understand that the Department of Defense appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1956 was based on certain strengths for the armed services. Do the current plans of the Defense Establishment for 1956 provide for the size of the Armed Forces called for by the Congress when it passed the Defense Establishment appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1956? Will the armed services be permitted to build up their strengths to the figures envisioned by the Congress when it passed that appropriation bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. I should think there would be some administrative determination in that field. Whether it will be done, I do not know. In the case of the Reserve units other than the National Guard, I do not know that the Department of Defense will follow that course.

Mr. MANSFIELD. But I am sure the distinguished chairman of the committee knows what I am driving at. Specifically, will the Marine Corps be allowed to build up to the 215,000 sought by Congress under the Symington amendment, when the appropriation bill for the Defense Establishment for the fiscal year 1956 was passed by Congress?

Mr. RUSSELL. That specific question was asked of some of the witnesses who appeared before the committee. But I must say that we did not receive a very specific answer. It was stated that it was the opinion of the witness that that would be the case, but that no formal determination had been made. I think that is a reasonably fair digest of the testimony on that score.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield for a further question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I should like to call the attention of the distinguished chairman of the committee to a situation which exists in the Rocky Mountain States of Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and

Montana. There we have the 96th Infantry Reserve Division, one of the best trained and, I understand, one of the best equipped and best manned division in the Reserve. It is an active Reserve unit. Rumors about that Reserve division have come to the attention of the Senators from those States. I have discussed the rumors with Senators HAYDEN and GOLDWATER, BENNETT and WATKINS, WELKER and DWORSHAK, and my colleague from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]; and they are extremely worried lest this division be deactivated and its present units transferred elsewhere.

Because of the great importance of keeping the division alive, I wonder whether the distinguished chairman of the committee can give us assurance that the 96th Infantry Reserve Division in the Rocky Mountain area will not be deactivated.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the Senator from Montana—indeed, I think all the Senators from the area affected—have undertaken to discuss this matter with me. I shall not undertake to call the roll of all the Senators who did so; but I am sure that if any one of them has not discussed the matter with me, it was because he was out of the city.

I have undertaken to obtain the information from the Department. Within the hour I have received a communication which I have not yet had an opportunity to read. So, Mr. President, if the Senator from Montana will forgive me for doing so, I shall now read it aloud, so that all Senators will have as much information in that field as I shall have.

In the letter, after the preliminaries, in which it is stated that the letter is in reply to my inquiries regarding the status and the future of the 96th Infantry Division, the following is set forth:

In planning a stronger and more usable Reserve force, a constant review of mobilization requirements is conducted by the Department of the Army in consonance with new developments and techniques. This review has resulted in a determination, among others, that the number of combat divisions in the United States Army Reserve exceeds the present authorized mobilization need. It was also determined that a need does exist for other type units which are not now organized. Therefore, the Army commanders were requested to recommend which of the divisions under their jurisdiction were to be converted to other type units requiring retention of their division staff organization, the Army commanders, with their more intimate knowledge of local conditions, being better able to make any such definite recommendations.

At present writing, no public press release has been made by the Sixth Army as to a change of status of the 96th Infantry Division, but it is understood that the commanding general of the 96th Infantry Division has received a confidential letter stating that a change of status was contemplated.

Details as to why the Sixth Army commander selected the 96th Infantry Division for a change of status is being forwarded to this headquarters. Upon receipt of the information you will be informed.

That concludes the letter.

I may say to the Senator from Montana that, from my long experience with

the Department of Defense, I would say that although the letter says nothing, it indicates very clearly that some very drastic revision is about to be undertaken in the case of the 96th Division. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield further to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is an odd letter. It says a great deal, while trying to say nothing. The Defense Establishment is asking for the enactment of a Reserve bill, and is saying it needs to build up the Reserve, for the security of the country; but at the same time the Defense Department seemingly is attempting to tear down what is probably the best Infantry Reserve Division in the entire Nation.

How does the Senator from Georgia explain that? What can we do to keep the 96th Infantry Reserve Division in operation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to say to the Senator from Montana that I shall not undertake to get into a debate regarding the merits of any infantry division. I have knowledge of some which are very competent.

Of course, I do not undertake to say what is contemplated. The Defense Department may be attempting to reorganize the division into several combat teams, or to make it a division for combat training. But certainly it is difficult to understand why anything adverse should be done to the division. The letter says, in part:

The number of combat divisions in the United States Army Reserve exceeds the present authorized mobilization need.

I am quite sure that nothing will be done which will affect or curtail any specific unit of the division which may be located in any of the States involved; but it may well be that the entire composition of the division will be changed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is there any possibility of incorporating in the bill an amendment which will make it possible to see to it that the 96th Infantry Reserve Division is continued as an active Reserve division?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana has been in Congress a long time, and he knows that it is exceedingly difficult to legislate on such a basis in respect to any one division. But I can assure the Senator from Montana that when I receive the further information as to what is contemplated in respect to this division, I shall be very happy to meet with the Senators from the States affected and to cooperate with them to the fullest extent, so as to see to it that the Reserve opportunities of the various units comprising the 96th Infantry Reserve Division are in no wise curtailed or adversely affected.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I hope the Senator will do what he can to help us to enable the Division to remain active.

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly. It may be that the plan developed will appeal to the Senator from Montana. I do not know what is involved. I shall be glad to do what little I can to contribute to

the combined efforts of the very able and distinguished Senators from the States affected, to see that the Reserve work in their States is carried on as it should be, in the interest of national security.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator, because I know that that little will be a great deal.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BENNETT. The Senator from Utah was pleased to hear the colloquy regarding the 96th Infantry Reserve Division.

Mr. RUSSELL. I know of the very deep concern of both Senators from Utah with respect to this Reserve Division.

Mr. BENNETT. I had prepared a brief statement relating to this question. I wonder if the Senator will yield in order that I may ask unanimous consent to have the statement printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am very happy to yield for that purpose.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a brief statement which I have prepared with regard to the 96th Infantry Reserve Division.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BENNETT

Inasmuch as the Senate is considering the Reserve bill, I feel it would be appropriate to make some observations at this point. I have heard unconfirmed reports that the Army's future plans for Reserve units contemplate the deactivation of the 96th Infantry Division. The 96th Division is composed of personnel from the States of Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Arizona. It numbers approximately 3,000 men—the largest Reserve division in the country, I understand. Its record is outstanding among Reserve divisions, both in recruitment and performance. I understand further that 87½ percent of its membership is attending its encampment presently underway at Yakima Firing Center. This is a remarkable record.

Since 1948 this division has been working hard to carry out the mission assigned it. Because its units are dispersed through literally dozens of communities in the Intermountain area, the division has had to work unceasingly with the local citizenry to get the kind of cooperation required. The response from these communities has been splendid.

It would seem very unfortunate to disrupt a unit of this quantity and quality after all these years. Hundreds of men have been recruited on the assurance unit integrity would be maintained. Men have left the inactive Reserves to join this organization and participate in the kind of Reserve program the Nation needs. To deactivate this division—unless there are compelling military and budgetary reasons—would be to break faith with the thousands of young men, veterans, and officers who have put their time and talent into making this division what it is today.

I have no desire to tie the Army's hands in its planning operations. But I do urge that the Army take cognizance of the many factors involved before acting. If the Army's future plans involve concentrating Reserves in large urban centers, special consideration ought to be given large-quality units. While I have full confidence in the Army's ability to plan a Reserve program which will meet

the needs of the Nation, I also feel that one of the weaknesses of the Reserve program has been the tendency to have too much "map reading in big city gymnasiums." Small and medium-size communities should be given every opportunity to participate fully in the Reserve program, and I have merely mentioned the 96th "Deadeye" Division as an example of what such communities can do. I hope this unit will be given every consideration, for certainly where we have something that is working well we should be very cautious about disturbing in favor of a new untried program.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I wish to refer briefly to the 96th Reserve Infantry Division, which was mentioned earlier in the colloquy between the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. I think this is an excellent example of what the Senator from Georgia and I were discussing earlier, when we referred to the problem of morale in the Reserve forces. It stems from proper attention on the part of those at the top.

The 59th Combat Team, a part of the 96th Reserve Infantry Division, is now in training. I am sure that the commanding officer of that combat team knew nothing of the contemplated change. If he did, he did not tell me about it; and he happens to be the State chairman of the Republican Party, so I have reason to be rather close to him.

Mr. RUSSELL. At least he would not withhold secrets of that kind from the Senator.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Everything between us is open and above board in that connection.

I merely wish to call attention to this as an example of what has gone on in the past with regard to the ground Reserves. I do not think it pertains to the Air Force Reserves, the Navy Reserves, or the Marine Reserves. I hope the tactics with respect to the ground forces Reserve will be changed.

The men who compose this Reserve division should not be told that they are to be a permanent outfit, and then find out, after a course of difficult summer maneuvers, that they are only a paper outfit, reduced to a negative status.

I join with the Senators from Utah, with my senior colleague from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], with the Senators from Montana, and, I am sure, with the Senators from Idaho and Wyoming, in thanking the chairman of the Armed Services Committee for his assurance to us that he will be concerned with this situation, and will do all in his power to see that the 96th Reserve Infantry Division is continued in its present status; or, if a change is contemplated, that those of us who are vitally interested are told about it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I can certainly repeat such assurance.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. I am fully aware of all the work that has been done on this problem. Yet there is one part of it which causes some concern to a great

many of us who come from agricultural States.

As I understand the bill, in order to take advantage of the Reserve program, the boys who enter the Reserves will have to take active service, depending upon the type they take, from 2 weeks to 30 days, and in one instance from 3 to 6 months. In many places in the Midwest and West there are young men just starting on farms and ranches which are strictly one-man operations. Can the Senator tell me whether any consideration was given, or whether any consideration will be given, to young men of this type, so that they may select, or have an opportunity to select, the time of their service during the year?

For example, I am thinking of young men who are in the potato farming business in Idaho or Colorado. They could not possibly select the Reserve program if their active duty were to be performed, we will say, between the 1st of May and 1st of November. The situation poses a real problem, because, in a sense, they would be deprived of the opportunity of participating in the Reserve program, unless they were to sell their farms and enter some other occupation.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is dealing with a question which is very acute in certain vocations and certain localities in the United States. That problem is now being studied, and a great deal of improvement is being made in affording men the opportunity to take their active duty for training at a time which fits into the activities of their civilian life. The Department of Defense, of course, must improve and expedite the program, and see to it that men are afforded the opportunity to take their training at a time when it will be of the least disadvantage to the individual concerned.

Mr. ALLOTT. I thank the Senator. This is a problem which concerns many young men. To the extent that they were engaged in individual agricultural enterprises, they would be deprived of the opportunity of taking advantage of the Reserve program. I am glad to have the words of assurance of the chairman concerning this problem.

Mr. RUSSELL. I certainly shall insist that the Department do what it can to alleviate hardship cases. The main concern, of course, is with the man who has done his active duty and has come back, and is compelled to remain in the Reserve. If the Department cannot adapt the fulfillment of the obligation to participate to his circumstances, it will be necessary for him to apply for transfer from the Ready Reserve to the Standby Reserve, in which he will not have a training obligation.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. In the first place, let me express my sincere gratitude to the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee for the conscientious work he has done over so many weeks in connection with this bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LEHMAN. I know how conscientious and sincere the Senator from Georgia is. I know that when he expresses

his opinions they come from his heart, and are based upon the experience of his lifetime. I hope he will give me credit for the same sincerity.

Mr. RUSSELL. I accord to the Senator from New York the same degree of sincerity. I know that he is completely sincere in any position he assumes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Let me ask the distinguished chairman of the committee whether a statement which was recently given to me is substantially correct. It is very brief. It reads as follows:

The following States, which have substantial Negro population, operate their guard units on a policy of segregation or exclusion, or both: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The statement goes on to say that nearly 1 million Negroes between the ages of 18 and 28 are draft registrants in those States, and are denied the choice of National Guard Service. I wonder whether the distinguished chairman will tell me whether, in his opinion, this statement is substantially correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. I assume that that statement is substantially correct. I know that in all the States mentioned, with the possible exception of Kentucky, the pattern of segregation has obtained for a great many years. I assume that the National Guard units would be segregated in those States. I cannot state that as a fact. I know that that would be the case in the State of Georgia.

Mr. LEHMAN. I may assume therefore that the statement is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Knowing, as I do, the customs and mores of the people in those States, I assume that that statement is correct.

I assume also that there are approximately 1 million Negro youths living in those States.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further observation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. What concerns me is that we have in our Military Establishment three branches of defense.

One consists of the regular services of the Army, the Navy, the Marines, and the Air Force.

The second is the organized Reserve.

The third is the National Guard. The National Guard looms very large in my mind, because it was under my command for 10 years in New York State. I followed its course, both in the camp here and later, when it went abroad in the service of its country. I was on close and intimate terms with it. I realize the very important part the National Guard plays in the defense of our country. Yet here we are adopting a plan—

Mr. RUSSELL. The conditions in the National Guard in the States to which the Senator has referred have obtained for many years. The bill does not affect those conditions in any way.

It all grows out of the State militia system of those States. That is as old as the Republic. That matter is under the control of the governors of the States, as the Senator has stated. The bill does deal with and create many Reserve organizations in which those conditions

cannot obtain, because they are purely Federal organizations.

However, as the Senator knows, having been Governor of his State, the National Guard has a dual status.

Mr. LEHMAN. I believe we have done a wonderful job bringing about integration in our armed services, and the Senator from Georgia deserves a great deal of credit for helping to integrate the races. There is relatively little—

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to be able to deserve any encomium which the Senator from New York would like to bestow on me. However, I must say that I deserve no credit for integration of the races in the armed services.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to give the Senator credit anyway.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not deserve any credit for it, because I was very violently opposed to it. I am opposed to it today. I see no reason why any man of any race is handicapped by being permitted to serve in an organization composed of his own race.

We know that during the war the Nisei battalions, composed of native Americans of Japanese descent, did not contain any white men at all. The Nisei did not feel discriminated against because their organizations consisted entirely of Japanese men. Yet they made one of the most illustrious battle records on the hills and in the valleys of Italy, a record which perhaps was not equalled by any other organization.

Therefore, I cannot take any credit for any integration of the races. I believe that any man who goes into the armed services should have a right to say, when he enlists or is inducted, that he wants to serve with a unit composed altogether of his own race. If he does not so choose, he ought to be permitted to serve in a nonsegregated unit.

Every man in public life, I suppose, likes to claim any credit that is being passed around. However, I cannot claim any credit in that respect.

Mr. LEHMAN. I reluctantly withdraw my encomium of the distinguished Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will show that I stood on the floor of the Senate for more than 3 days in an effort to persuade my colleagues that it was unfair and un-American to intermingle the races, over their protests, in the armed services.

Mr. LEHMAN. I withdraw with great regret and reluctantly my encomium of the distinguished Senator from Georgia, for whom I have very great admiration in most matters.

Mr. RUSSELL. I appreciate the Senator making that statement after my disclaimer.

Mr. LEHMAN. I do feel very strongly, as the Senator knows, that in time of war, no greater risk is taken by a white boy than by a Negro boy, and no greater demands are made on one than on the other. Both have the same responsibilities and both face the same dangers. While I understand the sentiments of some of my friends in the South, I nonetheless deeply deplore and am saddened by the fact that in the military service there should be the slightest discrimina-

tion. I can see no excuse or justification for it.

The Senator from Georgia states that the bill before the Senate does not in any way affect the National Guard.

Mr. RUSSELL. It increases the Reserves, in which colored youths may enlist.

Mr. LEHMAN. It does not give the Negro boys in many States even the slightest opportunity of joining the National Guard.

Mr. RUSSELL. Not the National Guard.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is what I am getting at. Yet the National Guard is one of the three great components of the defense structure.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not have the floor.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have yielded to the Senator from New York. If he wishes to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts at this juncture, it is agreeable to me.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Reserve components of the United States are as follows: The National Guard of the United States, the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Air Force Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve.

Therefore, from the point of view of segregation, which the distinguished Senator from New York is arguing, in the few States he has named, taking the statement he has read as a correct statement, segregation would exist in one unit, namely, the National Guard of the United States, which would be composed of approximately 450,000 men.

Mr. RUSSELL. The National Guard in those States would not consist of more than 75,000 men.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And segregation would exist in those States alone.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There would be an opportunity for service in the Army Reserve, in the Naval Reserve, in the Marine Corps Reserve, in the Air Force Reserve, and in the Coast Guard Reserve. Therefore, assuming that the total Reserve is built up to 2,900,000 men, there would be eight times the opportunity in a nonsegregated unit to every one opportunity in a segregated unit. Actually it would be less than one, because, as the Senator from Georgia has pointed out, it is only in those States that the situation would exist, not in the State of the Senator from New York or in my State, for example.

Mr. LEHMAN. I have been in the Senate for 6 years, and I hope the Senator from Massachusetts realizes that I am not trying to legislate for my State alone. I am trying to give consideration not only to the problems of my own State. I believe that I am not only a Senator from the State of New York, but also a Senator of the United States.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I join with the Senator in that expression.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am interested in people all over the country. I may be wrong in my belief, but that has been

my concept and my political philosophy all my life.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is my concept, too, and I hope the Senator will give me credit for it.

Mr. LEHMAN. I will not change my position on it. The Senator has mentioned a long list of various Reserve units. However, I believe my own classification still is fairly accurate. The Armed Forces of our country are the Regular Military Establishment, the Organized Reserve, and the National Guard.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I wish to say that my interest in building up the Reserve goes back 15 or 18 years, and possibly longer than that. I could show Senators in my State papers speeches which I made in 1938 and 1939 and 1940, and many in later years, in which I urged universal military training and the building up of an adequate Reserve. I do not believe I am wrong in saying that my continuity of service in the Organized Reserve is perhaps as long as that of any other Member of the Senate. I joined the Reserve immediately on its creation—I believe in 1920 or 1925. While I will not be given a rifle or a hand grenade, the Reserve Corps has been good enough to reenlist me last year as an honorary member of the Reserve Corps—so I have been in the Reserve for at least 34 years.

Therefore, I believe I can honestly say that my interest in the whole question of building up the Reserve forces is deep and sincere and abiding.

As I said before, I believe it is very tragic that in our military forces, on whom we depend to defend our security and our survival and the very life of the Nation, we should still be willing to permit discrimination.

I deplore it. I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking frankly to the Senator from Georgia and to my other colleagues. I expect to vote for the bill, but with deep misgivings because of what I believe to be discriminations against some of our fellow citizens. But I have been told often and forcefully and with sincerity by men who know most about our military requirements, including the President of the United States, who was a great general in the last war and who is now the Commander in Chief, other leaders in our defense efforts both military and civilian, and the distinguished chairman as well as other members of the Armed Services Committee, that Standby Reserve is absolutely necessary for our security. I cannot reject the testimony of these experts. So I expect to vote for the bill but with misgivings and heartaches because of what I think are unjustifiable discriminations in the legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator for his frank and forthright statement.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. The distinguished Senator from Georgia has been very kind to me on different occasions, and I wonder if I may ask him a few questions as a neophyte and as one who is not acquainted with the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from North Dakota has means of taking care of himself, and I shall do the best I can to answer the questions which he desires to propound.

Mr. LANGER. Will the Senator tell me about the situation of a boy just out of high school and entering the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps?

Mr. RUSSELL. This bill does not put him into the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps. He can volunteer. The bill is a voluntary bill. It does not put a single man into the service.

Mr. LANGER. What about the requirements for training as provided in the bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. Under one of the programs, a man will be on active duty for 6 months, with a reserve obligation of 7½ years.

Mr. LANGER. Under the Selective Service Act, how long will he be in the service?

Mr. RUSSELL. He will serve 2 years on active duty, with a Ready Reserve obligation of 3 years, and a standby obligation of 2 years, which simply means that he is available in case of an all-out war.

Mr. LANGER. In answer to a question by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator stated that if a force of 2,900,000 men was not obtained, compulsion might have to be applied.

Mr. RUSSELL. I said that in my opinion 2,900,000 would not be obtained under this bill. The President asked for compulsion when he sent the plan to Congress. He asked that he be permitted to try to get men by volunteer means, and if he failed in that, to bring them in under the Selective Service Act. But the Congress has denied him that right, and I have expressed some doubt that he will reach the figure of 2,900,000.

Mr. LANGER. The present bill will not give him that power?

Mr. RUSSELL. It will not.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator know, or has he a list of the length of the service periods in NATO countries?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not have that information before me, but I have seen it.

Generally speaking, I would say that the active duty requirement in the United States is somewhat longer than it is in the nations associated with us in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. LANGER. Is it not true that some of those nations do not have any compulsory military service at all?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know of one that does not have compulsory military service. There is a difference in that most of them have a universal requirement of service, though it is shorter than our own. Ours is on a selective basis.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. To supplement what the chairman has said, the time in NATO countries is shorter, but the liability for service is much longer. The liability runs up to 50 years in some of those countries, while ours runs to a maximum of 35 years.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. I have been surprised with reference to some of those nations. I have noted that in Belgium the period has been lowered from 18 months to 1 year. Every man in England is supposed to take military training service for 4 months, and remain subject to military service up to 5½ years. Some nations have reduced their service period. I share the apprehensions of the Senator in regard to those countries. In view of the vast amounts of armament we are sending overseas, I think we should take that into consideration.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. First of all, I wish to say that I have profited a great deal from the colloquies which have taken place. I refer particularly to the analysis of the bill given by the Senator from Georgia to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. It has been very, very helpful, and I think we are getting a splendid legislative record as to the full intent and purpose of the proposal.

I should like to ask a few questions of the Senator from Georgia with relation to the Ready Reserve.

I understood the Senator to say that this particular bill does not apply to the National Guard or does not deal with the National Guard.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It does not alter the present status of the National Guard.

Mr. RUSSELL. Only in that it does permit a Guardsman to volunteer for active duty for training with our regular forces. He can take active duty for training with the Regular Army for a 3-months period.

Mr. HUMPHREY. But after his 3-months period do I correctly understand that he would be returned to his National Guard unit?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Or would he return to a Ready Reserve unit?

Mr. RUSSELL. He would return to his National Guard unit. There is provision in other laws for transfer from one to the other.

Mr. HUMPHREY. As I have stated privately to the Senator from Georgia, I have been very deeply concerned about the very question which has been discussed here, namely, the matter of the segregation or non-segregation of National Guard units. I have weighed the problem very, very carefully. It has been a very difficult one. I have listened and tried to study what the bill provides and what the intent of the proposed legislation really is. As I understand, there are 450,000 men in the present National Guard establishment.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is my recollection of the authorized strength. It will not vary more than a few thousand, one way or the other.

Mr. HUMPHREY. And it is the expressed purpose of the bill for the proposed Reserve to be approximately 2,900,000 men, if and when that figure can be reached.

Mr. RUSSELL. When it can be achieved; yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. My question is this: In an area where there is a segregated National Guard, under present laws, before this bill is enacted, a Negro youth would not be permitted to enlist in the National Guard and thereby substitute that service for service under the Selective Service Act, but if this bill is passed it would set up a Ready Reserve which would give that Negro youth exactly the same privileges made available under the old National Guard establishment for white youth?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. It does not necessarily establish a Reserve unit. They are all over the country now. But, for the first time, a person who enlists in it receives the same exemption.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Is it a theoretical exemption, or a practical exemption; is it a theoretical privilege or a practical privilege? Is it possible that in some areas the so-called Ready Reserve units would not be established, thereby denying a Negro youth the same exemption and the same privilege now accorded to white youths in the so-called segregated National Guard States? Does the Senator understand what I mean?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think I understand what the Senator is contemplating. I do not believe there is a State in the Union which does not now have units of the Reserve. I doubt that there is a State which does not have Reserve units of 1 of the 3 Military Departments. It may be that the Air Reserve is not activated all over the United States; but I am confident that every State has a Naval Reserve unit and an Army Reserve unit somewhere. A man has been able to get into any of those units. The units have been there. But until they were geared to the Selective Service Act, the young man naturally tried to get into the National Guard, where those who were under 18½ when they joined would be exempt from induction under the selective service.

The bill opens up the same benefits to those going into the Reserve units. It will be necessary, under the bill, to create a great many more Reserve units. The Department of Defense witnesses said that this was their purpose.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That will be a matter of executive action, will it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. Administrative action. The situation is as simple as this. The States historically have decided who would be eligible for the National Guard. The Federal Government has complete control over who will be admitted to the units other than the National Guard.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Then, is it the feeling of the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services that the express desire and plan of the National Defense Establishment is to create many additional Reserve units and to establish them on the basis of geographical and population areas, so that there will not be discrimination in terms of exclusion from the same privileges because of race?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am quite confident that that is the purpose of the Department of Defense. President Truman issued an Executive order to that effect,

and it was augmented by orders issued by President Eisenhower, when he assumed the Presidency. So far as I am aware, there is no segregated unit anywhere in the regular establishment, within the Federal service. The Reserve units come under the Federal service. I do not know how anyone could apply a different policy to the Federal Reserve unit from that which applies to the standing forces of the United States.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The problem with which I am wrestling on this issue is the fact that while the National Guard, under the law, comes under the jurisdiction of the chief executive of a State, and the National Guard has a historical pattern of State management, the truth is that under the Reserve program coming into being, and with the law that now pertains to the National Guard, the National Guard is actually a reserve. It fills in a part of the requirements of what would ordinarily be taken care of by selective service.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is my statute a part of the first line of national defense, along with other organized Reserve units.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yet we are applying a dual standard.

Mr. RUSSELL. The National Guard cannot be called by the Federal Government except in case of a national emergency. The Federal units can be called at any time; but the National Guard units must be nationalized in case of war.

Mr. HUMPHREY. But to obtain the privilege of exemption from selective service, and to have the privileges or responsibilities of the Reserve program, the National Guard serves the same function as the Ready Reserve to be created under the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; the National Guard had the sole privilege in that field, until this bill was drafted. Only in the National Guard could one secure exemption from selective service. No other organization could. The Reserve does not enjoy it until this hour; and it will not do so until the President implements the statute that may result from this bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. If the bill shall be passed, it will provide equal privileges and exemptions.

Mr. RUSSELL. In the Ready Reserve, the same as is true in the National Guard.

Mr. HUMPHREY. So far as privileges and exemptions are concerned.

Mr. RUSSELL. Exactly.

Mr. HUMPHREY. With that as an agreed fact, once the bill shall be passed, if we can get these provisions through conference, then there will be, will there not, one set of rules relating to segregation and nonsegregation in the National Guard, and another set of rules relating to the Ready Reserve?

Mr. RUSSELL. There would be in some areas. That would not be the case in the Senator's State of Minnesota, I feel certain. I am quite confident that the Senator has seen to it that in his State men are not required to serve only with those of their own kind. That policy, I understand, has been adopted

in Minnesota long since. The National Guard has been open to people without regard to race or color.

But in my State, I think there are some segregated Negro units in the National Guard. Undoubtedly Negro units are segregated, and Negroes are not accepted for enlistment in white units.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The problem we face in the case of segregation in the military service is in giving equal privileges, rights, and responsibilities. I think that is one problem. I recognize what the Senator from Georgia has said. I think it is crystal clear that the bill improves the situation rather than impairs it. I think this ought to be a matter of record.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have endeavored to make it a matter of record.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator has done that very well. The Senator from Georgia for a long time has felt there should be an option, even at the time of the passage of the selective service law.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, indeed, I have felt that way. However, the majority of my colleagues have disagreed with me on two occasions, and I have not pursued the matter any further legislatively. But I have not changed my mind individually, although I have not achieved any legislative results.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Georgia is about to obtain his objective in this particular proposal.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; this will not affect the situation at all.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It affects, does it not, all reservists?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the bill does not affect the National Guard.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It does not affect the National Guard.

Mr. RUSSELL. The bill does not affect exemption from selective service of one who joins the National Guard.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I recognize the fact that the bill does not affect that situation directly. It supplements the National Guard, which is the first line of our Reserve, by creating a Ready Reserve, but applies different standards in terms of integration.

Mr. RUSSELL. It does.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It applies different standards in terms of integration for the Ready Reserve than it does for the National Guard in some States.

Mr. RUSSELL. That results because the national policy with respect to the armed services is to integrate, whereas in a few of the States the National Guard is segregated.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Does the Senator have any doubt in his mind, or any feeling of uncertainty, about the fact that if the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief, can, by Executive order, rules, or regulations impose integration in the Ready Reserve, he cannot do it and supposedly is not doing it in the case of the National Guard?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am confident the President has no authority whatsoever to do so in the case of the National Guard.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Despite Federal expenditures?

Mr. RUSSELL. Exactly. In the absence of legislation, he would have no such authority. Of course, the Federal Government can withdraw its expenditures for the National Guard. It can cut off those expenditures. But under every law we have, and have had since the time of George Washington, the National Guard is a State organization.

Although the Government has become greatly centralized, no President has said he could take command of the National Guard except in case of a national emergency. In that event, he can Federalize the National Guard and impress it into Federal service. But in time of peace, the National Guard very clearly is a State organization, not only by State laws, but also by Federal statute.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I certainly respect the integrity of the position of the Senator from Georgia. There is no more able an exponent of any position than is the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have felt woefully inadequate on occasions when I have presented many matters which were meritorious and have seen them rejected.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator argues his case well. Sometimes the case may not have as good a foundation as the argument. Nevertheless, the Senator argues his case well.

I will ask the Senator to bear with me for a moment in this expression. While we can technically differentiate between the National Guard in peacetime—

Mr. RUSSELL. That is not a technical differentiation; it is one which is created by statute.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Let us call it a legal differentiation. If we now need 2,900,000 reservists, conditions must not be so peaceful. What bothers me is that we have had a national tradition with respect to the National Guard during a time when we never really looked upon a large military establishment as being necessary. Now the administration asks for a rather substantial military establishment. I hope the majority of Members think we need one, because it appears to me that we need a strong defense. But in the process of creating a larger military establishment, we take what once was a limited pattern of segregation in the National Guard and aggravate it, because it is entirely possible, is it not—

Mr. RUSSELL. How will it be aggravated?

Mr. HUMPHREY. It is not entirely possible, under the proposal, that in areas where the National Guard is segregated, persons who do not want to go into a nonsegregated National Guard will simply go into a segregated Guard, and thereby greatly enlarge the pattern of discrimination in larger dimensions and proportions.

Mr. RUSSELL. That could not be done because the number of guardsmen is limited.

Mr. HUMPHREY. When the Senator says that the number of guardsmen is limited, he means it is limited at present by the number of dollars which Congress appropriates at the request of the Pentagon.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. A little later on the Pentagon representatives may come forward and say, "We are going to have difficulty with the Ready Reserves in certain areas of the country. We are going to have difficulty because under Executive orders they are nonsegregated, so we are recommending to the Appropriations Committee not the sum of \$400 million for the National Guard, but \$1,500,000,000." Is there not a possibility of a greatly expanded recommendation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I would that I could answer that question in the affirmative, because I should like very much to see the National Guard greatly expanded; but, in my opinion, the National Guard will be played down in regard to expansion, and the Reserve units of the Armed Forces will be played up. That is my frank opinion. I wish it were the other way. I will be sincere with the Senator from Minnesota. I should like to see the National Guard increased, but, unquestionably, under the program being advanced, and as was indicated in nearly every line of the testimony, from now on, the emphasis is going to be placed on the Reserve units rather than the National Guard. I would rather have it the other way.

Mr. HUMPHREY. If we could have the same principle applied to the National Guard as is provided in section 5A of the Selective Service Act of 1948, I should like to see the program expanded, as the Senator desires, because I think it serves a very great and important role in the whole defense and community structure of our Nation. I should not like to see the National Guard become a thing dying on the vine. It may very well be that, with the Ready Reserves now coming into the picture, we may see emphasis on that program. My hope was, and is, that the program of integration which has been established by the Department of Defense could and would be expanded into the areas of the Reserve program, the National Guard, and the Ready Reserves.

I want my position made clear that I cannot help but feel integration should apply in the military service much more so than in housing, education, and anything else. So there will be no doubt as to my position, when we come to the question of military service, when we come to the question of equal responsibility, when we come to the question of equal duties, regardless of racial background or national origin, when the National Government puts its finger on a person and says, "We want you," I think there ought to be equal rights, equal responsibilities, and equal duties, much more so than in the social and economic pattern.

It is that question which has caused me concern. I say most respectfully the President has made it somewhat difficult to argue the point. The President, in a recent press conference, set forth that the question was extraneous to what the junior Senator from Minnesota is now speaking about. I most respectfully say I do not think it is extraneous. I think the fact that the chairman of the committee has been so courteous and

patient in his comments indicates that it is a subject worthy of discussion among honorable men.

Mr. RUSSELL. I concede the sincerity of the Senator's opinion. I think when a man is sincere in his position, he ought to have a right to discuss it fully. I am not here to defend the President or his statement. I do not wish to be drawn into a lengthy debate as to what is and what is not discrimination. I attach a different interpretation than does the Senator from Minnesota to the meaning of discrimination. I say if a man goes into the armed services and receives the same pay, eats the same food, wears the same uniform, has the same opportunities for advancement to sergeant, corporal, or any other rank, and has exactly the same kind of barracks, he is not discriminated against if he serves with men of his own race. I cannot conceive of that being discrimination. If he got different pay, if he was compelled to do different type of work, or more menial work, I could see how that would be discrimination. It is my own view that in the old Army when colored members of the Armed Forces drew the same pay, wore the same kinds of uniforms, had the same mess, and performed the same duties, there was no discrimination merely because white men were permitted to serve with white men, and colored men with colored men. But that question has been decided adversely to my contention.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understand, and may I say to the Senator, he makes his contention well. I am not trying to discredit it; I simply disagree with him.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Minnesota and I understand we widely disagree in this field.

Mr. HUMPHREY. My hope is that under the proposal before the Senate, not only will integration be possible in the Ready Reserve—possible and practical and utilized—but that actually the Ready Reserve program will be a fact in being in areas where now we have merely the National Guard on a segregated basis. If that is not done, while the law may be written to equalize the privileges and the responsibilities, there will be an equality of law only on the statute books, and there will not be an equality in life itself and in terms of the service.

Does the Senator have good reason to believe that Ready Reserve units will be readily available? Does he have reason to believe that they will not be bypassed? Does he have reason to believe that Ready Reserve units will be available in areas where there is difference of opinion over segregation in the National Guard?

Mr. RUSSELL. In answering that question in the affirmative, the only authority on which I can rely is the fact that the testimony of all of the officials of the Department of Defense was to the effect that there they were going to greatly expand existing Reserve units; that they were going to create new Reserve units, and that they would be composed under existing orders in the Military Establishment. I apprehend that the Defense Department will receive into those Ready units youth of any color who

can qualify, physically and mentally, for admission.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to thank the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HUMPHREY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a short statement which I have prepared printed in the body of the RECORD at the point where the colloquy between the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and I occurred.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

I rise to discuss the question of segregation in the National Guard as it affects the provisions of the pending bill.

I have given a great deal of careful, thoughtful soul-searching to the advisability of offering an amendment which would require that segregation be eliminated in the National Guard before the provisions of the bill affecting the guard can become operative. My decision not to offer the amendment has not been an easy one. I am thoroughly convinced the objective of the amendment is in the national interest and is thoroughly consistent with our Nation's ideals. My reason for not offering the amendment today is based on the fact that the President of the United States by virtue of his public statements has made constructive debate on this issue impossible. He has been wrong in his comments, but he has been effective to the point where an antisegregation amendment to this bill would not be accepted by the Congress.

The President has said that an antisegregation amendment would threaten the very existence of our Reserve program. With this view I thoroughly disagree. Yet, Senate debate on an amendment to eliminate segregation, would be, and has been so interpreted, clouded with the issue of its effect on the national security of our Nation.

My colleagues and I would be prepared to face the onslaught were there a possibility that our amendment would be approved. The facts are overwhelmingly clear, however, that the President's influence on the Members of his own party plus those Members on this side of the aisle who come from States that maintain segregated units would spell the death of the amendment.

I must in all conscience express my strong feelings on this question.

Our Nation has made tremendous progress toward eliminating segregation in our Armed Forces. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD has testimony of my own activities toward that end, and I am proud of whatever role I played to thus help to democratize our Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The success of the integration program has strengthened our society and improved the armed services and has made it possible for our Nation to stand with head high as we face the peoples of the world and as our service men and women acting as ambassadors of good will for this Nation have traveled to every corner of the globe.

National Guard units are the only units in our armed services where the pattern of segregation still remains. This is, of course, not the case in all States. Many, perhaps most of our National Guard units are integrated. We in Minnesota are pleased that our own National Guard is so integrated without racial segregation or discrimination. There are, however, I am informed, segregated National Guard units in at least 21 States. I am further informed that in 14 States our Negro citizens have no opportunity to participate in the National Guard program. To pass a bill, therefore, calling upon all of our young men to serve in the active and reserve units of our Nation with-

out regard to their color and then to say to those men of dark color who are so forced to serve that they cannot serve equally is a gross violation of my conscience and our Nation's sense of justice.

I am well aware of the argument that the National Guard is in reality a State program and that the Federal Government should not interfere with its operation. This States' right argument, however, is not in the least persuasive to me in view of the fact that we are now passing a national bill affecting the National Guard and in view of the fact, furthermore, that the National Guard today receives about double the Federal funds given to the existing Reserve program. I am told that about \$437 million was appropriated by the Federal Government for the National Guard in 1955.

In concluding this statement I desire to make one final comment with regard to the statement of the President that an anti-segregation amendment to this Reserve bill is not a germane amendment. Let me say first that it ill-behooves the President who has himself not proposed any civil-rights legislation to the Congress to pointedly and vigorously criticize those who offer amendments in order to allow the Congress to express itself on these matters. Furthermore, in view of the fact that the President has it within his executive authority to end segregation in the Military Establishment, I suggest that he himself had and now has it within his power to avoid this controversy.

I respectfully call upon the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and as President of all the people, to end segregation and discrimination in all areas of the Armed Forces, including the Reserves and the National Guard.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. RUSSELL. I had agreed to yield to the Senator from Oregon. I yield to him now.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I should like to say that as a new Member of this body, I have been very favorably impressed by the ease and the assuredness with which the distinguished Senator from Georgia has answered so many questions, without having taken food, and having had very little to drink, and that only of a very mild variety.

Mr. ERVIN. If I may interject, it consisted of sweet milk.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I hope it came from the wonderful dairy farms of North Carolina, may I add?

Long before the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota asked the question about what other nations allied with us were doing in this respect, I was interested in the matter, and early today I asked the Foreign Affairs Division of the Library of Congress to obtain for me the terms of service of the members of the armed services in the countries which I regard as most similar to our own from the standpoint of political institutions, language, and general cultural background, and those are the self-governing countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

I wondered if I could read, very briefly, what I obtained. It comprises only one page. Then I should like to ask a question based on that information.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am happy to have anything put in the RECORD that deals with the question, even if it is not directly related to the bill, if it deals with the national and international policy of the United States.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The information I obtained certainly bears out the comments of the Senator from Georgia about the British Isles.

In Great Britain the term of active service is 24 months, followed by 3½ years with training liability and 5 additional years without training liability.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is universal. That applies to all men.

Mr. NEUBERGER. That is correct.

In Australia the man who serves is eligible for 5 years' military training, during which time he must receive 140 days of actual training. In the event the 140 days of training are completed before the expiration of 5 years, there is no exemption from compulsory obligation until the 5 years expires. Of the 140 days, 98 days are spent in camp on full-time military duty. In the case of university students, the time in camp is reduced to 77 days. At the end of 140 days, the conscriptee is free from future compulsory military training.

What I have just read applies to military training in Australia.

As the distinguished chairman of the committee stated, in Canada there is no conscription.

In New Zealand, first there is a period of full-time service of 14 weeks in a training camp, temporarily reduced to 10 to 12 weeks, with the aim of building up the establishment, followed by a period of part-time service of 3 years, in which a total of 60 days—made up of 14 days in camp and 6 days of out-of-camp training each year—must be served. Finally, there is a 6-year term of service in the reserve, but involving no training liabilities.

As the distinguished chairman of the committee can see, with the exception of Great Britain itself, the period of service in the case of the Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations is substantially less than the one required in the bill. I should like to ask why the United States must impose upon its young men a period of military obligation so much more strenuous and prolonged than that imposed by the self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, that would be a matter of opinion. In the first place, the United States is the backbone of the free world, today. I would not be in favor of having us weaken ourselves merely because the Dominions of the British Empire, which are dependent upon us to keep the free world free, do not require what we regard as an adequate period of service. I have thought, and I have discussed the matter in some of the very highest circles, that we should make representations to some of our allies—not only to the Dominions of the British Empire, but also to the other NATO countries—in an effort to have some uniformity of military service on the part of all the nations which are associated together in the defense of the free world.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I certainly hope the chairman of the great Committee on Armed Services will do that, because it does not seem to me to be fair to our young American men to have imposed upon them so much heavier a military

obligation than the one imposed on the young men of the other countries which share with us the dangers which must be faced by the nations that opposed aggression and tyranny.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think we must get them to increase the period of military service they require, rather than to make any material reduction in the military service provided for our young men. Merely because the nations associated with us are not willing to make the sacrifices we are willing to make in the defense of man and the defense of freedom throughout the world, is certainly no justification for our depending upon a weak reed, in the case of the amount of training required in New Zealand or in Australia or elsewhere. The training they require should be increased, instead of having us weaken or decrease the amount of training we require on the part of our young men.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to ask another question, based upon procedure, rather than going to the substance of the pending bill. I wish to ascertain whether the yeas-and-nays have been ordered on the question of the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. They have not.

Mr. NEUBERGER. As I have said earlier, I am a new Member of the Senate, and am not too well acquainted with the procedure here. Yet it seems to me that in the case of a bill as important as the pending one, and one which directly affects so many families of the country, there should be a yeas-and-nays vote in the Senate on the question of the passage of the bill. Regardless of how each Member may feel about the bill, I believe that the vote on the question of its passage should be a matter of public record, by means of having a yeas-and-nays vote.

My only previous experience with legislative matters, before coming to the Senate, was in our State legislature. There it is impossible to pass a bill under which our people will have to live, without having a recorded vote or a so-called roll-call vote. I imagine that it would be impossible to have such a requirement here in the Senate, in view of the vast number of both important and relatively unimportant bills which are handled. Nevertheless, it seems to me that in the case of a measure of the great importance of this one, which affects intimately the people of the country, there should be a roll call or yeas-and-nays vote.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be happy to have a yeas-and-nays vote, if a sufficient number of Members are present.

However, I may say that the only effect the bill will have on the families of the country will be that which may be voluntarily assumed by the young men; there will be no compulsion upon them.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield, Mr. President.

Mr. WELKER. I shall be glad to defer to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. No, Mr. President; the distinguished Senator from Idaho was first on his feet.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I would not think of having the distinguished Senator from Kentucky defer to me. Instead, I shall be happy to have him proceed at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in order to avoid an Alphonse and Gaston situation, I shall proceed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am glad to be relieved of the necessity of making the decision. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, as the Senator from Georgia knows, all over the country there are now Reserve units in existence, and in some cases the men attend their meetings once a week. There are certain requirements to which they are subject, in order that they may preserve their status and whatever benefits and responsibilities go with it.

In my home town of Paducah there is a very active and very large Reserve unit, and in some cases its members drive 50 miles, in order to attend the meetings. What effect will the bill have upon existing units of the sort to which I refer, if the bill will have any effect upon them?

Mr. RUSSELL. It should augment their strength, if they are not already up to their full strength. Otherwise, the bill will have no effect whatever upon them.

Mr. BARKLEY. In other words, if they are not already up to their full strength, the new men can integrate themselves into the existing units; is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Or if the existing unit has reached its maximum strength, they can organize a new unit, can they?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; with the approval of the Department of Defense.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I so understand.

Mr. RUSSELL. The only effect the bill could possibly have on such a unit would be to augment its strength. The bill would not affect those who are already enrolled; they could still continue to receive their drill pay for the 48 drill periods each year, and they would still accumulate their retirement benefits, and so forth, and they would still be liable for service in the event of war.

Mr. BARKLEY. After the men who come under the provisions of the bill have performed their tour of duty and have joined units already in existence, then the privileges accruing to all of them will be identical; is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; except in the case of a man who comes out of a Regular Army unit with a particular rating. Undoubtedly he will take his existing rating with him when he enters the Reserve—for instance, if he had been a sergeant in a Regular unit.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. But they would be integrated, would they?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct; and the units to which the Senator from Kentucky refers will, after the enactment of the bill, undoubtedly be augmented by men who have served their period in the Regular forces.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, if the distinguished Senator from Georgia will

yield for an observation and an explanation as to why I have missed a great portion of the debate on the pending bill, I shall appreciate it very much.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am very glad to yield to the Senator from Idaho for whatever purpose he may desire. I have used a considerable amount of time, and I am glad to yield to him whatever time he desires to have.

Mr. WELKER. I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. President, it is not often that a Member of my age is permitted to serve on so great a committee, under the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. WELKER. In fact, Mr. President, I am a junior-junior member of the committee. I can testify to the difficult hours, days, and months our distinguished chairman has spent—sometimes singlehandedly—in studying the bill and working on it. I cannot pay him too high a compliment in that connection. He knows how much I admire him personally. Furthermore, Mr. President, as a legislator, the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia is without a peer in this country. I commend him most heartily for his outstanding service. I cannot think of any compliment too high to be paid to him for the great work he has done.

Mr. President, I should now like to refer briefly to a matter previously discussed by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]. I desire to refer at this time to the proposed disembowelment of the 96th Infantry Division. As a junior member of the Armed Services Committee, I must inform my distinguished friend and colleague from Georgia that I appreciate very much, indeed, the kindness with which he received the remarks made by those two distinguished Members, because I am well aware of the problem and of the struggle we shall have in explaining to the officers and men of the 96th Division and to the citizens of our respective States the proposal to take the action which it has been intimated will be taken.

It goes without saying that my friend, the great Senator from Georgia, knows how very readily and quickly officers of the armed services come from the Pentagon to talk to the members of the Armed Services Committee or the other Members of the Senate about almost any and every overt act such officers in the Defense Establishment desire to take. But until this afternoon, when the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] called me, I had no knowledge whatsoever that the 96th Reserve Infantry Division was to be disemboweled and ruined. That is something which I will resent as long as I am a member of the Armed Services Committee. I think it is unfair, and I will tell any of the brass at the Pentagon exactly what I am telling my colleagues.

I do not know the reason for secrecy in this matter. The brass at the Pentagon is very long on asking, but short on delivery. I do not know who is

responsible for the situation, but I expect to find out.

A moment ago I heard the distinguished Senator from Georgia say that he felt that the Reserve should be increased rather than decreased. Here, by one overt act, the Defense Department is proposing to destroy one of the largest infantry Reserve divisions in the United States, composed of fine young men from Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Utah.

I cannot answer the question why such a thing is suggested; I do not know how I am going to answer to my colleagues and my friends.

I hope and pray that my distinguished friend, the great head of the Armed Services Committee, upon which I am honored to serve, will use his every effort to see that the brass at the Pentagon are told exactly what they can do and what they cannot do in this connection. As one member of the Armed Services Committee I am serving notice on them that if they think they are going to hold something in secret from these four sovereign States, and not even communicate with a member of the Armed Services Committee, perhaps on some other occasion, when there is a doubt, it may be resolved the other way.

I shall appreciate it if my good friend, the chairman of the committee, will help us. We need help. I know that he is the type of man who will do exactly as he promises.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. LANGER. Why does not the distinguished Senator from Idaho offer an amendment to the bill to prohibit the disemboweling of the 96th Reserve Infantry Division?

Mr. WELKER. I thought of that when word came to me while I was in a committee hearing a few moments ago, but I have so much confidence in the chairman of the Armed Services Committee that I do not believe an amendment is necessary. He has sufficient command of the language to make the brass at the Pentagon stop and consider. I do not believe any legislative act would accomplish more than the distinguished Senator from Georgia could accomplish.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I certainly would not be fair to whatever instincts of appreciation I have if I did not thank the Senator from Idaho for the very great tribute he has paid me. I think he exaggerates the power I possess, but I stand on what I said. I shall be glad to confer with Senators from the areas affected, to see that nothing is done to impair the efficiency of this great Reserve division, or that is inimical to the best interests of its various components.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I preface my remarks by saying that I hesitated to ask the Senator from Georgia to yield, because I realize that he has been on his feet for a long time. However, it became obvious to the Senator from Arizona that there were Members of this body who did not understand the relationship of the National Guard to the Federal service. I wish to ask the Sen-

ator from Georgia a few brief questions to clarify the situation.

Is it not true that when a man enlists in the National Guard he enlists in a State organization?

Mr. RUSSELL. Undoubtedly. It is a State military organization. I do not think there is a constitution in a single one of the 48 States which does not establish the Governor of the State as commander of the National Guard when it is not in active Federal service.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I intended to lead up to that point. When a man enlists in the Army Reserve, the Marine Reserve, or the Navy Reserve, or in the Federal service, he enlists in a United States component; does he not?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Federal Government has complete authority to say who shall or shall not be admitted into any of the active or Reserve components of the Federal services, which, of course, comprise—or will when this bill goes into effect—approximately 5,900,000 men.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Is the Senator from Arizona correct in assuming that when an officer receives his appointment in the National Guard, the appointment comes from the governor of the State?

Mr. RUSSELL. The appointment does come from the Governor of the State in the first instance, although there is some working arrangement between the States and the Federal Government under which an officer must be federally recognized before he may draw his drill pay from the Federal Government.

Mr. GOLDWATER. That is true; but I believe the warrant is signed by the Governor.

Mr. RUSSELL. The National Guard is a State military organization. It has a dual nature. Of course, the Federal Government is interested in it because it is a part of the national defense, and under the power bestowed upon the President of the United States he can, in case of national emergency, federalize the Guard by calling it into service, in which case it comes under the laws of the United States rather than the laws of the State.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Is it not also true, in relation to officers, that when an officer receives his commission in any branch of the Federal service, or its Reserves, he receives the commission over the signature of the President of the United States?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Is it not also true that the orders which a National Guard officer or enlisted man receives, other than those calling him into Federal service, are signed by the Governor or by his adjutant general, as his representative?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. The adjutant general, who is appointed by the Governor of the State, usually signs all orders affecting the National Guard of the respective States.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Am I correct in assuming that when an officer or enlisted man receives orders in any of the Federal establishments, including the Reserve, he receives such orders over the signature of a duly appointed officer of the Federal service or the Federal Reserve?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, that is correct.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Is the Senator from Arizona correct in assuming that the Governor of a State is the commander in chief of the National Guard of that State?

Mr. RUSSELL. As I stated a moment ago, so far as I know, every one of the 48 State constitutions contain a provision that the governor is the commander in chief of the National Guard. I know that is the case of all the original 13 States, because the State militia really antedated the Revolution.

Mr. GOLDWATER. If that be the case, the problem of segregation or non-segregation, or any other question pertaining to the National Guard of a State, comes under the jurisdiction of the commander in chief of the State, and not of the Federal Government.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is my concept of the law and the Constitution. However, I must say that my views on those matters are somewhat suspect in some quarters. But, as a lawyer, I think I can reach an objective decision. There is no doubt in my mind that the control of the National Guard is purely a State function, until it is federalized in the event of a national emergency.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I thank the Senator. I feel certain that the answers to these questions will clear up for our colleagues in the Senate the question of who controls the State National Guard.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think perhaps our colleagues have a better concept of that question than the Senator has indicated, but I appreciate his effort in making the situation so crystal clear.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WELKER. I confess that I was obliged to miss most of the debate because of a very important committee hearing. But because of what I have heard, I am compelled to ask my distinguished and able friend from Georgia, who is a great lawyer and a great Senator, if he agrees that the disemboweling of the 96th Reserve Infantry Division is merely another step by a Federal monstrosity, a large Federal Government, in taking over States rights?

Mr. RUSSELL. The 96th Division is a Reserve Division, but I certainly do not want to see it disemboweled. I assure my distinguished friend from Idaho that I will work with him as closely as I can to see that nothing is done which will adversely affect the Reserve program which is now being carried on in the area affected.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The distinguished chairman knows that I have talked with him about an amendment which I should like to offer for his consideration, to see whether or not he is free to consider it or to accept it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be very glad to have the Senator send the amendment to the desk.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I

send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the appropriate place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

Within 60 days after the effective date of this act, the National Security Training Commission shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a program containing recommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of the members of the Ready Reserve, including regulations concerning the dispensing of alcoholic beverages on training establishments, in conformity with the laws of the several States.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia a question, because I am afraid the colloquy between the distinguished Senator from Georgia and the distinguished junior Senator from Arizona may have left a misconception so far as the National Guard of the United States is concerned. I believe I can resolve the difficulty with 2 or 3 questions.

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania is an authority in this field, as he has not only achieved high military rank in the National Guard, but he has also served as Governor of the great Keystone State.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. I appreciate the courtesy of both the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from South Dakota. The National Guard has always been considered the first line of defense of our country. The National Guard in each State is under the jurisdiction of the governor of the State until it is called into Federal service.

Before an officer can be commissioned and receive Federal pay, it is necessary for him to pass an examination for Federal recognition. Then, when that is accomplished, he serves in a dual capacity, in that he is under the jurisdiction of his governor for State service, and under the jurisdiction of the President of the United States in a national emergency. Is that not correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Pennsylvania has stated the situation clearly, succinctly, and in a very few words. The commission of the officer is issued in the first instance by his State. He must then go before a Federal recognition board and qualify according to the standards of the Federal service. He then serves in a dual capacity under the circumstances described by the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania. I thank him for the contribution.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. The reason I am bringing this fact out is that I am afraid there may be some erroneous press comments sent out over the Nation. The members of the National Guard are very proud of the fact that they are subject to Federal call.

Mr. RUSSELL. The National Guard is, by Federal statute, a part of the first line of defense of the United States. That is written into the law.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. It is my recollection that much of the work of writing that provision into the 1916 statute was done by General Pershing.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] on several occasions during the hearings expressed concern over proper precautions being taken to protect the health and morals of the members of the Ready Reserve, particularly the young men who enlist in the Reserve. The Senator's amendment proposes that the Security Training Commission shall submit to the Secretary of Defense recommendations to deal with that very important phase of this subject, which is of great concern, particularly to the parents of the country. I am perfectly willing to accept the Senator's amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I thank the Senator. I have also submitted the amendment to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and I believe he is in accord with the sentiments expressed by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. I discussed it with him.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I should like to have the amendment accepted by the Senate, if possible. Does the Senator wish to comment on the amendment?

Mr. BARRETT. I do.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I wish to commend the Senator from South Dakota for offering the amendment, and also to commend the chairman of the committee for accepting it. It is a very fine and splendid amendment. It is one that I believe ought to be added to the proposed legislation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I appreciate the Senator's statement. The amendment is in keeping with the recommendations of the Commission in its report to the President.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I, too, would like to be associated with the distinguished Senator from South Dakota and the distinguished Senator from Wyoming in their remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, before I yield the floor, I should like to say a word of appreciation for the openminded way in which all members of the Committee on Armed Services approached the problem before them.

I had the very definite feeling that in the action which the committee took with reference to the men now in the service, it was laying the foundation for public confidence in the Reserve training program.

I had the very definite feeling that if we had taken advantage of what one of the witnesses from the Defense Depart-

ment called the fine print in existing law, we would have destroyed the confidence to which the Reserve program is entitled, if it is to be successful.

I believe the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is to be commended for the fairminded attitude he took and for the leadership which he displayed in connection with the provisions with reference to the men who are now in the military service or those who have joined the service within the past 2 years.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yesterday I received considerable correspondence on that one item alone.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I believe the voluminous file which the Senator from Georgia holds in his hand is evidence of the fact that if the committee had not taken the action it did take, the Reserve program would have gotten off to a bad start.

As it is, I believe we can get it off to a good start, with the people of the country feeling confident that Congress will deal fairly with the men in the military service, and that Congress will establish the whole program on a basis on which it will have the confidence of the people of the country.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I am sorry that I must ask the Senator so many questions. However, I believe that all proposed legislation must be judged in terms of how it will work in individual cases, either now or after a 2-year period. I shall have something to say about the 2-year period in a moment.

I wish to suggest a specific case to the chairman of the committee and ask his judgment as to the effect of the pending bill upon such a case.

I have from a very prominent and responsible citizen of my State a letter, in which he asks me to do what I can to be of assistance in the case of Lt. Howard F. Potter. The facts seem to be about as follows:

Mr. Potter appears to be the innocent victim of an unfortunate quirk in the laws concerning the recall of Air Force commissioned personnel. Although he has asked for such recall in order to make a career in the Air Force, and although the Air Force considers him highly desirable as an officer, the Air Force appears to be unable to call him to active service.

It is my understanding that some 13,000 Air Force commissioned officers are being called up from ROTC Reserves, but Mr. Potter's commission, granted in June 1955, is from Officers' Candidate School of the Air Force. It is this fact alone which is causing Mr. Potter's difficulty.

Meanwhile, he is faced with Selective Service induction as a buck private. His situation is of concern not only to the Air Force which wants him as an officer, but to his wife and family as well. He is unable to enlist in the Air Force for subsequent promotion to his rightful rank because of his two (soon to be three) dependents.

I am sure anything you can do to unravel this puzzle will not only be of help to Mr. Potter but will be in the public interest,

since it will insure utilization of his training in the appropriate service and rank.

I believe the chairman will be interested in the reply I received from the Air Force, over the signature of Maj. Gen. Joe W. Kelly:

I refer to your recent inquiry concerning the case of 2d Lt. Howard F. Potter. Lieutenant Potter enlisted as a Reserve of the Air Force on March 26, 1954. Under a special program, he volunteered and was entered into the Air Force Officer Candidate School on December 23, 1954. This special program provides that up to 5 percent of any Officer Candidate School class may be filled by members of the Air Force Reserve, not on extended active duty. The purpose is to augment the Reserve with additional junior officers.

Lieutenant Potter graduated from Officer Candidate School on June 16, 1955, and was released from active duty for training and reverted to the Air Force Reserve.

The Air Force is unable to order Lieutenant Potter to duty as an officer at this time. Programed resources such as the service academies and the flying training and Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs are of such numbers as to preclude entry on extended active duty of other non-professional type officers. The only time the Air Force deviates from this practice is when a requirement arises for an exceptionally qualified officer needed for a critical duty, and only then when an existing resource is not available within the active establishment.

Mark this:

Although Lieutenant Potter may not be ordered to duty as an officer, the Air Force desires to retain him as an officer in the Air Force Reserve. He was recently furnished an authorization to enlist in the Regular Air Force for a 2-year period. By doing so, he will become eligible for active duty in commissioned grade at such time as Air Force officer ceilings will permit. If inducted into the Army, he will be discharged from his appointment.

Your interest in this matter is appreciated.

I have two questions to ask the Senator. First, will the passage of this bill solve, as of now, Lieutenant Potter's problems, or must he wait and be inducted into the Army, even though he has graduated from the Officer Candidate School and wishes to engage in active duty in the Air Force?

Second, would he, 2 years from now, with this bill on the statute books, receive different treatment than that which he may receive now, so far as being called under the draft law is concerned?

Mr. RUSSELL. I will say to my friend from Oregon that I have had a number of cases to the same effect in my own State. Young men have been commissioned in the Air Force as second lieutenants, the Air Force did not accept them for active duty, and they were compelled to enlist in the Air Force to avoid being selected under the Selective Service Act for training. I am afraid this bill would not help Lieutenant Potter, but it might prevent any Lieutenant Potter in the future being treated in that way.

I read from page 26 of the bill, beginning in line 8:

If, at the time of such appointment, the armed force in which such person is commissioned does not require his service on

active duty in fulfillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for a period of 6 months. Upon completion of such period of active duty for training, such person shall be returned to inactive duty and shall be assigned to an appropriate Reserve unit until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission pursuant to the provisions of this section.

I will say to the Senator that this question has caused me some concern.

Mr. MORSE. What would be wrong with an amendment providing that the act shall be immediately applicable to all pending cases? It seems to me we are doing great injustice to those persons in Lieutenant Potter's class who have graduated from the Officer Candidate School. They have dependents. This man really wishes to serve on active duty, but what we are going to do is take him out of the Air Force entirely, and he will be subject to induction into the Army as a draftee. That strikes me as a great injustice to this group of men.

Would the Senator be willing to take to conference an amendment which would make such a provision applicable to pending cases as of the date of the passage of the bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. Such an amendment could be made applicable as of the date of the passage of the bill. But as I understand, this lieutenant has graduated from ROTC—

Mr. MORSE. He has graduated from the Officers' Candidate School of the Air Force.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did he finish his course successfully, and was he commissioned?

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. When was he graduated?

Mr. MORSE. I read again from the letter:

Lieutenant Potter enlisted as a Reserve of the Air Force on March 26, 1954. Under a special program, he volunteered and was entered into the Air Force Officer Candidate School on December 23, 1954. This special program provides that up to 5 percent of any Officer Candidate School class—

Mr. RUSSELL. I am familiar with that letter. If the Senator will prepare an amendment and will let me see it, I shall not commit myself to accept it, but if he will prepare one I shall be glad to take it under advisement.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield for one more question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. We worked together long hours on this bill. I certainly agree with the objective of the bill which the Senator from Georgia has supported so ably this afternoon. I believe there are a few technicalities which must be straightened out when the bill goes to conference because there are differences with the House bill which will have to be worked out to mutual advantage.

I should like to commend the chairman for what he has done. The objective is a very sound one and he has described it and has explained it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, it has been a pleasure to work with the Senator from Massachusetts, the ranking Republican member of the committee. He was my predecessor as chairman, and is fully informed on all legislation of this character. We have approached all these problems without the slightest regard for partisan considerations.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I should like to join in the comments of the Senator from Massachusetts. I think the committee has done a very fine job in handling a most difficult problem.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I should not like to see the Record closed without saying a word about the services of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, as I have observed them. He had a responsibility to present certain points of view in connection with the subject before the committee. As I listened to the deliberations of the committee, I thought I had never seen a person discharge his responsibilities on a committee any better than did the Senator from Massachusetts. While the committee as a whole did not always sustain his viewpoint, he made several contributions to the shaping of the bill which I think contributed to a reasonably good result. It is a difficult question, one with which the Congress has wrestled many times. It does not entirely satisfy me. Probably it does not satisfy some other members of the committee in every respect, but it represents, I believe, the most practical approach which has been made to the problem, and if, with patience and understanding, it works out the way I think it may, 10 years from now the people will look back and say the bill constituted a landmark in the development of a trained citizen army.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I came to the floor at noon with some mixed thoughts and ideas concerning the bill which we have been considering this afternoon. But with the able explanation by the chairman, the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia, many of the questions which were in my mind have been completely answered.

Not only do I wish to thank him, but I also wish to compliment the minority members of the committee, especially the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. The committee had before it a difficult problem, and has resolved it well.

Many persons were greatly disturbed because they believed that the universal military training program might have been included in the bill. I believe the committee has reached a solution which has avoided the phase of universal military service, and in doing so, they have developed what promises to be a Reserve

which will provide military strength and security for the Nation in the atomic era in which we live.

I sincerely compliment all the members of the Committee on Armed Services who deliberated upon and studied the question so long, and then came forth with a clear-cut plan for a Reserve component and a Reserve training program. The Nation will be assured of security under trained military strength by having a reserve of manpower which can be drawn upon if it is necessary to mobilize for a great emergency.

I commend the committee for reporting an acceptable bill, thus solving a problem which seemed to be almost impossible of solution 2 months ago.

Mr. RUSSELL. Speaking for myself and on behalf of all the other members of the committee, for whom I am honored to act as chairman, I thank the senior Senator from Minnesota for his complimentary statement.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 27, at the end of the bill it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. 4. Section 4 (d) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) No person who, after the enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, is inducted into, or initially enlisted or appointed in, the Armed Forces, including the Reserve components thereof, shall at any time be assigned for duty at any installation located in a foreign country with which (at such time) the United States has in effect a treaty or international agreement containing provisions permitting such country to exercise criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within its boundaries."

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, on this amendment I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JENNER. The amendment I have offered is better known as the Bow amendment, which was offered in the House.

The Halls of Congress have rung this year with passionate denunciations of what we call the status of forces treaties. While other legislation was passing through Congress on an assembly line basis, this one debate on the status of forces treaties was able to hold up the works.

What is the status of forces issue? What is wrong, and why? The issue is very simple.

The United States has vast numbers of American youth serving in the American Armed Forces, but on foreign soil—in Germany, France, Britain, Africa, Japan, Korea, and other countries.

Whenever there are such vast numbers of active young men there will be some crime. A few men have criminal tendencies which would have shown up at home. A few are frightened or confused by their strange new surroundings, and do things they would never do at home.

The Government of the United States agreed, about 2 years ago, to permit our young fighting men to be tried by the

laws of the country to which they were sent, in return for which we may try soldiers from allied countries who commit civil crimes on our soil. These are the status of forces treaties.

If the agreement is reciprocal, why is it not fair? If the French are willing to have their youth tried in our courts, why are we not open-minded enough to allow Americans to be tried in their courts?

The reason goes back 800 years. For 800 years the English-speaking people have established their courts and police and criminal procedures on the basis of protection of the individual, not of the state.

These protections for the individual include trial by jury, prohibition of excessive bail, prohibition against cruel and unusual punishments, and habeas corpus.

Under that magnificent principle, private citizens or their counsel can go into court and demand that the government produce an accused person, and set him free, if it does not have evidence enough to bring him to open trial.

In nearly every part of the world except the English-speaking countries, justice is designed to protect the state.

The state tries to maintain justice as between two private offenders, but no one has the right to demand justice for an individual against the state itself.

The rights of Americans to a speedy, fair, and open trial, rest on the liberties of medieval Englishmen, which made all government subordinate to law.

The systems of continental Europe rest on Roman law, which was reintroduced in the renaissance by ambitious kings.

In Roman theory, the state is exempted from the rule of law.

English-speaking people have always held the right to challenge the government, in the name of justice for individuals, as among the most precious of their rights. The English put it into the Magna Carta. They reasserted it again and again against their kings. They fought a bloody civil war against the Stuarts to preserve that right.

The American people set such store by these protections that, before they adopted the Constitution, they insisted the rights of individuals be spelled out in the first 10 commandments, which we truly call the bill of rights.

This precious body of rights, won in blood and tears in a thousand years of struggle, our Government gave away, in the status of forces treaties.

We said by those treaties, that Americans who were drafted into our Armed Forces would no longer enjoy these ancient rights.

Imagine, if you can, Mr. President, how we could have taken from our servicemen the rights for which our people fought at Lexington and Valley Forge.

Our young men, serving our country abroad, can now be put in foreign jails, without the rights of habeas corpus, speedy jury trial, or protection against excessively cruel punishment.

I have been told that an official report exists, but has not been made public, which shows that 7,416 American serv-

icemen in overseas forces had been brought before foreign courts in 11 months of 1954.

There were 4,424 from the Army, 1,001 from the Navy, and 1,991 from the Air Force.

Cases against 255 were dropped.

Fines were imposed in 1,164 cases; short term sentences against a few others; and 166 were called serious cases; that is, the time of imprisonment was substantial.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana has the floor.

Mr. ERVIN. Would the Senator from Indiana like to know the exact number of Armed Forces personnel serving prison sentences, and the length of their terms?

Mr. JENNER. I would like to know.

Mr. ERVIN. I have been sitting as a member of the subcommittee which is investigating the operations of the Status of Forces Treaty, and the committee is prepared to file its report.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I ask that the interruption appear at the end of my prepared remarks.

Mr. ERVIN. The Senator is substantially correct in the figures he gave.

During the 11 months preceding November 30, 1954, there were 7,416 Americans charged with criminal offenses in the courts of the foreign countries where the Status of Forces treaties or executive agreements of like nature exist. But of the 7,416, the foreign courts waived their jurisdiction to American courts in 5,424 cases. Two hundred and fifty-five charges were dropped and 1,475 were tried in foreign courts. There were 122 acquittals; 1,163 were punished by fines.

Our investigation showed that on February 10, 1955, there were only 58 American soldiers who had been tried in foreign courts serving sentences in foreign prisons. Of that number, 9 were serving sentences in excess of 5 years. Of those 9, 4 of them were serving sentences for murder, 3 of them were serving sentences for rape, and 2 of them were serving sentences for robbery.

In the next highest category, there were 16 serving sentences of from 4 to 5 years; 13 were for robbery, and 3 for rape.

In the next highest category, 9 were serving sentences of from 3 to 4 years; 8 were for robbery, and 1 for rape.

In the next highest category, there were 12 serving sentences of from 2 to 3 years; 5 were for rape and related offenses, and 7 for robbery.

In the next highest category, 6 were serving sentences of from 1 to 2 years; 2 were for larceny, 2 for rape and related offenses, 1 for negligent homicide, and 1 for felonious assault.

In the next highest category, 1 person was serving a sentence of 1 year or less, and that was for injury by negligence.

In the lowest category there were 5 serving sentences of 6 months or less; 4 were for aggravated assault and related offenses, and 1 for a lewd and lascivious act.

Mr. JENNER. Are those figures for 1955?

Mr. ERVIN. The figures I first gave were for the 11 months next preceding midnight on the 30th of November 1954. The ones I have just enumerated, relating to the terms of sentence and the kinds of crimes, related to those serving sentences on the 10th of February of this year.

Mr. JENNER. The figures I had—and of course they did not come from an official source, and I do not know whether they are official or not—are for the 11 months of 1954.

Mr. ERVIN. The Senator's figures were substantially correct. I will say this to the Senator: If I could have gotten my clients off in North Carolina courts with as light sentences for crimes committed in North Carolina; as the sentences I have listed given by foreign courts, my clients would have been happy. Their sentences would have been about half of what they normally got, and my fees would have been higher.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JENNER. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I should like to say that the committee investigated the matter a couple of years ago. The Senator from Indiana is absolutely right in offering his amendment, because we found that our soldiers in foreign countries who were accused of crime were kept in jail month after month after month, and were denied bail. I certainly hope the amendment of the Senator from Indiana will be adopted.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I do not wish to make my statement too lengthy. A deplorable situation exists. It must be corrected. Now is the time to correct it, when the Senate is considering legislation which will affect the future lives of American boys.

How many Americans are languishing in foreign jails today? I do not know, and I do not think anyone knows. I have been unable to get the figures.

How many Americans are today languishing in foreign jails, without the protection of their Constitution? Some are being punished for real crimes, some for youthful pranks; but all are being punished without having the safeguards to which we believe every American is and must be entitled.

The question is this: Does our Government have a moral or legal right to draft American youth, and then take away their centuries-old right to their day in court?

Mr. President, I care not whether the sentences in North Carolina are lighter than the ones being meted out in foreign countries. I say that our servicemen are being sentenced without the protection of the Constitution of the United States; and no government official has a right to ignore that moral and legal obligation.

I am sorry to admit it, but today our Government has a legal right to strip our young men of their constitutional liberties. Under the new fashion in interpreting the Constitution, the Supreme Court now holds that any treaty is above

the Constitution, whereas we used to believe that no officer serving under the Constitution could honestly make a treaty which violated the Constitution.

So today, if Congress approves a treaty, or if the President makes an executive agreement—and I am told that thousands of such agreements are in existence—stripping our citizens of their constitutional rights, that treaty or agreement is above the Constitution and the bill of rights. That is the legal situation at the present time. It is the situation against which Senator Bricker has been so valiantly fighting.

But I also ask whether Congress has the moral right to draft our youth for military service, and then strip them of their constitutional rights? I say the answer is "No." Congress can never have a moral right to destroy any part of the Constitution.

Representative Bow, of Ohio, submitted to the Military Reserve bill an amendment providing for revision of these shocking treaties. His amendment was upheld by a vote of 174 to 56. But the bill itself was redrafted, and he introduced a separate resolution calling on the executive branch to renegotiate the status-of-forces treaties.

I am fully aware that it is not the best legislative draftsmanship to attach to the military reserves bill an amendment setting a policy on the status-of-forces treaties. But I am far more deeply convinced that we cannot and must not take a mortgage on 8 years in the lives of our young men, and then tell them that the mantle of the Constitution is not broad enough to go wherever the American flag may go.

Mr. President, no issue before the American people is more important than this one. We must reverse this fateful step, by which young men are compelled to forfeit their rights as free Americans so long as they are in the service of their country.

Mr. President, some persons talk about making second-class citizens; but that is what will happen to our own soldier boys, if the Senate does not adopt this amendment. We must provide this safeguard. Before we impose on young Americans any new obligations to serve their country, they must have the protection of the Constitution.

Mr. President, I have before me an article appearing on page 25 of Time magazine for February 14, 1955. The article is entitled "Justice on Trial," and refers to the situation in France. I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUSTICE ON TRIAL

In the week when the French Assembly proved again its willful capacity for chaos, French justice also came in for well-deserved attack. "What is wrong with our justice?" demanded France Dimanche. "Henceforward," added Paris' Paris-Presse, "it is hard to see how we can have the nerve to give lessons to totalitarian police."

French justice, based on the Napoleonic Code, has long been viewed with cynicism by

its friends and alarm by disciples of Anglo-Saxon procedures. "The Code exists to protect society from the criminal, not to protect the criminal from judicial error," explains one French expert. "We run our courts to convict the guilty, not to acquit the innocent." Last week the case of a Nantes stevedore, only the most recent of a series of setbacks of justice, touched off a storm of indignation.

GETTING CONFESSIONS

Seven years ago, someone accused Steve-dore Jean Deshays of killing an old man, beating his wife, and robbing them of \$50. Police briskly beat a confession out of Deshays, and he was sentenced to 10 year's hard labor. Last year police discovered that three other men had committed the crime. At his retrial last week, Deshays explained why he had confessed: "I was afraid. There were a lot of people and police there."

Newspapers angrily recalled other cases of police brutality. One woman, acquitted last month of poisoning her lover's wife, had been held illegally by police for 3 days while they kicked her, pulled her hair, and insulted her in an effort to get a confession. In 1948 a sanitarium worker was kept standing for 28 hours without food to force her to confess killing a man who later was proved to have died of cerebral hemorrhage.

PREPARING THE DOSSIER

But more serious critics assailed the French judicial system itself. Under French law, there is no grand jury; instead, there is the juge d'instruction, whom Balzac called the most powerful man in the Republic. He performs the role of investigating magistrate. His great power is that, on his decision, and his alone, he can put any suspect in jail under "preventive detention" while he investigates the case and prepares a dossier for the trial. Such "preventive detentions" can last for years.

Of 10 defendants now awaiting trial at the Paris Assizes this week, 1 has been in jail for 32 months; the average is 18 months. Even if the defendant is eventually acquitted, he has no redress, receives no compensation for his long imprisonment. Bail is almost unheard of; Frenchmen consider it an undemocratic favoring of the rich over the poor.

The juge d'instruction is usually young, inexperienced, so ill-paid that he often has no telephone or typewriter. Originally, magistrates were recruited from men of substance anxious to perform civic duty. Today, the underpaid magistrate has become the refuge of law graduates who fear failure as lawyers, and the juge d'instruction is the lowest rung on the judicial ladder. In the case of Marie Besnard, accused poisoner of 13 relatives and friends, the juge d'instruction was a 26-year-old, newly promoted from clerk, who never visited the scene of the crime, sent out to the local grocery for canning jars to hold the viscera of the 13 alleged victims, and the jars ended so badly mixed up no one was sure which was which. But he kept Marie Besnard in jail for 5 years in "preventive detention." The 28-year-old juge d'instruction investigating young Brazilian playboy Jonsine da Silva Ramos' wife's death announced to the press: "I believe him guilty. It's up to him to prove his innocence."

JUDGE AND PROSECUTOR

After the juge d'instruction comes a trial before three magistrates. In theory, the chief judge is impartial, explaining the arguments to the jury. In practice, he does not arbitrate, he prosecutes. French judges are generally considered honest and conscientious; the role is forced on them by the system. The chief judge must operate from the dossier prepared by the juge d'instruction, and the dossier is obviously the state's case against the accused. In effect, the chief

judge challenges the defense counsel to disprove the dossier; he himself questions the defendant and the witnesses. The prosecutor merely keeps notes until it is time to sum up.

Then the seven-man jury files out—and the three magistrates go along too, to join in the deliberations and to vote with the jury. In case of a tie vote, the verdict is the decision of the chief judge. Because a record of convictions is the road to advancement, magistrates are almost automatically for conviction. Thus, the defendant is faced with the uphill battle of trying to convince 6 out of 7 jurors against the prestige, persuasiveness and presence of the three magistrates in the jury room.

TROUBLE GOES DEEP

Some French critics argue that all that is needed is higher pay to attract better men as magistrates. France's 4,000 magistrates average barely \$200 a month. (A few years ago, one was fished out of the Seine, and colleagues discovered his wife and four children living in an abandoned factory, sleeping on old rags.) Others think the trouble is deeper seated, and will not be settled until judges are confined to judging, and kept out of jury rooms. Wrote prizewinning novelist Francois Mauriac last week: "There is no criminal case today in which the principal defendant is not French justice."

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Military Reserve Bill," which was published in the New York Times for June 9, 1955.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE MILITARY RESERVE BILL—AN ANALYSIS OF PRESENT OBJECTIONS TO DEFENSE MEASURE BEFORE HOUSE

(By Hanson W. Baldwin)

The compulsory military Reserve bill was the subject of intensive artificial respiration by the administration this week.

But the breath of legislative life appeared to have vanished, at least for this session, from a law that had been intended to be one of the cornerstones of the administration's new military policies.

The immediate causes of death were amendments barring segregation in the National Guard, but the bill was sick—almost to the point of death—even before these amendments caused it to be withdrawn from House consideration.

The Reserve bill in the form in which it was presented to the House is a compromise, a hybrid, about which nobody, not even the Pentagon, was really happy. If it should prove to be dead for this session, the outcome need not be the disaster so freely predicted; the interval between now and next January can be used to draw up legislation more in keeping with the military realities of the atomic age.

There are many objections to the current legislation. One of them is the inherent hostility of many Americans to any form of universal military training. Representative DEWEY SHORT, of Missouri, senior Republican on the House Armed Services Committee, and a conscientious and enlightened legislator, voiced this objection in a speech opposing the current bill:

"This may not be UMT (universal military training)," he said, "but it is an attempt to get a foot in the door."

EQUITY OF SERVICE DOUBTED

Another objection to the current legislation is that it would not accomplish one of the purposes it was intended to accomplish: to provide equity of service for all.

The bill would permit, as amended, the voluntary enlistment of youths for 6 months

training, followed by 7½ years in the Reserve. No fewer than 100,000 annually, nor more than 250,000 would be so enlisted.

At the same time, regular draft calls for 2 years' active service would continue, and voluntary enlistments in the regulars for various periods would be accepted—both to be followed by commitments to Reserve duty.

The manpower pool of the Nation is increasing steadily with increasing population. The induction age for draftees is steadily being pushed back into older age brackets as draft calls are reduced. The budget and active duty manpower for the regular services are being reduced.

There are elements of incompatibility in these facts that the Pentagon will not admit but that make it certain that the new bill cannot provide equity of service. Indeed, the chances are that some able-bodied men may not have to serve at all.

The cost of the new program is another factor that has aroused misgivings.

By the fiscal year 1959 the proposed program would cost a minimum of more than \$2 billion annually—more than double the cost of the present Reserve program. This increased Reserve cost would provide still another squeeze on the regular forces, if the balanced budget concept was retained. If the current Reserve plan should be adopted our commitment to greatly increased Reserve costs would probably mean further cuts in the regular services.

The greatest and most important objection to the Reserve plan is the emphasis it places on the militia concept in an age when military professionalism of the highest order is the primary requirement.

WEEKEND WARRIORS

The program would provide eventually a Ready Reserve of 2,900,000 men, with a Standby Reserve of perhaps 2 million more. Undeniably this Reserve would be in a better state of organization and training than our Reserve today. But it would necessarily be a half-trained Reserve, an organization of weekend warriors. The bulk of it would still need an additional 3 months or so of active training after war started before commitment to battle.

And it would be organized and trained for what? World War II battlefields? Repulse of ground invasion? A force as large as this could not be transported overseas for many months after mobilization, if then.

Its primary use, therefore, at least in the initial stages of any war, would be to stiffen and strengthen our civil-defense organization.

Yet there is to be no real training provided for this purpose, and the tactical organization of the new Reserve, strictly tailored to the battlefield, would not seem to fit civil-defense needs.

We should take a leaf from Britain's book and specially train and specially organize Reserve components for civil-defense duties.

But most important is to remember the preeminent role of the specialist, the highly trained soldier, sailor, and airman in the atomic age. Brig. Gen. Dale O. Smith, USAF, in his provocative study United States Military Doctrine, very rightly stresses professionalism as one of our fundamental necessities today. If any Reserve bill strengthens the Reserves at the expense of the regulars it is not worth the price.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, it is said that such an amendment cannot be adopted—I have heard that said many times—because it would tie the hands of our Chief Executive. It is said that we have already entered into these treaties with many countries. I say it is time we should do something, and do it quickly.

Mr. President, do my colleagues think this situation is not serious? I read now a statement prepared by Representative Bow, of Ohio, to be delivered if the amendment was subsequently submitted by him in the House of Representatives to House bill 7000:

Mr. Chairman, the debate in the House on yesterday revealed a great many Members shared my conviction that the status of forces agreement as it relates to criminal jurisdiction over our men is evil and unnecessary. However, there were those among us who felt that the subject should not be considered in connection with the foreign-aid authorization and even some who appeared to feel that the House of Representatives has no right to express itself on this subject.

I feel certain that we will find with us today those who objected to amending the foreign-aid bill, for they must clearly understand that the subject is germane and is a part of the pending legislation on the Armed Forces. This is a highly appropriate place to express ourselves and express ourselves forcefully on the treatment that is accorded American servicemen who are stationed abroad.

To those who feel that the House of Representatives has no authority with regard to treaties or may not express itself on this subject, let me say that there is ample precedent in the history of the House for our action. On several occasions Presidents of the United States have in fact asked the House and the Senate to adopt resolutions authorizing a change in or the renunciation of treaties. On other occasions the House has initiated, the Senate has adopted, and the President has complied with provisions in legislative measures requiring that provisions of treaties be set aside. Although it is perhaps uncommon, it is nothing new that we propose today. The House not only has the right to express itself—it has the duty under the Constitution, along with the Senate, to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces. We have the right and duty to do what I propose with regard to the safety of our troops abroad.

I do not know how much needs to be said at this time with regard to the agreements and to the effect they have had on the American men who have fallen into the hands of the law in the foreign nations where they have been stationed. I have compiled and am prepared to offer all of the information any Member may desire concerning the methods of trial, conditions of imprisonment, and all of the other unsavory factors that enter into this matter. In no nation do we find anything comparable to the minimum standards required by our own concept of justice.

After consultation with the many Members who have expressed their support of my amendment, I have made an extremely important change which removes the basis for criticism we received on the amendment adopted May 18. At that time it was said that my amendment would tie the hands of the Commander in Chief, would block rotation of our forces, and would hamper the operation of the Reserve program. There need have been no such concern, for I believed then, and still believe, that the nations concerned are so anxious to have the protection of our Army and Air Force that they will willingly and promptly accede to any Presidential request that we be released from the criminal jurisdiction provisions of article VII.

Nevertheless, the treaties concerned provide that they cannot be denounced or renounced until 4 years after the date of ratification. With regard to both the NATO nations and Japan, the 4-year period expires in 1957. The treaties further provide, in themselves, that a nation wishing to re-

nounce them must give 1 year's notice. Thus, the earliest date at which the United States can properly withdraw from the treaties, without requiring the consent of the other parties, is August 23, 1958.

The amendment now before you provides that it shall become effective on August 23, 1958.

We are giving the President and the Department of State notice that the Congress, exercising its power to govern and regulate the Armed Forces, desires to return to the historic principles of international law under which our troops are subject solely to the jurisdiction of their own military courts, and we are giving them ample opportunity to proceed to this objective in a legal and orderly manner.

No one can say that this amendment hamstringing the Armed Forces.

No one can say that we are not proceeding in an orderly manner.

No one can charge that we are requiring the repudiation of an obligation.

When my more stringent amendment was proposed during consideration of H. R. 5297, 174 Members voted for it and it carried by a margin of more than 3 to 1.

Subsequent developments give us every reason to believe that the margin in favor today should be even larger.

Since that time we have learned of the imprisonment of Airman Jose Montijo, of Arizona, arrested and held by the French. We have had several additional men imprisoned in Japan. We have learned that agreements extend criminal jurisdiction to Libya, Saudi Arabia, Iceland. The first is in the throes of organization of a new nation. The second is an Arab nation with barbaric laws which include amputation, decapitation, and castration for various offenses. The third is very largely Communist and highly antagonistic to our troops. How can our men expect justice in any of these nations?

Remember this. The United States Army Court Martial Manual and which has never been repealed provides in section 12 that a soldier of the United States enjoys the full protection of the Constitution of the United States and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Jose Montijo had that manual and his father and mother, though Mexicans and not citizens of this country, were aware of the protection it implied. But Montijo is in a French prison, facing the guillotine, and the United States Constitution guarantees him nothing. He is denied the right to have freedom on bail. He is denied the presumption of innocence. He is denied a jury trial. He is denied counsel of his choice, or even counsel of his own nation or language. He is denied the guarantee that he will be convicted only if his guilt is proven beyond a reasonable doubt. He has no guarantee against cruel and unusual punishment. And if he reads, he knows that Frenchmen themselves are aroused and indignant over the archaic Napoleonic code which is the basis for French justice. I refer you to Time magazine for February 14 of this year for a fuller explanation of what French justice really is.

Knowing all of these facts, I cannot believe otherwise than that the House, as it did on May 18, will once again express itself overwhelmingly in favor of my amendment and against the nefarious treaties and secret agreements that place our men in jeopardy all over the world.

We are proposing to give the President and the Department of State notice that the Congress, exercising its power to govern and regulate the Armed Forces—and that is our power, given to us by the Constitution—desires to return to the historic principles of international law, under which our troops are subject solely

to the jurisdiction of their own military courts. We propose to allow the President and the executive department ample opportunity to proceed to this objective in a legal and orderly manner, because this bill does not go into effect, and actually does not apply to the men in service for 2 years and 30 days, as I understand. So by Executive decree, Executive action, we can start action to break down these treaties and renounce them. That is our right. We must give 1 year's notice. Now is the time for Congress to give such notice to the Executive. We should give notice that we are going back and live under the Constitution of the United States, and that our boys in uniform are not to be subjected, under Executive agreements, to decapitation or castration while wearing the uniform of an American soldier.

No one can successfully contend that this amendment would hamstringing the Armed Forces. No one can successfully contend that we are not proceeding in an orderly manner. No one can properly charge that we are requiring the repudiation of an obligation.

Mr. President, I know that the Committee on Armed Services has given great consideration to the bill. But, for my part—and I presume the same statement applies to other Senators who are not members of that committee—the report was placed on my desk at noon. The hearings were finally placed on our desks today at noon. This is a very comprehensive bill, affecting the lives of millions of American boys. I would feel much better if I knew that this amendment was in the bill.

I have before me a statement by Hon. FRANK T. Bow before the House Foreign Affairs Committee as recently as July 13, 1955. I commend it to the reading of every Member of this body. It is an intelligent, forthright analysis of the problem confronting us in the Status of Forces Treaty situation. He cites the rules of international law. He shows that such a treaty is against the rules of international law. He enumerates the powers of Congress, and he gives many examples of the injustices possible under such treaties. I ask unanimous consent to have his statement printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK T. BOW, RE HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 309, HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, JULY 13, 1955

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you and present the case in support of House Joint Resolution 309, which I introduced on May 18, 1955, and the number of similar resolutions offered by my colleagues.

This resolution seeks the revision of the status of forces agreement so that foreign countries, which are parties to this agreement, will not continue to have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries.

The Status of Forces Agreement, more properly designated as a "treaty," was signed at London on June 19, 1951, after being under negotiation since early in 1950. It was ratified by the President of the United States on July 24, 1953, under advice of the Senate given on July 15, 1953.

The countries now bound by this agreement are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, Turkey, and the United States.

On September 28, 1953, an agreement was signed in Tokyo, covering the status of United States forces in Japan, which agreement contains the same provisions as the original status of forces agreement with the preceding countries. This agreement was made in compliance with the terms of the security treaty with Japan which had been ratified earlier in 1952.

In due course Germany will be added to this list.

House Joint Resolution 309 refers particularly to article VII of the status of forces agreement, which gives criminal jurisdiction over American military personnel stationed within the respective countries. I assume that all of you are familiar with this article VII, but I am submitting the full text as part of the record of this hearing.

I call your attention to section 2b of article VII, which provides that the authority of the receiving state shall have the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over members of our forces or civilian components and their dependents with respect to offenses punishable by the law of the receiving state but not by the law of the sending state; and that under section 3b the authorities of the receiving state have the primary right to prosecute our soldiers for offenses which may be punishable under the laws of our country as well as the laws of the receiving country.

These provisions abrogate the basic constitutional rights of our American soldiers serving on foreign soil.

RULE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

This treaty repudiates one of America's oldest and finest traditions—that the American flag and the American Constitution follow our soldiers wherever they go. It repudiates the principles of international law, which were universally recognized before our Chief Justice Marshall so clearly enunciated them in 1811, in the case of *The Schooner Exchange v. McFaddon* (11 U. S. 116). The Supreme Court held in this case that the *Exchange*, as a public armed vessel of a friendly power, entered a port of our country upon an implied promise of exemption from the justice of the local courts. The chief justice likened the armed public vessel to a public armed force entering the territory of another nation with the latter's permission, and said, in effect, that the armed forces of a friendly nation stationed within the territory of another, with the latter's permission, are not subject to the local laws of the host country, but are subject only to the laws of their own country. The fact that Chief Justice Marshall had ample precedent for his statement of international law has been generally ignored in discussions of this subject.

Two other cases decided by the Supreme Court, after the Civil War, followed this decision with approval. In *Coleman v. Tennessee* (97 U. S. 509), the Court said:

"It is well settled that a foreign army, permitted to march through a friendly country or to be stationed in it by permission of its government or sovereign, has exemption from the civil and criminal justice of the place."

The same dicta is found in *Dow v. Johnson* (100 U. S. 158). In *Tucker v. Alexandroff* (183 U. S. 424), decided partly upon the authority of a treaty between this country and Russia, the Court discussed the case of the *Exchange* at length, and with approval.

In *Chung Chi Cheung v. The King* (1939 A. C. 160), Lord Atkin, speaking for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, called Chief Justice Marshall's opinion, in the case of the *Exchange*: "A judgment which has illumined the jurisprudence of the

world," and concurred fully in the general principle that the armed forces of one power, allowed by another to enter its territory, enjoyed an immunity from the local courts, although he held in the case before him that the Chinese Government had waived that immunity.

In the Casa Blanca case the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague (1909), recognized the exclusive jurisdiction of the officers and military tribunal of a nation over its own troops in a friendly foreign country.

Many authoritative writers on international law have enunciated the same doctrine as laid down by Chief Justice Marshall, including several English writers, French, Dutch, and Latin American authorities.

These cases I have mentioned did not depend on any treaty or exchange of diplomatic notes, but upon the theory that the exemption of friendly foreign troops from the jurisdiction of the courts of the nation in which they were, was a principle of the "unwritten law of nations."

It is, therefore, inexplicable that our State Department should abandon such principles when considering the status of our own forces abroad.

POWERS OF CONGRESS

One of the arguments advanced by representatives of the State Department in favor of the ratification of the agreement, in hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was that the rights of our soldiers had already been surrendered to foreign powers by a number of secret executive agreements, and that the provisions of this treaty were an improvement over such existing agreements (p. 27 of hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, U. S. Senate, 83d Cong., 1st sess.). Thus was disclosed a violation of the constitutional law of our land which vests in Congress the sole power "to make rules for the government and regulation of our land and naval forces," which apply outside as well as inside the limits of continental United States. This provision of the Constitution has never been changed and the execution of such secret agreements is a usurpation by the State Department of the power of Congress.

These various agreements were claimed to be classified so their terms are not a part of the hearings, but if it is conceded that the present treaty was an improvement, then consider how callously the rights of our servicemen must have been treated in these secret agreements. It is not disclosed how the treaty is better, but even if an improvement, it is still wrong. A lesser wrong does not make a right.

Under its constitutional power the Congress established a Uniform Code of Military Justice and included a uniform code of procedure for the trial of military personnel, both at home and abroad, which is still in full force and effect.

Every enlisted man takes an oath that he will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over him according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The United States Manual of Courts-Martial of 1951, which is still in effect, and a copy of which may be purchased from the Government Printing Office, states in paragraph 12, as follows:

"Under international law, jurisdiction over members of the Armed Forces of the United States or other sovereign who commit offenses in the territory of a friendly foreign state in which the visiting armed force is by consent quartered or in passage remains in the visiting sovereign."

Thus we have our men obligating themselves to abide by the regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice, particularly exemplified by this Manual on Courts Martial, containing a paragraph which, although stating a correct rule of international

law, yet has been flaunted and superseded by the status of forces treaty and sundry secret agreements.

I might add here that there are in effect today secret executive agreements with countries not a party to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, entered into in violation of this constitutional provision, and of the terms of which we are kept in ignorance. Under these agreements our soldiers all over the world have been surrendered to the criminal jurisdiction of other countries without regard to whether or not such jurisdiction will be exercised in accordance with the constitutional rights which our soldiers should have.

The speculation is not pertinent to the resolution before us, but, one may wonder if Russia or Communist China, in their disregard for the rights of our American soldiers, enjoy the protection of some secret agreement.

STATISTICAL APOLOGIES

Department of Defense statistics relative to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by foreign tribunals over persons subject to the United States military law for the period of January 1, 1954, through November 30, 1954, show that 7,416 members of our Armed Forces had been subjected to foreign jurisdiction throughout the world, of which 3,720 cases were within the jurisdiction of NATO countries, so that there were almost as many men, during that period, prosecuted under the agreement with Japan and various secret agreements, as were prosecuted under the Status of Forces Treaty. I have sought to have this information brought up to date, but at the time of preparing this statement had not yet received the report from the Defense Department which this committee may now have.

All statistics and statements emanating from the Defense Department seeking to minimize the overall effect of the Status of Forces Treaty will never justify the execution of this treaty or sundry secret agreements consenting to the abandonment of the constitutional rights of members of our Armed Forces. If the surrender of such rights had been proper or had been necessary it would not now be so important to try to excuse it by throwing the dust of statistics into the eyes of Congress. I believe the Defense Department has actually been placed in a false position. After having this treaty, and sundry agreements, imposed upon it by the State Department, the Defense Department is left with the unhappy task of supporting and justifying the action.

It has occurred to me that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee did not have all the facts properly presented to it in the hearings regarding this treaty, and that some of the Government witnesses, in turn, has been misled or misinformed by others who were in the State Department or Defense Department when these agreements were worked out—in an effort to vindicate their actions or to cover up and ratify the prior secret agreements. The committee was also confronted with the argument of fait accompli, which has become a working tool of bureaucracy.

I call your attention to the exclusive jurisdiction given a foreign country for offenses relating to the security of that state which is defined as "treason or sabotage, espionage or violation of any law relating to official secrets relating to the national defense of that state." If a foreign state has a law making it a security offense to make a public statement critical of the government of that country, any uninhibited American boy drafted into our armed services and ordered to that country, accustomed to the rights of free speech as we have them, might readily find himself punishable for some innocent remark under the laws of that foreign country. In fact there may be many acts in countries throughout the world de-

fined as offenses under their laws which are not offenses in our country. Particularly, such offenses which might seem to be somewhat political, or offenses against the government of that country.

BILL OF RIGHTS NULLIFIED

Whoever in the State Department negotiated this treaty ignored completely all of the provisions of our Bill of Rights. It is true that in section 9 of article VII you will find a list of seven things which presumably protect the member of the Armed Forces, or civilian components or dependents who happen to be under prosecution. If you read them rapidly you might think that protection has been given to our people, but you will find no provision requiring an indictment, or trial by jury, or public trial. No right to bail. No protection against double jeopardy. No protection against self-incrimination. No right of appeal. No prohibition of excessive fines or cruel or inhuman punishments. The accused does not have the protection of a presumption of innocence. He might be found guilty by less than a preponderance of the evidence. A confession procured by any means, however irregular, including force and duress, may be used against him.

Our diplomats, snug and smug within their cloak of diplomatic immunity, did not mind sacrificing our American soldiers in this way. The high brass of our Armed Forces would probably never be arrested, prosecuted, or imprisoned by a foreign court, so they accept the recommendations of those diplomats. The provisions of that treaty will never reach any Member of the United States Senate who, by reason of misinformation, misrepresentation, or ignorance on the part of the Government, witnesses advising them, voted to advise the President to ratify the treaty. But, the provisions of the treaty have reached and affected Richard Keefe and Anthony Scaletti, of whom you have no doubt already heard; and the loss of the constitutional safeguards which I have mentioned before has practically convicted Jose E. Montijo of the charge of murder—even before he is tried.

FRENCH JUSTICE

It has been difficult to secure information concerning the Montijo case because originally the Chief of the Allied Air Forces in Europe imposed a rigid censorship, and such information as was given seeped out through a public relations officer of Great Britain. It appears now that Montijo and two other members of the Air Force became involved in an altercation with a young Frenchman by the name of Mallet, over the attention paid by Mallet to a French girl who Montijo proposed to marry. One version of this case is that Mallet and his friends attacked Montijo and that in the fight that ensued, in order to defend himself, Montijo inflicted wounds from which Mallet subsequently died. I do not condone this killing in any respect. But, if it is true that Montijo acted in self-defense he should have an opportunity to prove it as part of his defense, and I feel confident that in this case, under the procedure in French courts, he will never have this opportunity. He has already been tried and is being tried publicly by an extensive newspaper campaign, and it is entirely possible he will have assigned to him, as his attorney, a Frenchman who is a Communist or a red sympathizer. Also, he may be tried before a judge with similar connections.

If you think my opinion of French justice is unwarranted, I would like to have you consider the article appearing in Time magazine on February 14, 1955, which I am sure was not written with the Status of Forces Treaty in mind. It described what happens to Frenchmen in French courts. With the hostility there is against America, why expect different or better treatment. The article, entitled "Justice on Trial," is sub-

mitted as part of the record herein because it so graphically described the actual procedure, rather than theoretical practice. The article quotes one French expert as saying "We run our courts to convict the guilty, not to acquit the innocent."

It has been claimed as a virtue of this treaty that the provisions thereof are reciprocal and we, of course, have secured the right to try members of the Armed Forces of other nations party to the agreement, stationed in our country. What is the effect of this reciprocity?

In America any spy, subversive, or criminal of whatever kind, which, of course, would include members of Armed Forces, is guaranteed a fair jury trial in open court. He can invoke the fifth amendment, and refuse to testify, and heap abuse upon official representatives of our Government. All of the protections of our Constitution are afforded, but an American soldier who is drafted and forced to serve abroad can now be arrested on trumped-up charges by foreign police officers, or upon the accusation of a Communist conspirator or sympathizer; be questioned by any methods they care to use; held in prison for an indefinite period awaiting trial; tried in secret without a jury, without the safeguard of a presumption of innocence; sentenced and punished possibly by some cruel and inhuman punishment. It is possible that no representative of our Government would be present at his trial since he is only entitled to such representative when the rules of the court so permit.

You must remember that we have the same kind of an agreement with Japan as with the NATO countries respecting the status of our troops. Also, please remember, after the last war Japan was not an ally, but in the position of a conquered country. In spite of our occupying the position of conquerors who should have been able to insist on their troops enjoying at least the same privileges as they would have in their own country, we tossed those rights and privileges away and have placed our soldiers at the mercy of a hostile, conquered people. It is well known that as soon as the peace treaty with Japan was signed the country was flooded with derogatory, defamatory, and hostile literature and propaganda, including many motion pictures, carrying the communistic anti-American line. What type of justice do you expect to be meted out to our soldiers under these conditions? The whole procedure is analogous to setting up a court of prisoners to try their guards for such offenses as their whims may dictate.

NO BARGAIN FOR THE UNITED STATES

As to the idea that our diplomatic representatives drove a hard bargain in securing the right to try members of the Armed Forces of other nations in this country in exchange for turning our soldiers loose at the mercy of those foreign countries, what measure of reciprocity is there in subjecting hundreds of thousands of our soldiers to the forms of justice which may be meted out to them, when, at the most, there are no more than 12,000 soldiers of all the foreign nations in this country during a year, and possibly not more than 4,000 at any one time.

It is conceded by the Defense Department that most of the members of foreign armies in this country are here for training purposes and are, therefore, not members of a military component and do not come under the terms of this treaty. Furthermore, this country has never objected, and did not object prior to the enactment of this treaty, to any foreign country keeping and enforcing criminal jurisdiction over members of its Armed Forces.

On June 30, 1944, we adopted a law entitled "An act to implement the jurisdiction of service courts of friendly foreign sovereigns within the United States, which act was solely for the purpose of assisting foreign nations in maintaining their criminal juris-

diction and implied the existence of such jurisdiction without legislation or treaty. We have never been interested in prosecuting soldiers of foreign nations. We do not have the hostile feeling toward our allies or the nations we hope to call our friends that would dictate the urge to prosecute.

Our Defense Department is hard put at times to minimize the actual effect of this treaty upon our soldiers abroad, and to try to make everything look good and fair and just and reasonable. The Department will furnish statistics showing a large number of offenses committed throughout the world since January 1, 1954, stressing the fact that foreign courts waived their jurisdiction in many of these cases, and that where foreign courts retained jurisdiction, what seems to be a comparatively small number were sentenced to confinement. They also say that some of these sentences were suspended. It is admitted that as of February 10, 1955, there were 58 American soldiers imprisoned throughout the world. I do not care if this number seems to be only a few of those who were first arrested and charged with offense. As long as only one American soldier can be subjected to the criminal jurisdiction of a foreign court, without the constitutional safeguards which he is told by the United States Courts-Martial Manual go with him, then this treaty is wrong and should be modified.

DEPARTMENTAL EXCUSES

The public was reassured on June 9, 1955, by the Defense Secretary Wilson as to the results of this treaty, when he reported to an Armed Services Committee of this Congress that only one American soldier, thus far, has been given an unfair trial by a friendly country. It would seem either that Mr. Wilson had been misinformed or the report of his statement is incorrect.

The case which he reported was that of a private in France who was fined \$36 by a court at Orleans, France, for allegedly pushing a Frenchman off a bicycle. It was stated in his report that the case was carried to the French Ministry of Justice, and that a correction had been made of the errors committed by the French Court and his fine refunded. Isn't it rather absurd to say that this one case is the only one in which a miscarriage of justice might have occurred, particularly when you consider the procedure in French courts which was reported in Time magazine?

The Defense Department apparently has ignored the thousands of cases where Americans perhaps paid fines in minor cases, under the impression that it was the best thing they could do under the circumstances, since they had no protection from our Government as to their constitutional rights; and have ignored other cases where the accused or convicted did not complain because he feared such complaint would only result in increasing the animosity of a court and the severity of his sentence.

The report of the Secretary also stated that American servicemen tried in foreign courts are provided with legal aid to make sure their rights are protected, but the report did not state that the only rights left to be protected were such as the foreign court might deign to recognize and that the legal aid was not American legal aid, but would be some local attorney appointed by that court, and in many cases subservient to the court. The report further claimed that Americans convicted and sentenced to jail are also given the protection of the United States Government—an obvious misstatement, since there is no protection left to a United States soldier who has been tried and convicted under this treaty.

PRISON CONDITIONS

American officials are said to inspect foreign prisons and determine that Americans are receiving the food, medical aid, clothing,

and health and comfort provisions they would receive in this country. When you consider that the housing conditions generally in many European countries are not comparable to ours, how can you expect the prisons to be comparable to ours? Or, how can you force any foreign government to provide the same facilities?

In Japan, for instance, the system of heating in prisons is very inadequate. Some of the factories in which the prisoners are made to work long hours, are heated in winter. However, no heating is provided in the prison cells. A justice of the supreme court of Japan, in writing about prison conditions there, said that the ordinary Japanese house is very poorly heated and the people are not accustomed to much heat in their homes, but that the prison cells, built in European style, are colder than the average Japanese houses. He also said that this fact might explain why Japanese prisoners do not complain about the excessive long hours which they are obliged to work. (Perhaps they preferred a little heat to no heat.)

The persons who negotiated this treaty obviously were not concerned with the provisions of foreign laws as to punishment or the conditions of penitentiaries or jails where our men might be serving sentences. You might be interested in this translation from a French work on prisons written in 1945. Speaking of sanitary installations the report said:

"These installations are generally speaking inadequate. Thus, in the majority of our institutions, there are no cesspools, and the deplorable system of mobile waste-tanks still prevails.

"It is unnecessary to dwell on the undesirability of this state of affairs. With such conditions prevailing, it is absurd to speak of prison hygiene.

"Disinfection of the premises and fight against parasites (vermin) have often been recommended and applied more or less successfully."

Another translation of a work written in 1951 on French prisons has this to say concerning food given to inmates:

"They get three meals: breakfast, consisting of a quart of coffee and the bread ration for the day; luncheon, and dinner, each with a soup, made of vegetables, plus 'trimmings' (such as fish, pickles, etc.)

"It is normal for convicts to receive only subsistence rations, but, since they are obliged to work, they have a chance, with the produce of their work, to make purchases in the canteen to improve their regular food."

The correctness of this report is shown by the report of a visit made by a representative of the United States Consular Service and an Army officer to Privates Scaletti and Keefe on March 11, 1955, after they had served over 16 months of their sentence. The report of this visit I have attached to my statement to be a part of this record.

Privates Scaletti and Keefe at that time disclosed that the dormitories in which they slept were unheated, the food bad, and the medical care not considered good. Private Keefe indicated that he received a package that contained canned goods, but was obliged to pay duty thereon and, therefore, hesitated to ask his mother to send him further packages.

With these indications of conditions as they exist in France and Japan, we can only speculate as to what some of the dungeons may be like in other countries with which we have secret agreements, giving them criminal jurisdiction over our men.

Since the extension of the status of forces agreement to Germany is a current subject, I wish to call your attention to a brief statement of procedure in German courts, made by Mr. Worth B. McCauley, a lawyer of

Bristow, Okla., in the December 1954 issue of the American Bar Association Journal. He was formerly chief attorney for the courts of the Allied High Commission in Western Germany. He says:

"One must visit a German courtroom to understand how different their procedure is from ours. The state's attorney sits at the bench with the three judges while the defense attorney has little participation except to take notes of the proceedings for possible appeal. All questioning is done by the judges who have before them the police dossier of investigation and interrogation. This in itself is a predetermination of guilt by a police magistrate. There is no right against self-incrimination and hearsay evidence is admissible. It is much easier to convict in a German court than in an American because of the difference in procedure and theory which boils down to a presupposition of guilt rather than innocence."

The men who negotiated this treaty seem to have forgotten that our troops were abroad to protect the soil of other nations from aggression because those nations were not able or willing to defend themselves. Our diplomats must have shuddered at the thought that these other nations would consider us a favored group if we asserted our rights in any way, or demanded an observance of the international law, which would insure our country keeping jurisdiction over its own citizens in its Armed Forces.

Wherever our troops have gone, throughout the world, we have taken our civilization to other countries and shared the fruits of our industry and knowledge with that other nation. Why should we abandon our standards of living, our constitutional rights and guaranties merely to appease and seek favor of our allies? We are told there is a feeling of hostility toward us in many countries with whom we have these agreements, public and secret, and we know this to be true. Then, why should we force our men into foreign courts to be tried in a hostile atmosphere, before hostile courts, without the humane rules of procedure set forth in our Constitution and laws?

REVISION OF THE TREATY

By the terms of the treaty its provisions can be denounced at the expiration of a period of 4 years from the date on which it became effective, which period would expire on July 24, 1957. It is for this reason that House Joint Resolution 309 directs the President to request the North Atlantic Council for a revision of article VII of the agreement, acting under the provision of article XXII thereof; and as an alternative, if such revision cannot be brought about, that the President shall then denounce such agreement at the earliest date permitted.

There are several methods by which action by the President to secure revision of article VII of the treaty might be directed and there is ample precedent to support a joint resolution as one of the methods. It is conceivable that supporters of the Status of Forces Agreement may contend that action by the House is not necessary, and also a possibility that the President may seek to ignore the resolution even though adopted; but in spite of these contingencies we owe it to our Armed Forces to let the world know that the overwhelming sentiment of the people of this country is against depriving our forces of the protection of our Constitution.

Certainly we have every right to initiate a request for revocation forthwith of all secret agreements made by the executive department which gives criminal jurisdiction over our soldiers to foreign powers.

SUMMATION

In summation, let me say that the NATO Status of Forces Agreement was a tragic abdication of sovereignty that should be repudiated at the earliest possible date.

Constitutional, moral and practical considerations dictate that the United States should never surrender to any foreign sovereign its right to protect and control the personnel of our Armed Forces.

At least 58 servicemen, deprived of their constitutional rights as Americans, sentenced and convicted under foreign laws, are now confined virtually incommunicado in filthy, unheated foreign prisons without proper food or medical care. They are martyrs to internationalism.

The Congress has the power under the Constitution to regulate and govern the Armed Forces. The Congress has the responsibility to protect the constitutional rights of men in the Armed Forces. The sentiment of the American people on this issue is clear and plain. I strongly urge the committee to delve deeply into this subject, uncover the facts, and take appropriate action at the earliest possible date.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I agreed that I would speak for only a very few minutes on this important subject. If this amendment is not adopted, I cannot possibly understand how any Member of this body who took an oath to support the Constitution can vote for the bill.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JENNER. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is it not true that if one of our soldier boys should go into Yugoslavia, and there commit an offense, he would be tried under Communist law, unless this amendment should be adopted?

Mr. JENNER. That is correct.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, in answer to the last observation, let me say that we have no troops in Communist countries, and we have no status of forces treaties with them, nor any executive agreements. Therefore, our soldiers would not be tried under Communist law.

If I were debating this question as a question of constitutional law—

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I should like to have a point straightened out. How does the Senator know what executive agreements are in existence? No one else does.

Mr. ERVIN. I have been investigating the subject as a member of a special subcommittee. So far as I know, we have no executive agreements with Communist countries, and we have no troops in Communist countries.

Mr. JENNER. Does the Senator mean—

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WELKER. Who has the floor? I thought the Senator from Indiana had the floor.

Mr. ERVIN. The Senator from Indiana yielded the floor.

Mr. WELKER. He did not yield the floor.

Mr. JENNER. I yielded only for a question. All I wish to know is, How can we find out from the executive department of Government what executive agreements are in existence?

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I assumed that the Senator from Indiana had yielded the floor, and that I was recognized by the Chair.

Mr. JENNER. Very well. The Senator may have the floor. I yield the floor.

Mr. ERVIN. If we were engaged in the discussion of a question of constitutional law, and if that were the primary question before us, I would frankly concede that I have some misgivings about the Status of Forces Treaty. But whether the Status of Forces Treaty is valid or not valid under the Constitution is not the question we are now called upon to decide. That is a question primarily for the courts. The treaty was approved by the Senate. Either the Status of Forces Treaty or similar executive agreements are in force in 60 nations—practically every nation allied with us in our fight against communism. Every nation in which we have soldiers is governed by similar laws.

This amendment reminds me, in its effect on national defense, of a little poem which we recite down in North Carolina:

Mother, may I go out to swim?

Yes, my darling daughter.

Hang your clothes on a hickory limb

But don't go near the water.

The amendment would say that the United States, which is trying to make itself militarily strong by this Reserve Act, cannot fight anywhere on the face of the earth except in the United States. That would be the situation if the amendment were adopted.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ERVIN. Not until I finish. Then I shall be glad to yield to my friend.

If this amendment were adopted and the Russians were to invade western Europe today, the United States could not send a single soldier from this country then to aid our own soldiers or our allies to fight communism. The hands of the United States would be tied. In effect, we would be saying to our enemies, "The only place these reservists or any other American soldier not now abroad can fight you is on American soil."

If we must fight communism, I am in favor of doing so on foreign soil. I want no wars in America. I will not be bothered with any scruples as to whether everything is constitutional when it comes to fighting. If we must fight, I want to fight on foreign soil, rather than on American soil.

If we want to tie the hands of the United States or to render this bill useless, then let us vote for the amendment offered by the distinguished junior Senator from Indiana. But if we wish to strengthen America so that she can fight on foreign soil rather than on our own doorstep, then we should vote down this amendment.

Mr. WELKER and Mr. JENNER addressed the Chair.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ERVIN. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. WELKER. I noted what my distinguished friend the Senator from North Carolina had to say with respect to executive agreements relating to Yugoslavia. The Senator knows, does he not, that we have given hundreds of millions of dollars to Tito, the head of the Government of Yugoslavia?

Mr. ERVIN. I do not know how much, but I know we have given Yugoslavia a sight of money.

Mr. WELKER. Yes; it is more than the Senator from Idaho would have liked to give them.

I should like to ask another question. How would we be hurt by protecting our boys in Yugoslavia, in the Malay States, or any other place in the world under the canopy of heaven where our armed services are stationed?

Mr. ERVIN. I would say that we would hurt those who are already there if we refused to send any Reserves to aid them if the enemy attacked. That is what the amendment would do.

Mr. WELKER. Does not the Senator believe that those countries would be glad to receive our soldiers even if the amendment were adopted?

Mr. ERVIN. I do not know.

Mr. WELKER. The Senator does not know?

Mr. ERVIN. I have not had a conversation with them on that subject.

Mr. WELKER. I am sure the Senator does not mean that.

Mr. ERVIN. I know that if a couple of French soldiers in Idaho or in North Carolina committed a murder, under the existing status of forces treaties they could be tried in Idaho or North Carolina rather than in French military courts, and I am sure the Senator from Idaho is glad that they could be tried by the local courts, rather than by the French military courts.

Mr. WELKER. That is exactly where the Senator and I differ. If I were to agree with the Senator, I believe we would lose the last concept of our Constitution. I should like to ask the Senator why our soldiers could not fight on foreign soil if the foreign people are the loyal advocates and friends they are alleged to be?

Mr. ERVIN. That is not the point before the Senate. The point before us under the amendment is whether, if the American forces now in Europe were attacked by Russia, for example, we could send Reserves or other soldiers over there to aid them or whether we would have to keep any possible reinforcements tied up in this country.

Mr. WELKER. What is wrong with that? Let us consider the Mexican case. Let us think about the little boy from Mexico to whom the Senator from Indiana referred so brilliantly a moment ago. Would that situation not shock the hearts of anyone who has been brought up in the cradle of liberty, as the distinguished Senator from North Carolina has been?

Mr. ERVIN. I am not concerned with that now. I have some misgivings about the status-of-forces treaties. I do not like them too well. On the other hand, I do not believe we should tie the hands of the 2,900,000 Reserves and our other Armed Forces and declare we cannot use them anywhere outside the borders of the United States, even if the liberties of all free men in the world are threatened. To take such a drastic step, in order to test some question of constitutional law, is, in my judgment, about as sensible as taking an atom bomb to destroy a mouse.

Mr. WELKER. Is it a drastic step to protect the most sacred document in the world, the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. ERVIN. If we prohibit the use of our Reserves in foreign countries—

Mr. WELKER. Why can they not fight in Europe?

Mr. ERVIN. Because if the amendment is adopted we cannot send our Reserves or any other Armed Forces outside the country. We have these agreements with 60 other nations, and with every country that is our ally.

Mr. WELKER. Does the Senator believe that our allies should be permitted to subject our boys in uniform to cruel and unusual punishment? I am sure the Senator does not mean that.

Mr. ERVIN. Is that a question?

Mr. WELKER. It is a question. Does the Senator believe that? Does the Senator mean that?

Mr. ERVIN. I would say that Canada, France, England, Belgium, and Holland are some of the countries with which we have status of forces treaties. I say that we should pass the bill and strengthen our national defense. Then we can bring up the question in a direct attack on the validity of the treaties by way of a resolution. When one's life is at stake it is very foolish for him to argue whether someone is trespassing on his land.

Mr. WELKER. The Senator is as much interested in this matter as I am. I know him to be a fine lawyer and in intimate friend of mine. I note that the Senator in his illustration picked out the countries which are the best countries with whom we have status of forces treaties in effect. The Senator did not pick out countries which inflict cruel and unusual punishment and where our boys are deprived of the concept of constitutional rights which belong to every American.

I still should like to have an answer to my question as to why our soldiers could not fight even if the amendment were adopted.

Mr. ERVIN. Because the amendment provides that they cannot be assigned to serve in any country with which we have a status of forces treaty or a similar executive agreement in effect. The whole question about the Constitution in a case like this was answered by Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812, when he broke into a man's warehouse and took his cotton bales to make a breastwork out of them. The man came running out of the warehouse and said to Andrew Jackson, "I want you to surrender my cotton bales. Those bales of cotton are my property. It is unconstitutional for you to seize them."

Andrew Jackson said to him, "If those are your cotton bales, get behind them with a rifle. After we have defeated the British we will talk about the Constitution."

Mr. WELKER. If it is necessary to fly high over the Constitution of the United States by going back to Andrew Jackson's day, when we have an opportunity to protect our boys, then in my opinion, we have reached a low ebb in our country.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to make a few brief observations on the amendment. It so happens that when the status of forces treaties were being

considered in the Senate I was one of those who voted against them. I forget how many other Senators voted against them, but I know it was a small number.

Mr. JENNER. Fifteen Senators voted in opposition.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am proud that I was included in that number. I believe the status of forces treaties are very bad treaties for this country to have entered into. They were adopted in an excess enthusiasm and in a spirit of good fellowship, without regard for the constitutional rights of the men who are taken into our armed services.

Every man who follows the flag is entitled to have the Constitution follow him.

I am perfectly willing to vote to withdraw from the status of forces treaties. We can do it by adopting a resolution in both Houses of Congress by a majority vote. In that way we can dissociate ourselves from the treaties. We can do it forthrightly and straightforwardly.

I am very much opposed to the amendment. I do not exactly understand why it is presented in this form. We have status of forces treaties in effect with I do not know how many countries. We also have other treaties in effect and also other arrangements.

It has been said that because we made a mistake in ratifying the status of forces treaties we should tie our own hands and break faith with the people with whom we entered into those treaties and with whom we entered into mutual-defense arrangements, and leave our forces already in Europe in such a position that they would be destroyed in the event they were attacked, because we could not send Americans over there to their relief.

That is certainly not a proper way to approach the problem of extricating ourselves from the status-of-forces treaties. If there ever has been a case of biting off one's nose in order to spite one's face, the amendment pending before the Senate is such a case.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is it not also true that if the condition of a troubled peace should remain, the problem of finding replacements for the men already in Europe would arise? If we could not send men to relieve those already on duty in Europe, we would have to retain those who are already over there, unless we wished to completely renege on our understandings.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course that is the case. It would be disastrous in any event. It is a very unusual approach to the problem. We can dissociate ourselves from the status-of-forces treaties by means of a resolution adopted by both Houses of Congress.

Mr. President, even if a country were willing to give us back that which we have surrendered, the right to try our men, until we had passed through another treaty process we could not send any soldiers there. The fact of having in effect a treaty containing provisions which permits them to exercise jurisdiction over American Armed Forces per-

sonnel, enables us now to send our soldiers there.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I have here the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for July 15, 1953, when the agreement was ratified by a vote of 72 to 15. It has apparently affected only the countries which were affiliated with or signatories to the NATO organization. Is not that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is my understanding. I was not an expert in that field, not being on the Foreign Relations Committee, and I asked for a quorum call. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] made a statement about the treaty and the effect it would have, and my conclusions as a lawyer were in accord with those expressed by the Senator from Ohio. I stand ready to vote to rescind that treaty. I do not think it was necessary at all. As a matter of fact, I think in the long run it will be harmful to our international relations, rather than a help.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the amendment is agreed to, does it not come down to the fact of having 2 types of boys in our armed services, 1 which we can send to this place and the other which we can send to another place? As the Senator has said, we are biting off our nose to spite our face.

Mr. RUSSELL. A man is sent overseas and is left there until a replacement is sent.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. JENNER. In answer to that, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator, who has had a great deal of experience on the Armed Services Committee, if he does not believe that our supposed allies wish us to live under the Constitution of this country? Does he not think that England, France, and other nations who wish our dollars and our boys so badly would be glad to sit down with President Eisenhower and say, "Yes; we want you to be a constitutional government; we want your boys to be protected under your Constitution; we do not want them subject to decapitation, castration, the guillotine, and so forth"? If not, would they not be pretty weak reeds to lean upon?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the reason why I stated I would vote for a resolution to rescind the treaty. That is the orderly approach, rather than this amendment which would endanger the lives of American boys who have been overseas—

Mr. JENNER. I know the Senator's honest belief. I know he is willing to do exactly what he has said. I have admitted that this is not exactly the proper approach, but, certainly, I think it is time Congress should, under the Constitution, call the attention of the Executive to the fact that this must be done, and it can be done. If other nations want our billions of dollars, if they want our equipment and our boys, surely they

will leave us our Constitution under which to live.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am perfectly willing to protect the Constitution, and I shall do so as a Member of this body, but I cannot think of anything which would so put us astride of 2 barrels, 1 foot on 1 and 1 foot on the other, with the barrels rolling in opposite directions and making us come a cropper.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER]. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] would each vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business for the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 14, nays 70, as follows:

YEAS—14

Barrett
Capehart
Carlson
Curtis
Goldwater

Hruska
Jenner
Langer
Malone
McCarthy

Mundt
Schoeppel
Welker
Young

NAYS—70

Aiken
Allott
Anderson
Barkley
Beall
Bender
Bennett
Bible

Bricker
Bridges
Bush
Butler
Byrd
Case, N. J.
Case, S. Dak.
Chavez

Clements
Cotton
Daniel
Dirksen
Douglas
Duff
Dworshak
Eastland

Ellender
Ervin
Frear
Fulbright
Hayden
Hennings
Hickenlooper
Hill
Holland
Humphrey
Ives
Jackson
Johnston, S. C.
Kerr
Kilgore
Knowland

Kuchel
Lehman
Long
Magnuson
Mansfield
Martin, Iowa
Martin, Pa.
McNamara
Millikin
Monroney
Morse
Neuberger
O'Mahoney
Pastore
Payne
Purtell

Robertson
Russell
Saltonstall
Scott
Smathers
Smith, Maine
Smith, N. J.
Sparkman
Stennis
Symington
Thurmond
Thye
Watkins
Williams

NOT VOTING—12

Flanders
George
Gore
Green

Johnson, Tex.
Kefauver
Kennedy
McClellan

Murray
Neely
Potter
Wiley

So Mr. JENNER's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is open to further amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the chairman of the committee. The Senator from Georgia will recall that a few minutes ago we were discussing an example of the problems of certain Air Force officer candidate school graduates. I find there are a considerable number of similar examples of young men, graduates of an Air Force officer candidate school, who must now be subject to induction into the Army, unless an appropriate amendment is adopted. The chairman of the committee suggested that if I would draft an amendment covering the situation, he would give it consideration.

I have prepared such an amendment. It is designed to provide the same rule for officer candidate school graduates as ROTC graduates insofar as participation in the training program is concerned. If my amendment becomes law, it will correct a serious inequity that now exists in the program of the Air Force.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am familiar with the drafted amendment. It seems that something should be done, not only with reference to the Air Force officer candidate school, but with reference to other officer training schools. I am willing to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. MORSE. I send the amendment to the desk, and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated by the clerk.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 27, after line 3, to insert the following language:

(C) Clause (a) of the first sentence of section 6 (d) (1) of such act is amended by inserting, immediately after the words "officer procurement programs of the", the words "Air Force".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The distinguished chairman of the committee, as well as the Senator from Idaho, voted, on July

15, 1953, along with other colleagues, against the ratification of the Status of Forces Treaty. It is possible, because of the situation which arose as a result of the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana, that there will be a wrong interpretation placed upon the vote which rejected that amendment. From the observations which were made by many of those who participated in the brief debate on the amendment, and also because of the fact that most of the 15 Members who voted against ratification of the treaty on July 15, 1953, today voted against the amendment, I am sure it is apparent there will inevitably be some confusion. But on the basis of the comments made by the distinguished chairman of the committee, I think steps should be initiated to see whether the treaty can be abrogated, because undoubtedly there is overwhelming sentiment in this country today against subjecting American boys who serve in the Armed Forces overseas to the jurisdiction of courts in foreign countries for criminal violations or offenses.

Mr. RUSSELL. I agree with the Senator's statement. In my opinion, the majority of the people were opposed to the treaty. I do not believe the matter is very acute yet because of the general fashion in which it has been handled up to date. When the foreign countries start applying the treaty to some of our boys, no doubt there will be considerable public outcry. However, I am not a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, which would handle a resolution to abrogate the treaty.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I ask unanimous consent that the names of the 15 Senators who voted against ratification of the status-of-forces treaty be inserted in the RECORD at this point, showing that they were against entering into any agreement such as that.

There being no objection, the names of the Senators were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BRICKER, DIRKSEN, DWORSHAK, FREAR, JENNER, JOHNSTON of South Carolina, LONG, MALONE, MCCARRAN, MCCARTHY, RUSSELL, SCHOEPEL, SMATHERS, WELKER, and WILLIAMS.

Mr. DANIEL subsequently said: Mr. President, in view of the fact that the junior Senator from Texas was absent on official business when the status-of-forces treaty was approved, I ask unanimous consent that my position appear at the end of the list of Senators who voted against the treaty, showing that I was opposed to the treaty and would have voted against it had I been present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of paying my respects to the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who, in my opinion, has handled the bill magnificently. Perhaps this may be considered as a political speech, but I wish to say to the Senator from Georgia that I have been going to politi-

cal conventions every 4 years since 1924, and when a convention is held in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or any other large city, I become tired of hearing that someone below the Mason-Dixon line cannot be elected President. I say this in all sincerity. If we have good people in the United States, and the country is united within the continental United States, why cannot a person from below the Mason-Dixon line be elected President? I am here in the Senate through the kindness of the people of New Mexico. Believe it or not, I would not mind having someone from below the Mason-Dixon line as President, and I would not mind if that person were the junior Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from New Mexico overwhelms me, and I am sure he views me through glasses that are colored by a friendship which has existed since we have been in Congress together, a friendship which I appreciate very much.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is not a question of friendship. I become tired of hearing it said that a person from below the Mason-Dixon line cannot be elected President. Why cannot we get someone from that area, who is able and distinguished, as is the junior Senator from Georgia, elected President? I am for him.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I had intended to make extended remarks on the bill, but because of the lateness of the hour, I shall not do so. I do desire to say to the Senate, however, that the pending bill is one of the most important pieces of legislation which has come before the Senate during this session. I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] for the able and fair manner in which he held the hearings, and also for the masterful manner in which he has handled the bill on the floor of the Senate today. I do not believe I have ever seen any piece of proposed legislation handled in a more skillful manner than this bill has been handled by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. The bill contains some provisions which I think can be ironed out in free conference, and which I believe should be ironed out there. I have discussed them with the Senator from Georgia, and I am very hopeful that that will be done.

Taking the bill as a whole, I wish to say that I believe it is a practical, workable one. It might have been improved; but, on the other hand, I feel that the bill will enable the armed services to go forward and give our country a first-class Reserve—something we have never had in all our history.

Back in 1917, Lenin, the father of Communism, stated that the aim of the Soviets was to be the grave diggers, the heirs, and the successors of the other governments of the world. The Soviets have followed that policy. Since World War II, 15 countries, with 800 million people, have been taken behind the Iron Curtain.

There is no question that America must remain strong. The only way we can avoid attack, the only way the United States can survive, is to remain strong. The only language a dictator understands is the language of force; and we must remain strong if we are to survive as a nation.

There are only two ways by which we can keep our country strong. One is to have a large and expensive Regular Military Establishment. The other is to have a Regular Military Establishment of reasonable size, backed up by a large, combat Ready Reserve. I am confident that the latter method is the American way and, further, that it will give us the most economical and best defense.

Today, we have planes which will fly faster than sound. Today, a bomber can fly from Moscow to Los Angeles in 10½ hours, from Moscow to Chicago in 7½ hours, and from Moscow to Washington in 8½ hours; and faster planes are being built every day. Today, a bomber can bomb New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington within a total of 22 minutes. Certainly we realize how close together the countries of the world now are. Today, the United States and the other nations of the world are living very close together, indeed.

So it is essential that we keep the United States of America strong. I believe that the way for us to do so is to have a large, combat Ready Reserve.

Mr. President, our economy will not stand the expense of the maintenance of a Regular Military Establishment of the size which would be required to keep America strong militarily. Therefore, the sensible and the practical way for us to proceed is to have a Regular Military Establishment of reasonable size, backed up by a large, combat Ready Reserve. I am pleased that the sentiment of the Senate seems to be in favor of the passage of the pending bill. I hope it will be passed promptly.

Mr. President, before I close, I should like to take this opportunity also to congratulate a member of the Defense Department for his fine work on this bill. I refer to Mr. Carter L. Burgess. Mr. Burgess is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and is a native of Virginia; but for several years before he came to Washington, he was connected with the University of South Carolina. Mr. Burgess has been the main cog in the wheel—to use a common expression—in connection with the handling of this Reserve bill in the Defense Department. At this time I wish to have the record show that this tribute is paid to him because he has done a magnificent job in working out the details of the bill. He has given to it hours and hours of work, and has spent long nights on it. I feel that no one has contributed more to the bill than has Mr. Burgess.

Mr. President, I believe that by means of the enactment of this bill, we shall be taking a long step forward in terms of providing a preparedness program for the United States. We cannot say how the Military Establishment is going to administer the bill; we cannot guarantee that. But it is my firm conviction that if the bill is administered properly, we

shall have a strong Reserve, which is so essential to the protection and the survival of the United States in this critical period of history.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, to the committee amendment, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the committee amendment, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

SEC. —. (a) Section 1 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to tax on individuals) is hereby amended by striking out that portion of the table contained therein which follows:

"Over \$20,000 but not over \$22,000.	\$7,260 plus 51 percent of excess over \$20,000."
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and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Over \$22,000 but not over \$25,000.	\$8,380 plus 59 percent of excess over \$22,000.
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"Over \$25,000-----	100 percent of excess over \$25,000."
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(b) Section 1 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to tax on heads of households) is hereby amended by striking out that portion of the table contained therein which follows:

"Over \$20,000 but not over \$22,000.	\$6,260 plus 47 percent of excess over over \$20,000."
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and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Over \$22,000 but not over \$25,000.	\$7,200 plus 49 percent of excess over \$22,000.
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"Over \$25,000-----	100 percent of excess over \$25,000."
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(c) Section 531 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to tax on corporations improperly accumulating surplus) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 531. Imposition of tax.

"In addition to the other taxes imposed by this chapter, there is hereby imposed for each taxable year upon the taxable income of every corporation accumulating earnings and profits instead of dividing or distributing such earnings and profits a tax equal to 100 percent of its accumulated taxable income."

(d) The amendments made by this section shall apply only to taxable years beginning after the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order, namely, that the amendment submitted by the Senator from North Dakota to the committee amendment is not in order, for the Constitution of the United States is specific in providing that all revenue legislation must originate in the House of Representatives. On that constitutional point, I make the point of order that the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota—a revenue amendment offered by him to the committee amendment—is not germane to it.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, my amendment to the committee amendment is a very simple one; it merely provides that if the boys of the country are drafted, the wealth of the country can also be drafted, and that any amount in excess of \$25,000 that anyone

earns in any particular year can be taken by the Government. So the amendment is a very simple one, and is perfectly in order, because if we have 2,900,000 of our young men in the Reserve, a considerable amount of money will be required in order to pay them; and my amendment provides a very simple way of paying those 2,900,000 men.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield to me?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I think the amendment submitted by the Senator from North Dakota to the committee amendment has a great deal of merit. If I correctly recall, the same amendment was offered about 6 years ago, and at that time was held germane. I recall that because I offered a similar amendment in the House of Representatives, and at that time it was not held germane in that body, but it was held germane in this body. I think the Senator from North Dakota is right. If we are to take men, we had better take excess dollars, too.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, may we have a ruling on the point of order?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to discuss for a moment the point of order.

The amendment is unconstitutional, but under the rules of the Senate that does not make it out of order. If it were adopted, the House of Representatives would not receive the bill, because of the constitutional provision that revenue measures must originate in the House of Representatives.

There may be a germ of goodness in the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota, but it is unconstitutional. However, in order that the rules of the Senate may be observed, it is not subject to a point of order. The Senate can pass an unconstitutional act if it sees fit to do so, but that does not make it, under the rules, subject to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the procedure of the Senate, the question of constitutionality of a measure must be submitted to the Senate itself for a decision.

The question is, Is the amendment in order? [Putting the question.]

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, Mr. LANGER's amendment was held to be not in order.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I should like to have the RECORD show that, had I had an opportunity to vote on the substance of the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota, I would have voted in favor of the amendment. I remember that when I was somewhat younger than I am now, there was a great deal of talk in this country about drafting money as well as men. It seems to me that the Senator from North Dakota offered a reasonable amendment, from a standpoint of fairness and consistency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment, as amended, is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be pro-

posed, the question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JENNER (when his name was called). Present.

Mr. MANSFIELD (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. I am informed that, if present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote I would vote "nay." I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL (when his name was called). Present.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] would each vote "Yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business for the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. PORTER] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 80, nays 1, as follows:

YEAS—80

Aiken	Cotton	Ives
Allott	Curtis	Jackson
Anderson	Daniel	Johnston, S. C.
Barkley	Dirksen	Kerr
Barrett	Douglas	Kilgore
Beall	Duff	Knowland
Bender	Dworshak	Kuchel
Bennett	Eastland	Lehman
Bible	Ellender	Long
Bricker	Ervin	Magnuson
Bridges	Frear	Malone
Bush	Fulbright	Martin, Iowa
Butler	Goldwater	Martin, Pa.
Byrd	Hayden	McCarthy
Capehart	Hennings	McNamara
Carlson	Hickenlooper	Millikin
Case, N. J.	Hill	Monroney
Case, S. Dak.	Holland	Morse
Chavez	Hruska	Mundt
Clements	Humphrey	Neuberger

O'Mahoney	Scott	Thurmond
Pastore	Smathers	Thye
Payne	Smith, Maine	Watkins
Purtell	Smith, N. J.	Weiker
Robertson	Sparkman	Williams
Russell	Stennis	Young
Saltonstall	Symington	

NAYS—1

Langer

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Jenner

Schoeppel

NOT VOTING—13

Flanders	Kefauver	Neely
George	Kennedy	Potter
Gore	Mansfield	Wiley
Green	McClellan	
Johnson, Tex.	Murray	

So the bill (H. R. 7000) was passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the form in which it passed the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. BRIDGES conferees on the part of the Senate.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today the Senate stand in adjournment until noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATUS OF CAREER ATTORNEYS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, 1 week ago today it became my duty as chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to acquaint the Senate with a ruling of the Civil Service Commission which was either utterly ridiculous or deliberately designed to remove certain positions from the career service and make them available for political purposes.

The ruling referred to was put into effect on January 24, 1955, and had the effect of taking away the status of career attorneys when their positions or titles were changed in any manner. The ruling applied to veterans and nonveterans alike.

As pointed out in my statement last week, the matter was first called to the attention of Philip Young, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, on March 31. His office was contacted weekly since that date in an effort to obtain correction of the ruling. These efforts proved futile until public attention was focused on the matter here in the Senate last week.

I am gratified to now announce that Mr. Young has finally been moved to action. Out of consideration for the morale of the employees involved, I re-

gret that he took so long to correct the ruling.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD Mr. Young's letter of July 12, 1955, in reply to my letter of March 31, informing me of his belated decision.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1955.

HON. OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Committee on Post Office
and Civil Service, United States
Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSTON: I regret the delay which has occurred in giving you a final answer to your letter of March 31 concerning Departmental Circular 789 which outlined the rights of employees with civil service status serving in excepted positions. We have now reached a decision on this matter. It has not been an easy one to make in view of the conflicting points of view held by equally serious and informed people.

Our decision has been to maintain the basic policies which we set forth in the Departmental Circular. On the other hand, we feel, as you do, that the application of those basic principles in certain situations is unnecessary and inequitable. We are, therefore, issuing a supplement to Departmental Circular 789 to that effect. I am attaching for your full information a copy of the basic circular and an advance copy of the supplement.

Briefly, the present decision is not to apply the basic policies of Departmental Circular 789 when there is a personnel action which continues an employee in substantially the same assignment although there may be a change in grade or in the classification series of his job as a result of reorganization or other classification action. We feel that in these situations an employee for all practical purposes, continues in the same position and that there has been no vacancy to be filled under the procedures of the basic circular. Employees in the competitive service continue in the competitive service, therefore, when they are assigned to successor positions under these circumstances. I believe the decision now reached is substantially that proposed in your letter.

While I have assumed above that you are familiar with the principles in the basic circular, may I take a moment to relate several of the objectives which we sought. One of the persistent problems of the Commission has been the confusion on the part of employees and agencies as to the line of demarcation between the competitive service and the excepted service. This has been most troublesome in determining the rights of employees under the Lloyd-La Follette Act. It has been our primary purpose to establish a clear-cut distinction between competitive positions and excepted positions so that employees may be fully aware of their rights. We believe that the accomplishment of this objective is not only good administration but also best for the career service.

In setting the line of demarcation we had, of course, to make sure that the legal interpretation of the Lloyd-La Follette Act by the courts was carried into practice in letter and in spirit, and further, we felt we should recognize certain equitable situations over and above the legal requirements. We, therefore, did not and, in fact could not, draw a completely rigid line. With due regard to the legal and equitable requirements, however, we believe we have set that line of demarcation so as to achieve the primary objective. Our action, we believe, will ultimately lead, and in fact has already to a limited extent led, to less demand for exception of positions from the competitive serv-

ice. In this respect, I think the principles in Departmental Circular 789 should be contrasted with the earlier principles which permitted certain benefits of the competitive system to be enjoyed by agencies and employees without the concurrent responsibilities of a competitive merit system—thus inviting requests for exception.

In reaching our decision we have not been unmindful of certain special problems relating to attorneys. However, we feel that those problems are not to be solved by making a distinction between attorneys and other excepted employees in these matters. You recognize, of course, that this issue is applicable to the attorney situation only because attorney positions have been outside the competitive service in view of the action of the Congress in passing riders to the appropriation bills for the last 10 years prohibiting the use of Civil Service Commission funds for examining attorneys. We have noted the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government and of other organizations and persons that attorneys be under a career system. The Commission is presently studying the Hoover Commission proposals and hopes that out of the consideration of these and similar proposals by the administration and the Congress, solutions to the special problems of attorneys may be found.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP YOUNG, Chairman.

PURCHASING POWER OR ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE FARM DOLLAR

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, attention should be called to phenomenon that Secretary of Agriculture Benson is attempting to accomplish during his short but much too long a term as a Cabinet officer under the Eisenhower administration.

The phenomenon to which I refer is his attempt to double the value of the farm dollar by a cleverly designed use of words.

Now, I do not mean that he has made any attempt to double the real purchasing or economic value of the farm dollar. But I do mean that he has attempted to double the political value of each such dollar.

How has he attempted to accomplish this? How has he attempted to expose two sides of the coin at one and the same time? This is how he has done it.

In the rural areas he takes great credit for bolstering farm prices. In Wall Street he cries in anguish at the great losses that supposedly result from the price-support program for our basic agriculture commodities.

I guess I should not be surprised, though, for it follows the true form of the present administration. "Divide the people and conquer the votes" is Mr. Benson's theory—and he is apparently backed to the hilt by President Eisenhower.

Mr. President, in early June of this year, Mr. Benson issued a statement to the press which was headlined "Farm Prop Loss Tops Half Billion."

In the story, the Agricultural Department reports that "it lost more than half a billion dollars in supporting farm prices during the first 10 months of this fiscal year."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be printed

in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Of the total losses of \$563,966,000 referred to in the Star story, \$245,505,000, or more than half, were donations, and this does not include an item referred to as "other program losses (net)" of \$32,496,000, which figure includes \$29,723,000 used to increase fluid-milk consumption in school pursuant to section 201c, Public Law 439, as amended.

It should also be noted that included in the \$245,505,000, \$198,015,000 consisted of dairy products which were donated.

I believe attention should be called to the many agencies which have participated in the donations which have been exported. Thirteen agencies are listed, and other agencies accounted for \$340,000 of the total export donations of \$107,292,000. It should also be noted that our domestic donations include \$36,746,000 to schools, \$17,566,000 to institutions, \$28,031,000 worth of commodities have gone to needy persons, \$41,374,000 have been used for distress and disaster relief, while \$14,496,000 worth of commodities have gone to the Veterans' Administration and the Defense Department without reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this is a slippery, misleading statement. More than half the losses reported by Mr. Benson's Department were not because of the support program at all. I had a breakdown made of this report by the Agriculture Department because I thought the story was misleading and unfair. The breakdown, which I submit for the RECORD, with note

of explanation, shows clearly that of the so-called loss reported by Mr. Benson's Department actually more than a quarter of a billion dollars went for donations in welfare and giveaway programs, both domestic and foreign, which have absolutely nothing to do with the support program.

For example, of the huge "loss," as Mr. Benson's Department calls it, \$29,723,000 went to increase milk consumption in our public schools in accordance with Public Law 439. Here we have the President's "Cabinet farmer" declaring that milk fed to our city and country schoolchildren is a loss. It is a typical Benson trick.

Other portions of the so-called losses went for food for needy persons, schools and other public institutions, food for disaster relief, and food for our overseas allies, including CARE and church overseas welfare programs designed to make Christians and good citizens out of down-trodden, hungry people.

I cannot see how Mr. Benson has the gall to call this a loss.

Mr. President, these things cannot be chalked up as a loss resulting from the support program. They are investments made by the Government as a result of laws passed by this Congress to feed hungry people, and I resent any implications that the farm program is to blame. Why does not Mr. Benson issue a statement to show how many millions of dollars the program has saved the farmers, or why does he not tell how many hungry mouths were fed with this food that he calls a loss?

Mr. President, I shall tell you why.

The entire Agriculture Department's program of propaganda and slippery statements is designed to divide the city voters from the farmers. By branding everything done for the farmers a loss and a tax burden, by using the farmer for a scapegoat and a sacrifice on the altar of false economy, Mr. Benson hopes to capture the city vote under the guise of saving them money and taxes. He preaches loss, taxes, and pays other lip service to the city vote, while, on the other hand, he issues great promises to the farmers and dashes about the country from one trouble spot to another fingering dust in the Dust Bowl, dead trees after freezes and fires, and boll weevils in the cotton fields.

I hope the city people and the farmers of this Nation are not going to fall for Mr. Benson's Trojan horses. I think the city people know well that the farmer is still the basic backbone in our economic structure and that when the present administration strikes at the welfare of the farmers it will in short time be reflected back to the main streets of our cities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement by the United States Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation, showing distribution of realized program losses by type of distribution and commodity for the fiscal year 1955 through April 30, 1955.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation—Distribution of realized program losses by type of distribution and commodity, fiscal year 1955 through Apr. 30, 1955

[In thousands of dollars]

Type of disposition	Total	Barley	Corn	Grain sorghum	Oats	Wheat	Cotton-seed products	Dairy products	Flaxseed and linseed oil	Other
Sales:										
Export.....	192,524	6,668	9,782	8,886	946	87,872	35,733	20,873	17,410	4,354
Domestic:										
Regular.....	58,084	137	2,706	155	3,592	6,396	3,067	43,848	1,506	13,323
Not storable.....	22,512	1,099	18,470	32	297	1,544			76	964
Deteriorated.....	6,774	4	4,080	788	6	1,506	13			377
Other.....	1,284		204		5	120	1,385			1,340
Other sales, including inventory adjustments.....	4,787	66	881	213	208	1,483	206	80	1,032	618
Total sales.....	285,965	7,974	36,123	10,074	5,054	98,921	38,634	64,801	20,024	4,360
Donations:										
Export:										
American Friends of Austrian Children.....	231							231		
American Friends Service Committee.....	1,884						264	1,620		
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.....	497						145	352		
Assemblies of God Foreign Service Committee.....	95						7	88		
CARE.....	12,817						191	12,626		
Catholic Relief Services, NCWC.....	69,096						4,270	65,726		
Church World Service.....	7,079						775	6,304		
International Rescue Committee.....	342							342		
Lutheran World Relief.....	3,457						422	3,035		
Mennonite Central Committee.....	231						21	210		
Unitarian Service Committee.....	252							252		
United Lithuanian Relief Fund.....	128							128		
United Nations Children's Fund.....	9,943							9,943		
Other agencies.....	340						21	319		
Total export donations.....	107,292						6,116	101,176		
Domestic, Public Law 439, amended:										
Sec. 416:										
Schools.....	36,746							36,746		
Institutions.....	17,566							17,566		
Needy persons.....	28,031							28,031		
Sec. 407, distress and disaster relief.....	41,374	84	24,470	14,621	2,199					
Sec. 202:										
Veterans' Administration and Defense Department.....	14,496							14,496		
Total domestic donations.....	138,213	84	24,470	14,621	2,199			96,839		
Total donations.....	245,505	84	24,470	14,621	2,199		6,116	198,015		
Other program losses (net).....	32,496	20	2,348	2	54	504	11	29,720	52	203
Total program losses.....	563,966	8,078	62,941	24,697	7,307	99,425	44,749	292,536	20,076	4,563

¹ Indicates program gains.

² Includes \$29,723,000 used to increase fluid milk consumption in schools pursuant to sec. 201 (c), Public Law 439, as amended.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7000

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 14, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendment of the Senate

AN ACT

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62
4 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as follows:

5 (1) Section 4 (d) (3) is amended by striking out the
6 words "eight years" and substituting in lieu thereof the
7 words "six years".

8 (2) Section 4 (d) (3) is further amended by adding
9 at the end thereof the following: "*Provided, however, That*
10 any person who, while otherwise subject to the provisions
11 of this Act, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of

1 religion shall, at his request, be entitled to a discharge in
 2 accordance with regulations adopted by the Secretary of
 3 Defense: *Provided further*, That a student preparing for the
 4 ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school shall
 5 not be required to serve on active duty, active training and
 6 service, active duty for training or inactive duty training
 7 while in such status: *Provided further*, That subject to regu-
 8 lations prescribed by the Secretary concerned any person
 9 enlisting in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the
 10 Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast
 11 Guard Reserve for a period of six years, which enlistments
 12 are hereby authorized, must agree to accept active duty for a
 13 period of two years. Following completion of such duty,
 14 he shall be a member of the Ready Reserve for a period
 15 which, when added to the time spent on active duty, shall
 16 total five years, providing he participates satisfactorily.”.

17 ~~(3)~~ Subsection 6 ~~(c)~~ is amended by changing the des-
 18 ignation of present clause ~~(B)~~ paragraph ~~(2)~~ to clause
 19 ~~(C)~~, and inserting new clause ~~(B)~~ as follows:

20 “Until July 1, 1959, whenever the President finds that
 21 the authorized strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army
 22 Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force
 23 Reserve or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at
 24 the strengths deemed sufficient by him, he may authorize,
 25 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secre-

1 tary of Defense, which regulations shall not require more
2 than six months active duty for training; that volunteers be
3 accepted, within quotas to be established by him (the quotas
4 not to exceed a total of two hundred and fifty thousand
5 persons annually for such reserve components) and thereafter
6 any person who has satisfactorily completed high school or
7 has reached the age of 19 years and who is under the age of
8 20 years may, prior to the issuance of orders for him to
9 report for induction, volunteer in the Army Reserve, Naval
10 Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve or Coast
11 Guard Reserve, or units thereof, and such persons shall be
12 deferred from training and service under the provisions of
13 the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as
14 amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a
15 member of such reserve component in accordance with sec-
16 tion 2 of this Act. Any person deferred under the provisions
17 of this section shall remain liable for induction until attaining
18 the twenty-eighth anniversary of his birth if he ceases to
19 satisfactorily participate in such reserve components."

20 (4) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at the
21 end thereof the following: "Upon graduation persons who
22 successfully complete the Army ROTC, Naval ROTC, or Air
23 Force ROTC course or the Marine Corps platoon leaders'
24 class and are qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve of
25 the appropriate service. Thereafter, such persons in excess

1 of the active forces requirements existing at that time, shall
2 be ordered to active duty for training for a period of six
3 months with the service in which commissioned. Upon the
4 completion of such active duty for training such person shall
5 be returned to inactive duty and assigned to an appropriate
6 reserve unit for the remainder of the military obligation.
7 The Secretary of Defense shall develop standards and regu-
8 lations to require satisfactory participation by such a person.
9 Failure to meet these standards may result in his commission
10 in the reserve being revoked.”

11 ~~(5)~~ Add new subsection 6 (p) as follows:

12 “Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no
13 person who is honorably discharged upon the completion
14 of eight years of satisfactory service pursuant to enlistment
15 or appointment under the authority of subsection (e), para-
16 graph (2), clause (B) of this section, which satisfactory
17 service includes six consecutive months of active duty for
18 training performed pursuant to regulations prescribed by
19 the Secretary of Defense, shall be liable for induction for
20 training and service under this Act, except after a declara-
21 tion of war or national emergency made by the Congress
22 subsequent to the date of enactment of this subsection. For
23 the purposes of this Act the words ‘active duty for training’
24 mean full-time duty in the active military service of the
25 United States for training purposes. The National Secu-

1 rity Training Commission shall act in an advisory capacity
2 to the Secretary of Defense and the President as Com-
3 mander-in-chief, with respect to the welfare of persons while
4 serving on active duty for training for six months under
5 this subsection. The National Security Training Commis-
6 sion shall report with respect to the welfare of such per-
7 sons annually to the Congress. The advice and reports ren-
8 dered by the National Security Training Commission pur-
9 suant to this section shall be with reference to the welfare
10 of the persons involved and not with respect to the mili-
11 tary training required. The President is authorized, under
12 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide
13 for the selection of persons with critical skills engaged in
14 critical defense supporting industries and research who may
15 be allowed, notwithstanding their age at the time they
16 are ordered to report for induction, to fulfill their military
17 obligation by serving on active duty for training and in a
18 reserve component for a total of eight years under the
19 terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other pro-
20 vision of law, a person while undergoing six months' active
21 duty for training provided for in this subsection shall—

22 “(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a
23 month, as well as for any period of hospitalization inci-
24 dent thereto;

25 “(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and

1 transportation allowances and title IV of the Career
2 Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, be treated as
3 if he were serving in pay grade ~~E-1~~ (under four
4 months); and

5 “(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for
6 reservists by Public Law 408, Eighty-first Congress,
7 approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the pur-
8 poses of which the term ‘active duty for training’ shall
9 be considered to be ‘extended naval or military service’);
10 except that he shall not be entitled to the benefits of sec-
11 tion 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of
12 1940, as amended, and the automatic indemnity cov-
13 erage under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951,
14 as amended, shall be limited to thirty days after sepa-
15 ration or release from the initial six months of active
16 duty training.”

17 ~~(6)~~ Section 9 ~~(g)~~ is amended by adding the following
18 new paragraph, to be known as paragraph ~~(4)~~, to read as
19 follows:

20 “Any person who performs six months of active duty
21 for training pursuant to, and as defined in subsection 6 ~~(p)~~
22 of this Act shall be entitled, upon application for reemploy-
23 ment within sixty days after ~~(a)~~ release following satisfac-
24 tory completion of required training or ~~(b)~~ from hospitali-
25 zation continuing after discharge for a period of not more than

1 six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided
 2 by this section in the case of persons enlisted under the provi-
 3 sions of this title, except that any person so restored to a
 4 position in accordance with the provisions of this title shall
 5 not be discharged from such position without cause, within
 6 six months after such restoration."

7 SEC 2. Section 208 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act
 8 of 1952 (Public Law 476, Eighty-second Congress) as
 9 amended, is further amended as follows:

10 (1) Redesignating subsections (g), (h), and (i) as
 11 (h), (i), and (j), and adding a new subsection (g) as
 12 follows:

13 “(g) Unless otherwise provided by law, each person
 14 inducted, enlisted, or appointed in the Active Forces after
 15 July 27, 1953, shall upon his release from active service
 16 become a member of the Ready Reserve. Thereafter such
 17 person may be required to perform active duty for training
 18 or inactive duty training in the following manner:

19 “(1) An annual minimum of forty-eight assemblies
 20 for drill; or

21 “(2) When authorized by the appropriate Secretary
 22 concerned, other equivalent periods of training,
 23 and in addition to either (1) or (2) above, an annual period
 24 of active duty for training of not to exceed seventeen days.”

25 Whenever a member of the Ready Reserve of the re-

1 serve components of the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve,
2 the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, and the
3 Coast Guard Reserve elects not to participate in any of the
4 foregoing procedures, such member shall be offered the
5 alternative of active duty for training of not to exceed thirty
6 days annually. Any member of the Ready Reserve of the
7 reserve component of the Army Reserve, the Naval Re-
8 serve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve,
9 and the Coast Guard Reserve who fails through refusal,
10 when able to perform his obligation pursuant to the above
11 alternatives, may by competent authority be ordered to and
12 required to perform active duty for training, without his
13 consent, for not to exceed forty-five days annually. Notwith-
14 standing any other provision of law, a person who served
15 on active duty in the Armed Forces prior to July 27, 1953,
16 will not be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter
17 agree, to participate in active duty for training or in in-
18 active duty training in the Ready Reserve.

19 ~~(2)~~ Section 208 ~~(f)~~ is amended by striking out the
20 words "upon his request".

21 ~~(3)~~ Subsection ~~(j)~~ as redesignated is amended by
22 deleting ~~(g)~~ where it appears therein and substituting ~~(h)~~.

23 ~~(4)~~ Add a new subsection ~~(k)~~ as follows:

24 ~~"(k)~~ Under regulations prescribed by the President,

1 each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a
 2 system of continuous screening of units and members of the
 3 Ready Reserve to insure that—

4 “(a) no significant attrition will occur to those
 5 members or units during a mobilization;

6 “(b) there will be a proper balance of military
 7 skills;

8 “(c) members of the Reserve Forces possessing crit-
 9 ical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers be-
 10 yond the requirements for those skills except for persons
 11 who have military skills for which there is an overriding
 12 requirement;

13 “(d) with due respect to national security and mili-
 14 tary requirements, recognition is given to participation
 15 in combat; and

16 “(e) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobili-
 17 zation in an emergency would result in extreme personal
 18 or community hardship are not retained in the Ready
 19 Reserve.”

20 (5) Add a new subsection (4) as follows:

21 “(4) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate
 22 Secretary, any member of the Ready Reserve may be trans-
 23 ferred to the Standby Reserve.”

24 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 233

1 ~~(a)~~ of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 in time
2 of war, or of national emergency declared by Congress,
3 after the enactment of this amendatory Act, members of
4 the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty only
5 after a determination of availability by the Director of
6 Selective Service.

7 SEC. 4. Section 205 ~~(b)~~ of the Armed Forces Reserve
8 Act of 1952 is amended by striking the words "one million
9 five hundred thousand" and inserting the words "two
10 million nine hundred thousand".

11 SEC. 5. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to
12 be maintained in the three military departments, as far as
13 practicable, on the number of persons participating in active
14 duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill
15 status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in
16 January of each year to the President and to the Congress
17 on the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve
18 Forces.

19 SEC. 6. Section 233 ~~(b)~~ ~~(1)~~ is amended by deleting
20 the period at the end thereof and adding the following:
21 "in excess of 1,000,000 members comprised of units and
22 members thereof or any member not assigned to a unit
23 organized for the purposes as serving as such".

1 *That this Act may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Act of*
2 *1955".*

3 *AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF*
4 *1952*

5 *SEC. 2. (a) Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces*
6 *Reserve Act of 1952 (50 U. S. C. 925 (b)) is amended*
7 *by striking out the words "one million five hundred thou-*
8 *sand" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two million*
9 *nine hundred thousand".*

10 *(b) Section 208 of such Act is amended by (1) redesignig-*
11 *nating subsection (f), (g), (h), and (i) thereof as subsec-*
12 *tions (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively, and (2) inserting,*
13 *immediately after subsection (e) thereof, the following new*
14 *subsection:*

15 *"(f) Except as specifically provided by regulations*
16 *prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of*
17 *the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard),*
18 *each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in any armed*
19 *force of the United States under any provision of law*
20 *after the date which is thirty days after the date of enactment*
21 *of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 who becomes a member*
22 *of the Ready Reserve, by reason of any provision of law*
23 *other than section 208 (c) of this Act, shall be required.*

1 while a member of the Ready Reserve, to (1) participate
2 in not less than forty-eight scheduled drills or training periods
3 and to perform not more than seventeen days of active duty
4 for training, during each year, or (2) perform annually
5 not more than thirty days of active duty for training. Any
6 such member of the Ready Reserve (except any member en-
7 listed therein under section 6 (c) (2) (C) of the Universal
8 Military Training and Service Act) who in any year fails
9 to perform such training duty satisfactorily, as determined
10 by the appropriate Secretary pursuant to regulations pre-
11 scribed by the Secretary of Defense, may be ordered, without
12 his consent, to perform additional active duty for training
13 for not more than forty-five days. If such failure occurs
14 during the final year of any period of obligatory membership
15 in the Ready Reserve, such membership shall be extended
16 for such time, not exceeding six months, as may be required
17 for the performance by such member of such additional active
18 duty for training."

19 (c) Section 208 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 928) is
20 further amended by adding at the end thereof the following
21 new subsections:

22 "(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President,
23 each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a
24 system of continuous screening of units and members of the
25 Ready Reserve to insure that—

1 “(1) no significant attrition will occur to those
2 members or units during a mobilization;

3 “(2) there will be a proper balance of military
4 skills;

5 “(3) members of the Reserve Forces possessing criti-
6 cal civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond
7 the requirements for those skills except for persons who
8 have military skills for which there is an overriding
9 requirement;

10 “(4) with due respect to national security and
11 military requirements, recognition is given to participa-
12 tion in combat; and

13 “(5) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobili-
14 zation in an emergency would result in extreme personal
15 or community hardship are not retained in the Ready
16 Reserve.

17 “(l) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of
18 Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast
19 Guard), any member of the Standby Reserve who has not
20 completed his obligated period of military service in the
21 Ready Reserve, may be transferred to the Ready Reserve,
22 whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve
23 no longer exists.”

24 (d) Section 233 (a) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961
25 (a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the follow-

1 *ing new sentence: "No member of the Standby Reserve may*
2 *be ordered to active duty under this subsection until the*
3 *Director of Selective Service has determined that such mem-*
4 *ber is available for active duty."*

5 *(e) The proviso contained in section 233 (b) (1) of*
6 *such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (b) (1)) is amended to read*
7 *as follows: "Provided, That not more than one million mem-*
8 *bers of the Ready Reserve of all reserve components may*
9 *be required to perform active duty involuntarily at any time*
10 *unless the Congress shall have authorized the exercise of the*
11 *authority contained in this subsection with respect to a larger*
12 *number".*

13 *(f) Section 233 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961) is*
14 *further amended by adding at the end thereof the following*
15 *new subsection:*

16 *"(h) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense*
17 *shall prescribe any person who, while a member of a reserve*
18 *component, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of*
19 *religion shall be entitled upon his request to a discharge from*
20 *the reserve component of which he is a member. No member*
21 *of any reserve component shall be required to serve on*
22 *active duty, or to participate in active training and service,*
23 *active duty for training, or inactive duty training, while pre-*
24 *paring for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity*
25 *school.*

1 (g) Chapter 7 of part II of such Act is amended by
2 inserting, immediately after section 259 thereof, the following
3 new section:

4 “SEC. 260. (a) Under such regulations as the Secretary
5 of Defense shall prescribe, each military department of the
6 Department of Defense shall cause to be prepared and main-
7 tained an accurate record of the number of members of each
8 class of each reserve component who during each fiscal year
9 have satisfactorily participated in (1) active duty for train-
10 ing, and (2) inactive duty training with pay.

11 “(b) In January of each year the Secretary of Defense
12 shall transmit to the President and to the Congress a report
13 which shall contain an account of the status of training of each
14 reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the progress
15 made in the strengthening of the reserve components, during
16 the preceding fiscal year.”

17 (h) Part II of such Act, as amended by preceding sub-
18 sections of this section, is amended by inserting at the end
19 thereof the following new chapter:

20 “CHAPTER 8—SPECIAL ENLISTMENT PROGRAMS

21 “SEC. 261 (a) Under such regulations as the appro-
22 priate Secretary shall prescribe, any person who is qualified
23 for enlistment for active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine
24 Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard, and who has not been
25 ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under

1 *the Universal Military Training and Service Act, may be*
2 *enlisted in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps*
3 *Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve,*
4 *respectively, pursuant to the provisions of this section.*

5 “(b) *Each enlistment under this section shall be for a*
6 *period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be re-*
7 *quired during such enlistment to perform—*

8 “(1) *active duty for a period of two years;*

9 “(2) *satisfactory service as a member of the Ready*
10 *Reserve for a period which, when added to service ren-*
11 *dered under paragraph (1), will total five years; and*

12 “(3) *the remainder of such period of enlistment as*
13 *a member of the Standby Reserve.*

14 “SEC. 262. (a) *Until August 1, 1959, whenever the*
15 *President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready*
16 *Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps*
17 *Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot*
18 *be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary*
19 *in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the accept-*
20 *ance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve*
21 *pursuant to the provisions of this section under regulations pre-*
22 *scribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments under this*
23 *section may be accepted only within quotas prescribed by the*
24 *appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of*
25 *Defense and specifically provided for in annual appropria-*

1 *tions made by the Congress. No enlistment shall be accepted*
2 *under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve com-*
3 *ponent if such enlistment would cause the strength of such*
4 *Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready*
5 *Reserve.*

6 *“(b) Enlistments under this section may be accepted*
7 *from persons who—*

8 *“(1) are qualified for induction;*

9 *“(2) have not been ordered to report for induction*
10 *into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military*
11 *Training and Service Act; and*

12 *“(3) have not attained the age of twenty years.*

13 *In addition, the President, under such rules and regulations*
14 *as he may prescribe, may authorize the enlistment under this*
15 *section, without regard to the provisions of paragraph (3),*
16 *of persons who fulfill the requirements of paragraphs (1)*
17 *and (2) and who have critical skills and are engaged in*
18 *civilian occupations in any critical defense-supporting indus-*
19 *try or in any research activity, affecting national defense.*

20 *“(c) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a*
21 *period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be re-*
22 *quired during such enlistment (1) to perform an initial*
23 *period of active duty for training of not less than three*
24 *months or more than six months, and (2) thereafter to per-*
25 *form satisfactorily all annual training duty prescribed by*

1 section 208 (f) of this Act, except that persons specially en-
2 listed because of their having possession of critical skills may
3 be relieved of any obligation to perform the annual training
4 duty prescribed by section 208 (f). Each such person shall
5 be deferred from training and service under the Universal
6 Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as
7 he continues to serve satisfactorily, as determined by regu-
8 lations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, and upon
9 the completion of eight years of such satisfactory service
10 pursuant to such enlistment shall be exempt from further
11 liability for induction for training and service under such
12 Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency
13 made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this
14 subsection.

15 “(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any
16 person performing an initial period of active duty for train-
17 ing under this section shall—

18 “(1) during such period, and during any period
19 of hospitalization incident to the performance of such
20 duty, receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month;

21 “(2) be deemed to be serving in pay grade E-1
22 (under four months) for the purpose of determining his
23 eligibility to receive allowances for subsistence or for
24 travel and transportation, or to receive any benefit

1 *under title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949,*
2 *as amended; and*

3 “(3) *be deemed to be a member of a reserve com-*
4 *ponent called or ordered into active service for extended*
5 *service in excess of thirty days for the purpose of deter-*
6 *mining eligibility for any benefit made available to mem-*
7 *bers of reserve components by the Act entitled ‘An Act to*
8 *provide for members of the reserve components of the*
9 *Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from in-*
10 *juries incurred while engaged in active duty training for*
11 *periods of less than thirty days or while engaged in*
12 *active duty training, approved June 20, 1949 (63*
13 *Stat. 201), except that (A) no such person shall be*
14 *entitled to any benefit under section 621 of the National*
15 *Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and*
16 *(B) the indemnity accorded to such person under the*
17 *Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall*
18 *terminate thirty days after the release of such per-*
19 *son from such initial period of active duty training.*

20 *Except as specifically provided by this subsection, no person*
21 *shall become entitled, by reason of his performance of an*
22 *initial period of active duty for training under this section,*
23 *to any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law for per-*
24 *sons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces.*

1 “(e) *The National Security Training Commission shall*
2 *advise the President and the Secretary of Defense, and shall*
3 *report annually to the Congress, with respect to the welfare*
4 *of persons performing initial periods of active duty for*
5 *training under this section, but shall have no authority with*
6 *respect to the military training of such persons during such*
7 *periods.*

8 “(f) *Any person who completes satisfactorily the initial*
9 *period of active duty for training required of him under any*
10 *enlistment pursuant to this section shall be entitled, upon*
11 *application for reemployment within sixty days after (A)*
12 *his release from such required initial period of active duty*
13 *for training after satisfactory completion thereof, or (B) his*
14 *discharge from hospitalization incident to such duty continu-*
15 *ing after such release for a period of not more than six*
16 *months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by*
17 *section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act*
18 *for individuals inducted under the provisions of such Act, ex-*
19 *cept that (1) any person so restored to a position in accord-*
20 *ance with the provisions of this section shall not be discharged*
21 *from such position without cause within six months after*
22 *such restoration, and (2) no reemployment rights granted by*
23 *this subsection shall entitle any person to retention, preference,*
24 *or displacement rights over a veteran with a superior claim*
25 *under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.*

1 “SEC. 263. (a) Within quotas prescribed by the appro-
2 priate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of De-
3 fense and specifically provided for in annual appropriations
4 made by the Congress, each person who has been honorably
5 released from active duty of not less than eighteen months’
6 duration in the Armed Forces of the United States, and who
7 before July 1, 1957, is accepted in conformity with regulations
8 prescribed by the appropriate Secretary for assignment or
9 enlistment under this section as an enlisted member of an
10 organized combat unit of the Ready Reserve of the Army
11 or Marine Corps for a period of three years, shall be entitled
12 to receive a bonus in an amount equal to the monthly basic
13 pay to which such person would be entitled for two months’
14 service on active duty in the grade in which he is so assigned
15 or enlisted.

16 “(b) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secre-
17 tary shall prescribe, any individual who on the date of en-
18 actment of this section is serving under an enlistment entered
19 into under any other provision of law in an active unit of
20 the Ready Reserve which is designated under this section
21 as an organized combat unit, may be discharged therefrom
22 for the convenience of the Government for the purpose of
23 reenlistment in such unit under the provisions of this section.

24 “(c) No assignment or enlistment may be accepted
25 under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve com-

1 ponent if such assignment or enlistment would cause the
2 strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized
3 strength of such Ready Reserve. No member of the National
4 Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the
5 United States may be assigned, enlisted, discharged, or
6 ordered to active duty for training under this section without
7 the consent of the governor or other appropriate authority
8 of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia concerned.

9 “(d) Any enlisted member of any such organized com-
10 bat unit who, during any year of any period of assign-
11 ment or enlistment for which he has received a bonus under
12 this section, fails to perform satisfactorily all training
13 duties prescribed for members of such unit, and whose failure
14 is not excused under regulations prescribed by the appro-
15 priate Secretary, may be ordered, without his consent, to
16 perform additional active duty for training for not more
17 than forty-five days. If such failure occurs during the
18 third year of any such period of assignment or enlistment,
19 such assignment or enlistment shall be extended for such
20 time, not exceeding six months, as may be required for the
21 performance of such additional active duty for training by
22 such member.

23 “(e) As used in this section, the term ‘organized combat
24 unit’ means a unit so designated by the appropriate Secretary
25 whose members are trained for combat or combat-support

1 service and are required to perform satisfactorily annual
 2 training duty equal to that prescribed under section 208 (f)
 3 of this Act.”

4 UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

5 AMENDMENTS

6 SEC 3. (a) Section 6 (c) (2) of the Universal Military
 7 Training and Service Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.
 8 456 (c) (2)), is amended by—

9 (1) adding at the end of clause (A) thereof the
 10 following new sentence: “No such person who has com-
 11 pleted eight years of satisfactory service as a member of
 12 an organized unit of the National Guard, and who
 13 during such service has performed active duty for train-
 14 ing with an armed force for three consecutive months,
 15 shall be liable for induction for training and service
 16 under this Act, except after a declaration of war or na-
 17 tional emergency made by the Congress after the date of
 18 enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.”;

19 (2) striking out in clause (B) thereof the words
 20 “or clause (A)” and inserting in lieu thereof a comma
 21 and the words “or clause (A), clause (C), or clause
 22 (D)”;

23 (3) adding at the end thereof the following new
 24 clauses:

25 “(C) Whenever the President determines that the

1 enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army
2 Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air
3 Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be main-
4 tained at the level which he determines to be necessary
5 in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the
6 acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such
7 Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the Sec-
8 retary of Defense. Enlistments authorized by this clause
9 may be accepted only (i) within quotas prescribed by the
10 Secretary of the military department concerned and
11 specifically provided for in annual appropriations made
12 by the Congress, and (ii) from persons who have not
13 been ordered to report for induction under this Act and
14 who have not attained the age of eighteen years and six
15 months. Any person so enlisted shall be deferred from
16 training and service under this Act so long as he con-
17 tinues to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized
18 unit of such Ready Reserve. No person deferred under
19 the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such defer-
20 ment be liable for training and service in the Armed
21 Forces by reason of subsection (h) of this section after
22 he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date
23 of his birth.

24 “(D) Within the quotas prescribed pursuant to sec-
25 tion 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as

1 amended, each person deferred pursuant to the provisions
2 of clause (C) hereof may volunteer to perform a pe-
3 riod of active duty for training as provided by and
4 subject to the provisions of such section. No such per-
5 son who has completed eight years of satisfactory serv-
6 ice as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Re-
7 serve, and who during such service has performed active
8 duty for training for a period of not less than three
9 months or more than six months, shall be liable for in-
10 duction for training and service under this Act, except
11 after a declaration of war or national emergency made
12 by the Congress after the date of enactment of this clause.

13 “(E) Notwithstanding any other provision of this
14 Act, the President, under such rules and regulations as
15 he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted
16 or appointed in the Ready Reserve of any reserve compo-
17 nent of the Armed Forces pursuant to authority con-
18 ferred by this subsection or under section 262 of the
19 Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who
20 fails to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Ready
21 Reserve may be selected for training and service and
22 inducted into the armed force of which such reserve
23 component is a part, prior to the selection and induction
24 of other persons liable therefore.”.

25 (b) Section 6 (d) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C., App.

1 456 (d) (1)) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the
2 following: "Upon the successful completion by any person
3 of the required course of instruction under any program listed
4 in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such
5 person shall be tendered a commission in the appropriate
6 reserve component of the Armed Forces if he is otherwise
7 qualified for such appointment. If, at the time of such ap-
8 pointment, the armed force in which such person is com-
9 missioned does not require his service on active duty in ful-
10 fillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance
11 with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such
12 person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such
13 armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for
14 a period of six months. Upon completion of such period of
15 active duty for training, such person shall be returned to
16 inactive duty and shall be assigned to an appropriate reserve
17 unit until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission
18 pursuant to the provisions of this section. So long as such
19 person performs satisfactory service in such unit, as deter-
20 mined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of De-
21 fense, he shall be deferred from training and service under
22 the provisions of this Act. If such person fails to perform
23 satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not
24 excused under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of

1 *Defense, his commission may be revoked by the Secretary*
2 *of the military department concerned."*

3 (c) Within sixty days after the effective date of this
4 Act the National Security Training Commission shall sub-
5 mit to the Secretary of Defense a program containing rec-
6 ommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare, and
7 morals of the members of the Ready Reserve, including
8 regulations concerning the dispensing of alcoholic beverages
9 on training establishments, in conformity with the laws of the
10 several States.

11 *(d) Clause (A) of the first sentence of section 6 (d)*
12 *(1) of such Act is amended by inserting, immediately after*
13 *the words “officer procurement program of the”, the words*
14 *“Air Force”.*

Passed the House of Representatives July 1, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with an amendment July 14, 1955.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve
Forces, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 14, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendment of the
Senate

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 19, 1955
For actions of July 18, 1955
84th-1st, No. 120

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For Highlights see page 9.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Both Houses received the President's annual report on U. S. participation in the United Nations (H. Doc. 219) (pp. 9153, 9231).
2. RESERVE FORCES. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7000, the reserve forces bill (pp. 9232, 9234). ~~Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.~~
3. LAND TRANSFER. Passed as reported H. R. 4280, conveying certain submarginal lands to Clemson College, S. C. (pp. 9235-6).
Passed as reported H. J. Res. 276, authorizing the Texas Hill Country Development Foundation to convey certain land to Kerr County, Tex., and such county to convey a portion thereof to the State, for extension work (p. 9263).
Passed as reported H. R. 4096, providing for the disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska (p. 9264).
Passed without amendment S. 1878, extending for five years the authority to transfer certain ARS lands to Miles City, Mont. (p. 9265). Ready for President.
Both Houses received a draft of proposed legislation from the Secretary of Agriculture, "to authorize an exchange of land at the Agricultural Research Center;" to Agriculture Committees (pp. 9154, 9338).

The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 112, to release reversionary rights to improvements on a three acre tract of former FHA lands in Orangeburg County, S. C. (H. Rept. 1193) (p. 9338).

4. LANDS. Passed with amendment S. 1177, after substituting in the bill the language of H. R. 4308, which was subsequently laid on the table (p. 9265). The bill as passed provides for the relief of desert land entrymen whose entries are dependent upon percolating water for reclamation.
5. FOOD AND DRUGS; ANIMAL DISEASES. Passed without amendment H. R. 6991, to amend certain sections of Title 21 of the Food and Drug Act (pp. 9237-61). A statement from the USDA was inserted in the Record by Rep. Byrnes, Wis., to the effect that certain amendments were contemplated by USDA and would be brought to the attention of the Senate Judiciary Committee.
6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed with amendment S. 611, after substituting in the bill the language of H. R. 3757, which was subsequently laid on the table. The bill as passed authorizes GSA to donate certain property to the American National Red Cross (pp. 9261-2).
Rep. Brooks, Tex., discussed H. R. 7227, to donate surplus property to civil defense organizations (p. 9239).
7. REAL PROPERTY. Passed without amendment S. 2097, to authorize the transfer of certain property for research purposes from the Virgin Islands Corporation to the USDA (p. 9264). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1167, to specifically provide for conservation payments to farmers who, in order to benefit their own lands, carry out conservation practices on Federal lands (H. Rept. 1192) (p. 9338).
9. WATER CONSERVATION. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7236, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to water-conservation practices (H. Rept. 1199) (p. 9339).
10. MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5337, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities (H. Rept. 1196) (p. 9338).
11. CCC. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7252, to permit sale of CCC stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction, where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form (H. Rept. 1203) (p. 9339).
12. RESEARCH; DISEASE CONTROL. The Agriculture Committee ordered the following bills reported on Fri., July 15: S. 1166, to permit imports from the British Virgin Islands into the U. S. Virgin Islands for slaughter only, cattle and poultry which have been freed from tick infection; and S. 1759, amended, relating to appropriation of Federal funds for support of agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico (p. D723).
13. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The Legislative Reporting Staff has a few copies, for lending and reference purposes, of study committee reports, etc., of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, as follows: "Federal Aid to Airports," "Natural Resources and Conservation," "Twenty-five Federal Grant-in-Aid Programs," "Federal Aid to Public Health," "Federal Aid to Highways," "Natural Disaster Relief," "Payments in Lieu of Taxes and Shared Revenues,"

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the guiding intelligence in the life of men and nations, Thou knowest our deepest longings as rulers and leaders meet today in solemn conclave to find the right solution to the difficult problems of international relationships.

We are dependent upon Thee and earnestly beseech Thee that all who assemble in Geneva may be inspired with a new sense of the worth and dignity of human life, its origin and destiny, and its glorious capacities and possibilities.

May the power of Thy divine spirit guide them in promoting and preserving the great moral and spiritual virtues and values of love and mercy, of friendship and good will.

Grant that they may courageously choose the lofty ways of righteousness and justice and sincerely commit themselves to the great enterprise of giving confused and baffled mankind a more radiant vision and hope of peace on earth.

Hear us now as, in a moment of silence, we pray especially for our President and our Secretary of State.

To Thy name, through Christ Jesus, our Lord, we ascribe all the glory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 14, 1955, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7000. An act to provide for strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. BRIDGES to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

JULY 18, 1955.

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's office on Friday, July 15, 1955, and said to contain the ninth annual report on United States participation in the United Nations, covering the year 1954.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT ON UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN UNITED NATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 219)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers and illustrations, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act, the ninth annual report on United States participation in the United Nations, covering the year 1954.

In a decade of trying years, the United Nations has developed from a blueprint for peace into a living, functioning organization. It was fitting that an impressive commemoration of the signing of the United Nations Charter 10 years ago should have recently taken place in San Francisco to focus attention on the accomplishments and principles of the United Nations.

I was privileged to bring to this gathering a special message from the Congress expressing, on behalf of the people of the United States, our deep desire for peace and our hope that all nations will join with us in a renewed effort for peace.

Out of the United Nations' many actions in 1954, the following are of special interest to the United States, for they worked to the benefit of American foreign policy.

1. ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACE

The atom has unlocked untold opportunities in the world of peaceful progress. I know of no better way to improve the lot of mankind and raise its hopes than by pushing ahead vigorously in the development of the atom for the purpose of peace. That is why I went before the General Assembly in 1953 to ask that all nations apply their ingenuity and resourcefulness in a program of international cooperation in this field.

The faith of the American people in the world's readiness for this challenge have not been disappointed. The progress in a short space of time has been dramatic.

I authorized Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., to announce to the General Assembly in the fall of 1954 the intention of the United States to make available 100 kg. of fissionable material to assist nations in their own programs.

On December 4, 1954, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "International Cooperation in Developing the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy." This was done with historic unanimity, after the rejection of Soviet amendments, 60 to 0.

By this resolution the assembly endorsed the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency to organize the pooling of atomic knowledge and materials for peaceful ends, and decreed the holding of an international technical conference under United Nations auspices to explore the promise of the atom and develop methods for its practical use. That conference—which may well be the broadest exchange of scientific and technical information in history—is to begin August 8 in Geneva.

United Nations' action in this field made the atoms-for-peace project into an instrument for constructive international progress. It reminded people the world over that the United States is their partner in their search for peace and plenty. It renewed also the hope for real participation by the Soviet Union—a hope which was central to the original proposal. We will welcome the participation of all interested nations in these activities. But we will not slow the wheels of progress if some do not choose to join with us.

2. PRISONERS IN COMMUNIST CHINA

Of all the important matters before the United Nations in 1954, none so strongly engaged the emotions of the American people as the case of the fighting men detained by the Chinese Communists. A historic 47-5 vote by the General Assembly condemned their detention and directed Secretary-General Hammarskjöld to leave no stone unturned to seek their release.

The limited success reached thus far proves: the potency of the United Nations in focusing world opinion; the diplomatic skill and irrepressible perseverance of Mr. Hammarskjöld in a most difficult task; the steady helpfulness of friendly nations whom divisive propaganda could not frighten away from us; and, by no means least important, the patience and wise self-restraint of our own people. May these qualities serve to convince Communist China that it

should end the wrongful detention of all surviving United Nations prisoners, whatever their nationality. The prolonged anguish of these men and their nearest kin arouses the sympathies of the civilized world.

3. GUATEMALA

The conflict in Guatemala was closer to our homeland than any other which the Security Council has ever faced. In June 1954, Guatemalan patriots began an armed revolt to eject a government whose Communist sponsorship was becoming ever more obvious and to restore a free government.

Immediately the pro-Communist government invoked its right to be heard by the United Nations Security Council. The Council met forthwith. The Guatemalan representative demanded, with conspicuous Soviet backing, that the United Nations intervene to stop the revolt.

The United States representative, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., insisted that the Soviet Union "stay out of this hemisphere"—a restatement of the Monroe Doctrine in contemporary terms. Further, he urged the Council to let the proper regional body—the Organization of American States—deal with the situation in Guatemala and neighboring countries. He pointed out that if the United Nations were to intervene in local disputes over the heads of responsible regional organizations, the entire system of regional security sanctioned by the United Nations Charter would be in jeopardy.

Today Guatemala is again securely restored to the community of free nations. A challenge by world communism within our hemisphere has been met and overcome.

4. DISARMAMENT AND SECURITY

Neither lasting peace nor the real reduction of international tensions can be realized until progress in disarmament becomes a fact. As nuclear capabilities have increased to staggering proportions, disarmament has become, literally, a problem of survival for all mankind.

In 1954 a subcommittee of Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union held its first round of private discussions. In 5 weeks of meetings newly detailed proposals were laid before the Soviet representative, but with no result.

But, in the General Assembly in September, the Soviets gave the appearance of reversing their adamant position and stated their acceptance of at least some principles of a sound program. We are carefully weighing this Soviet step, and the subsequent Soviet proposal in May 1955, in the broad restudy of United States disarmament policy which is now in progress.

By this continuing exploration in the disarmament field, as well as by recommendations for strengthening collective action against any future aggression, and by watchful influence over the dangerous areas of the world, the United Nations in 1954 continued to serve the cause of peace.

5. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIONS

The spectacular potentialities of the atom for peaceful purposes must not be allowed to overshadow the slow but sound progress of the United Nations in the economic and social field.

The most far-reaching new step in 1954 was the approval by the General Assembly of the establishment of an International Finance Corporation to stimulate the setting up and expansion of productive private enterprises in underdeveloped countries. The Corporation will be set up as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and will provide capital in private enterprises without requirement of Government guarantees.

The work of the United Nations on behalf of refugees also received new impetus in a General Assembly decision authorizing the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to raise funds and undertake a 4-year program designed to achieve permanent solutions for certain refugees in Europe, most of them still unsettled since World War II, who are not eligible for other aid programs. The United States strongly supported this decisive step to solve a distressing human problem.

We were able, in 1954, through the power of the United Nations in shaping world opinion, to further expose the repressive system of forced labor in Communist countries. The outstanding report of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labor was officially considered for the first time by the Economic and Social Council, which subsequently condemned the use of forced labor for political and economic purposes. The United States representative, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, was also able to expose before the General Assembly newly discovered facts and recent regulations which demonstrated that the system of forced labor had been extended with Soviet help to Communist China.

Other economic and social programs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies—including technical assistance, Korean reconstruction, aid to Palestine refugees, the children's fund, food and agricultural assistance, labor, health, and education—continued to help in making the United Nations known to millions of people around the globe as a living, constructive force. The United Nations specialized agencies, specifically the International Labor Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, received the tribute of sudden participation by the U. S. S. R.

Whatever the reason for its changed attitude, we welcome it as further proof of the importance and world reputation of the specialized agencies; and also as an extension of points at which the Soviet rulers may, if they wish, broaden fruitful cooperation with the rest of the world. This development challenges the United States to maintain its watchfulness and constructive activity in all these fields in which the Soviet Union has at length shown an interest.

The United States representatives have actively used the United Nations forum to expound our ideas and ideals and reveal the fallacies of communism.

All these things have happened after reduction in the previous year of our American share of United Nations costs and while we worked out a program in which all Americans holding important office at the United Nations were screened in accordance with FBI procedures.

These are highlights from 1 year's activity in the United Nations' search for peace among nations. That year is chronicled in more detail in the attached report.

The vitality of the United Nations and American support for the United Nations were never more needed than now. We are in a period of great flux in international affairs. There are signs that the world may be entering a new phase in international relationships. For the first time since the United Nations Charter came into force, the heads of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the U. S. S. R. will be meeting. They will, I hope, be able to identify the outstanding divisive issues and develop methods to try to solve them. I for one will enter these discussions with a full awareness of the opportunities offered by the United Nations to contribute to the peace of the world. If these meetings reach useful areas of agreement in the handling of international problems, then they will open new vistas looking toward further agreement. This can only mean that the United Nations will have new and wider opportunities to build upon the foundations thus laid.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 15, 1955.

STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I think the Members of the House should know, if they do not already know, that this bill as it comes to the House from the other body imposes additional obligations upon the Treasury of the United States; and that it imposes quite different obligations upon the youth of American than was the case when the bill was considered in the House. Under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I think all of the discussion that can be had on the bill ought to be had in the House of Representatives. Therefore, I object.

FREE IMPORTATION OF GIFTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ON DUTY ABROAD

Mr. COOPER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5559) to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1191)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5559) to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 2.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1; and agree to the same.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to extend for a period of two years the privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad."

JERE COOPER,
JOHN D. DINGELL,
W. D. MILLS,
THOMAS A. JENKINS,
RICHARD M. SIMPSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HARRY F. BYRD,
ROBERT S. KERR,
By HARRY F. BYRD,
E. D. MILLIKIN,
By HARRY F. BYRD,
EDWARD MARTIN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5559) to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: The House bill proposed to make permanent the provisions of the act of December 5, 1942, granting the privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad. Senate amendment numbered 1 provided that the privilege be extended until July 1, 1957, in lieu of being made permanent. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: Senate amendment numbered 2 added a new section to the House bill which proposed to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to specifically provide for hardboard in paragraph 412 of the Tariff Act. The Senate recedes.

Amendment to title: Under the conference agreement, the title to the bill is conformed to the action taken on amendments numbered 1 and 2.

JERE COOPER,
JOHN D. DINGELL,
W. D. MILLS,
THOMAS A. JENKINS,
RICHARD M. SIMPSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes tomorrow, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, in the RECORD of Thursday, July 14, on roll call No. 117 I am shown as not having been present and not having responded to my name. I was present and did respond to my name, and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ARMY LOSING SERVICES OF TWO OUTSTANDING FIGURES

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the United States Army is losing the services of two outstanding figures. It is with great regret that I note the retirement of Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway and the resignation of Secretary Robert T. Stevens. I have felt that these two men represent the finest traditions of a great service and that the Army's leadership in their hands has been sure and safe.

I do not think that any Chief of Staff in my time has served with greater courage and initiative than General Ridgway, or has shown more ability and foresight in the discharge of his duties. It is most unfortunate that our military forces are to be deprived of his knowledge at this significant period. He brought with him to the office of Chief of Staff a wealth of experience and a great record of accomplishment. These, together with his own forthrightness and devotion to duty have paid rich dividends in the development of a strong and proud Army.

In this period of overemphasis on push-button warfare and super weapons, men of sound balance and good judgment are essential. Too many people today have lost sight of the necessity for a balanced military defense which is strong in land, sea and air units. No other defense is adequate to cope with the threat of massed forces in all categories posed by the Communists. General Ridgway realizes this. So does Secretary Stevens.

It was Secretary Stevens who refused to be pushed around when few agencies of Government would stand up to the threat of censure from congressional investigating committees. He has been a devoted public servant, a conscientious and hard working official. He has earned the respect and regard of his colleagues in the Secretariat of the Department of Defense and of the men in the

uniform of the Army. The Army has been in strong and capable hands and it has enjoyed in these men, leadership of the highest caliber.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. BETTS (at the request of Mr. DEROUNIAN) was granted leave of absence to attend the Interparliamentary Conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, the RECORD of July 14, 1955, indicates that I failed to answer to my name on quorum call No. 117. Mr. Speaker, I was present and responded to my name, and ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected to indicate my presence.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CANFIELD (at the request of Mr. RAY) was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

UPPER COLORADO CONTROVERSY

(Mr. HOSMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, a special master appointed by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Arizona against California has made some recommendations with respect to California's motion to join the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming as necessary parties to the suit. Some of these recommendations are favorable to California and some of them are not. However, whatever course the opinions of the master take, they can in no way alter the bad provisions of the proposed upper Colorado River project.

The master's recommendation that Utah and New Mexico be made parties to the case as lower-basin States does not change the fact that the taxpayers of the Nation would have to pay a \$4 billion subsidy for the upper Colorado River project. The irresponsible economics of this project can neither be removed nor improved by legal opinions.

The fact that the master denied California's motion to join the four States

on upper Colorado does not change the fact that the project would grow enormous quantities of surplus agricultural products which in turn would have to be supported by the taxpayers.

The opinion of the master assumes that the lower basin has greater rights against the upper basin than California has asserted, but this in no way diminishes the fact that the upper Colorado River project would be detrimental to the national economy and is unneeded, unjustified, and unnecessary.

There is no doubt that California will file exceptions to the recommendations, but neither would this procedure have anything to do with the well established premise that the project would increase the national debt.

Whatever may be the final decision on the controversial water-rights questions the fact cannot be changed that Congress might as well waste money by appropriating funds to grow bananas on Pikes' Peak as to approve the upper Colorado River project.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday be dispensed with this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. VINSON, Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana, Mr. KILDAY, Mr. SHORT, and Mr. ARENDS.

[Mr. CANNON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

INCREASING FEE FOR EXECUTING APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5844) to increase the fee for executing an application for a passport from \$1 to \$3. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this bill is on the program to be taken up under suspension of the rules today. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

EXTENDING EXISTING AUTHORITY FOR LOAN OF SMALL AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1139) to extend the existing authority for the loan of a small aircraft carrier to the Government of France.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 363) is hereby amended by striking out the remainder of the sentence after the word "until" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1958."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: Page 1, strike out line 6 and insert "June 30, 1958; however, such carrier shall be immediately returned to the Government of the United States if it is used at any time for the transportation of troops, supplies, or material to or from any French colony, or if it is used at any time in support of any of the activities of the French Armed Forces in any French colony."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the amendment. Rather, I make this suggestion. Of course, the gentleman from Iowa is exercising his right under the rule, but on the call of the Consent Calendar amendments have usually been cleared.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. On what basis does the gentleman have the floor?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts started to make a point of order. He has not made it yet.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the amendment, that it is not germane to the bill reported out by the committee.

The SPEAKER. This bill provides for the loan to the Government of France of a small aircraft carrier. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa reads:

June 30, 1958; however, such carrier shall be immediately returned to the Government of the United States if it is used at any time for the transportation of troops, supplies, or material to or from any French colony, or it is used at any time in support of any of the activities of the French armed forces in any French colony.

The Chair must say that the Chair thinks that is a proper limitation to put upon the bill and therefore overrules the point of order.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] is recognized.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I objected to the bill and asked that it be passed over without prejudice when it was before the House 2 weeks ago.

I called the attention to House Concurrent Resolution 149, sponsored by the

gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and adopted by the House only a few weeks ago without a dissenting vote, which says this:

Whereas Communist imperialism and other forms of colonialism constitute a denial of inalienable right of man; and

Whereas the people of the United States have traditionally supported other peoples in their aspirations to achieve self-government or independence and in their struggle against tyranny or domination: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved—

And so on and so forth. I submit to Members of the House that my amendment to the pending bill would limit the use of the United States carrier presently on loan to France and which the pending legislation seeks to extend until June 30, 1958; that it would circumscribe the use of this carrier so that it could not be used to support French exploitation of any colonial possession; that it could not be used to put down the independence movement in North Africa or anywhere else in French territory.

Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to labor this point. I think the amendment is a good one. If we are opposed to colonialism, if we are opposed to tyranny and domination, here is a good place to do other than give lip service to it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. There is one thing about the amendment that concerns me and I would like to ask a question concerning it: As I understood it this ship would have to revert to the United States even if the French were going to the assistance of one of its colonies which was having trouble with some third party. Am I right or wrong?

Mr. GROSS. I do not think it would bear that construction.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. In other words, they could still use the ship to give assistance to a colony that might be having difficulty with some border country or some third country?

Mr. GROSS. I think that would be a proper use of it. This country is lending this carrier to the French for training purposes. If we are lending the ship to them for training purposes let us confine it to that use and that use exclusively, that of training purposes for the French Navy.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. If I understood the gentleman's amendment it applied only to the French colonies. Is that true?

Mr. GROSS. Yes; that is right.

Mr. SPRINGER. I may say for the information of the gentleman from Iowa that his amendment would not cover the larger part of north Africa, Algeria. This is the largest land area in North Africa and is an integral part of France by their constitution. Is the gentleman acquainted with that fact?

Mr. GROSS. What I am seeking to do is to confine the use of this carrier to the purpose intended, that of a training ship for the French Navy.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 22, 1955
For actions of July 21, 1955
84th-1st, No. 123

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported sugar bill. Senate passed bill to exchange USDA and State employees. Senate received proposed legislation and bill was introduced in the House providing for increase in CCC borrowing authority. Senate committees reported bills to authorize loans to small reclamation projects, permit sales of certain CCC stocks without restriction, transfer title 3 lands to Clemson College, amend rice quota law, extend Mexican farm labor program, authorize CCC to process foods for donation, and amend tobacco allotments-quotas law.

HOUSE

1. RESERVE FORCES. Received the conference report on H. R. 7000, the reserve forces bill (H. Rept. 1335)(pp. 9601-5).
2. CONTRACTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4904, to extend the Renegotiation Act for two years (pp. 9605-6). This bill is now ready for the President.
3. MINERALS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6373, extending the Domestic Minerals Program Act to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals (pp. 9610, 9619-29). The amendments agreed to related to the production of manganese and the establishment of a purchasing depot.
4. GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Conferees were appointed on H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (p. 9630). Senate conferees have been appointed.
5. FARM TRAINING. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 4006, to amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training (p. 9649).

6. SUGAR. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported by a vote of 24 to 7, with amendments, H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 (p. D755).
7. PRINTING. The House Administration Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 272, providing \$65,000 for a study and investigation of Federal printing and binding (H. Rept. 1312)(p. 9649).
8. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3383, authorizing the Colorado River storage project (p. 9649).
9. FABRICS; RESEARCH. The Rules Committee reported a resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 5222, amending the Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt scarves which do not present an unusual hazard from its provisions (p. 9649).
10. ROADS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7474, providing for a Federal-aid highway construction program (H. Rept. 1336)(p. 9649).
11. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7470, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 (H. Rept. 1343)(p. 9649).
12. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Allen, Calif., urged consideration of the use of the idle ships in the American merchant marine as storage for surplus grains and to continue the Cargo Preference provisions (pp. 9645-6).
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader scheduled consideration on Mon., July 25, of the conference report on H. R. 7000, the reserve forces bill, and consideration of the following bills on Tues., July 26, through Sat., July 30 was scheduled providing rules are received; H. R. 3383, the Upper Colorado Storage project; S. 2127, the Small Business Administration bill; H. R. 7470, extension of the Defense Production Act; S. 2126, the housing bill; and H. R. 7474, the Federal-aid highway construction bill (pp. 9629-30).
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 25 (p. 9648).

SENATE

15. CCC STOCKS; LANDS; RICE; FARM LABOR; TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported during adjournment on July 20, with amendment S. 1621, authorizing adjustment of certain obligations of farm settlers (S. Rept. 1042); S. 2297, national marketing quota for tobacco (S. Rept. 1043); S. 2170, to permit sale of CCC stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form (S. Rept. 1047); and H. R. 4280, to transfer certain title 3 lands to Clemson College (S. Rept. 1048); and with amendment H. R. 3822, to extend the Mexican farm labor program (S. Rept. 1045); S. 661, to authorize CCC to process food commodities for donation under certain acts (S. Rept. 1049); and S. 2295 and S. 2296, to amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments (S. Repts. 1044 and 1046)(p. 9567).
16. EXCHANGE OF EMPLOYEES. Passed without amendment S. 1915, to provide for interchange of employees by this Department and State and local governments (pp. 9591-2). The bill had been reported without amendment during adjournment on July 20 (S. Rept. 1041)(p. 9567). Sen. Clements stated that "Senate bill

Mr. KEARNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join with the distinguished gentleman from New York and other colleagues in paying brief but very sincere tribute to my warm personal friend, our former colleague, Dr. Frank Crowther. It was my privilege to serve with him for many years on the Committee on Ways and Means. He was, indeed, one of the most valuable members of that committee and of the House of Representatives. He was a man of outstanding ability and demonstrated devotion to the public service.

I join with the gentleman and others in conveying my deepest sympathy to the members of his family.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEARNEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I also wish to join in paying tribute to this distinguished former Member of the House.

Dr. Crowther was a very unusual man. I mean by that that he combined about all the human virtues, he was courageous, he was brilliant, and he had a sense of humor that made him a very attractive personality.

I shall never want to forget how cordial he was. I shall never forget his brilliance manifested on the floor of this House in debate. He was a great authority on the question of protective tariff. I am sorry of his passing. I extend to his widow my most sincere sympathy.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEARNEY. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. MARTIN. I would like to join the distinguished gentleman from New York as well as the others to pay my tribute to our beloved late colleague, Frank Crowther. I remember very well when he first came to the House. He was a native son of Massachusetts where he spent his early life. Later he went to New York, practiced dentistry, and was elected to Congress.

Dr. Crowther had a profound knowledge of legislative matters, being a particular student of the tariff. This gave him a profound knowledge of the industries of the United States. He perhaps was one of the most rugged debaters this House has ever produced, and shone in the rough-and-tumble debates. He was a man of great patriotic devotion to his country.

I recall only last year when I was campaigning in Colorado there was a dinner at Pueblo. Notwithstanding the fact that he was not in good health, he came out to attend that dinner and enjoyed reminiscing over the Congresses in which he had served with such distinction. Although he lived in Colorado his heart and thoughts were here in Washington, and he lived in spirit with us in solving these great problems that have confronted us in recent years.

I extend to his wife my deepest sympathy in her hour of bereavement. Death has taken a fine American and a very great legislator.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEARNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, typical of Dr. Crowther's kindness was a letter which I received less than 3 weeks ago from him. He and his family lived in the Methodist Building where I have been happy to live for so many years.

Dr. Crowther was not only an able man, a great individual, but he was thoughtful. I join in what other Members have said about him.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEARNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join the gentleman from New York and my other colleagues in paying tribute to Dr. Crowther. I was indeed saddened this morning when I learned of his passing.

While Dr. Crowther lived in the State of New York, and represented a New York District in this House so ably and brilliantly over a long period of years, we really felt he belonged to Colorado. When he retired from Congress at the close of the 77th Congress he moved to Pueblo, Colo., and spent the remainder of his life there. Dr. Crowther immediately became active in the social, political, and community life of Pueblo. He was in great demand as a speaker. He was particularly active in the Kiwanis Club and spent much of his time in addressing meetings not alone of the Kiwanis Club, but also other service and luncheon clubs, and patriotic organizations.

His great ability as an orator was recognized. He was always a very forceful and entertaining speaker. He had a vast storehouse of knowledge on the operations of the Federal Government. He never failed to inject his unusual wit and humor into his speeches.

I knew Dr. Crowther before I came to Congress. He and Mrs. Crowther were close friends of our former colleague, William R. Eaton, of Denver, Colo. They served in Congress together. The Crowthers came to Colorado frequently and I met Dr. Crowther for the first time in company with Congressman and Mrs. Eaton. I was, of course, impressed with his gracious personality and it was indeed a privilege for me to serve one term with Dr. Crowther in this House. We enjoyed many social visits with Dr. and Mrs. Crowther. He was a most delightful entertainer and in many ways was the most unusual man I have ever met.

Mrs. Chenoweth joins me in expressing our deep personal sympathy to Mrs. Crowther and the other members of the family. Dr. Crowther rendered most valuable service to his district and the Nation. He was a great American. We need more men like him in public life today.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEARNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply grieved to learn of the death of my very good friend, Dr. Crowther. As the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY] in his splendid remarks of tribute in announcing the death of our former friend well said, Dr. Crowther was noted as one of the outstanding Members of the Congress in standing and ability. In all my years of service I know of no Member who has wielded greater influence among the membership of the House without regard to party than did Dr. Crowther. He was a man of unusual ability. He employed his great capacity in a constructive manner in service to our country. He has certainly made his contribution during the years that he was a Member of this House, a contribution which will leave an indelible imprint on the pages of the history of the Congress of the United States.

He and I were close personal friends. After his retirement we communicated with each other by letter. I am deeply saddened to learn of his death and I can only emphasize what has been said by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY], and other Members, that he was one of the most valuable Members of the Congress during his long period of service in this body.

I join with the gentleman from New York and my other colleagues in extending to his loved ones my deep sympathy in their bereavement.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEARNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I also knew and well remember Dr. Crowther and his lovely wife. Kind and fine, he was a man of great ability and a splendid legislator and statesman. I suppose there is no one in the country who had a greater knowledge of tariff matters. He was an expert in that field. The country can ill afford to lose men of his caliber.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who wish to do so may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the late Dr. Crowther.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H. R. 7000.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1335)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the

Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That this Act may be cited as the 'Reserve Forces Act of 1955'."

"Amendments to the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952"

"SEC. 2. (a) Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (50 U. S. C. 925 (b)) is amended by striking out the words 'one million five hundred thousand' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'two million nine hundred thousand. Until July 1, 1957, this total shall not include any person who has a reserve obligation on the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 whenever such person is not participating satisfactorily in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve, as prescribed by the appropriate Secretary'."

"(b) Section 208 of such Act is amended by (1) redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) thereof as subsections (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively, and (2) inserting, immediately after subsection (e) thereof, the following new subsection:

"(f) Except as specifically provided by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), (1) each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in any armed force of the United States or any component thereof under any provision of law after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 who becomes a member of the Ready Reserve by reason of any provision of law other than section 208 (c) of this Act, and (2) each person who after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 becomes a member of the Ready Reserve under section 263 of this Act, shall be required, while a member of the Ready Reserve, to (A) participate in not less than forty-eight scheduled drills or training periods, and to perform not more than seventeen days of active duty for training, during each year, or (B) perform annually not more than thirty days of active duty for training. Any such member of the Ready Reserve (except any member enlisted therein under section 6 (c) (2) (C) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act) who in any year fails to perform such training duty satisfactorily, as determined by the appropriate Secretary pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than forty-five days. If such failure occurs during the final year of any period of obligatory membership in the Ready Reserve, such membership shall be extended for such time, not exceeding six months, as may be required for the performance by such member of such additional active duty for training."

"(c) Section 208 (g) of such Act, as amended by the preceding subsection of this Act, is amended by—

"(1) redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) thereof as paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), respectively; and

"(2) inserting, immediately after paragraph (1) thereof, the following new paragraph:

"(2) If he (A) has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months, and has served satisfactorily as a member of a unit of the Ready Reserve pursuant to a transfer made under section 263 (a) of this Act for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals four years,

or (B) has satisfactorily completed an enlistment under section 263 (b) of this Act;,"

"(d) Section 208 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 928) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President, each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

"(1) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

"(2) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

"(3) members of the Reserve Forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

"(4) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

"(5) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve."

"(l) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), any member of the Standby Reserve who has not completed his obligated period of military service in the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Ready Reserve whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists."

"(e) Section 233 (a) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'No member of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty under this subsection until the Director of Selective Service has determined that such member is available for active duty.'

"(f) The proviso contained in section 233 (b) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (b) (1)) is amended to read as follows: 'Provided, That not more than one million members of the Ready Reserve of all reserve components may be required to perform active duty involuntarily at any time unless the Congress shall have authorized the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection with respect to a larger number'."

"(g) Section 233 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe any person who, while a member of a reserve component, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall be entitled upon his request to a discharge from the reserve component of which he is a member. No member of any reserve component shall be required to serve on active duty, or to participate in active training and service, active duty for training, or inactive duty training, while preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school."

"(i) Chapter 7 of part II of such Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 259 thereof, the following new section:

"SEC. 260. (a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, each military department of the Department of Defense shall cause to be prepared and maintained an accurate record of the number of members of each class of each reserve component who during each fiscal year have satisfactorily participated in (1) active duty for training, and (2) inactive duty training with pay."

"(b) In January of each year the Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the President and to the Congress a report which

shall contain an account of the status of training of each reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the progress made in the strengthening of the reserve components, during the preceding fiscal year."

"(j) Part II of such Act, as amended by preceding subsections of this section, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 8—SPECIAL ENLISTMENT PROGRAM"

"SEC. 261 (a) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, any person who is qualified for enlistment for active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard, and who has not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, may be enlisted in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, respectively, pursuant to the provisions of this section."

"(b) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of six years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment to perform—

"(1) active duty for a period of two years;

"(2) satisfactory service as a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to service rendered under paragraph (1) of this subsection, will total five years; and

"(3) the remainder of such period of enlistment as a member of the Standby Reserve."

"SEC. 262. (a) Until August 1, 1959, whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in units of such Ready Reserve pursuant to the provisions of this section under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments under this section may be accepted only within quotas (which quotas shall not exceed a total of 250,000 persons annually) prescribed by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense. No enlistment shall be accepted under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component if such enlistment would cause the strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready Reserve."

"(b) Enlistments under this section may be accepted from persons who—

"(1) are physically and mentally qualified for service in the Armed Forces;

"(2) have not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act; and

"(3) have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months."

In addition, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the enlistment under this section, without regard to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3), of persons who fulfill the requirements of paragraph (1) and who have critical skills and are engaged in civilian occupations in any critical defense-supporting industry or in any research activity affecting national defense."

"(c) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment (1) to perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than three months or more than six months, and (2) thereafter to perform satisfactorily all training duty prescribed by section 208 (f) of this Act, except that (A) performance of such initial period of active duty for

training by any person enlisted under this section while satisfactorily pursuing a course of instruction in a high school shall be deferred until such person ceases to pursue such course satisfactorily, graduates from such course, or attains the age of twenty years, whichever first occurs, and (B) persons specially enlisted because of their possession of critical skills may be relieved of any obligation to perform the training duty prescribed by section 208 (f). Each such person shall be deferred from training and service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily, as determined under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, and upon the completion of eight years of such satisfactory service pursuant to such enlistment shall be exempt from further liability for induction for training and service under such Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this subsection.

"(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person performing the period of active duty for training required by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section shall—

"(1) during such period, and during any period of hospitalization incident to the performance of such duty, receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month;

"(2) be deemed to be serving in pay grade E-1 (under four months) for the purpose of determining his eligibility to receive allowances for subsistence or for travel and transportation, or to receive any benefit under title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended; and

"(3) be deemed to be a member of a reserve component called or ordered into active service for extended service in excess of thirty days for the purpose of determining eligibility for any benefit made available to members of reserve components by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active duty training for periods of less than thirty days or while engaged in active duty training", approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201), except that (A) no such person shall be entitled to any benefit under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and (B) the indemnity accorded to such person under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall terminate thirty days after the release of such person from such period of active duty for training.

Except as specifically provided by this subsection, no person shall become entitled, by reason of his performance of a period of active duty for training required by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section, to any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law for persons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces.

"(e) The National Security Training Commission shall advise the President and the Secretary of Defense, and shall report annually to the Congress, with respect to the welfare of persons performing periods of active duty for training under clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section, but shall have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons during such periods. Within sixty days after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, the National Security Training Commission shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a program containing recommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of the members of the Ready Reserve while performing such active duty for training, including regulations concerning the dispensing of alcoholic beverages on training establishments, in conformity with the laws of the several States.

"(f) Any person who completes satisfactorily the period of active duty for training

required of him by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section during any enlistment pursuant to this section shall be entitled, upon application for reemployment within sixty days after (A) his release from such required period of active duty for training after satisfactory completion thereof, or (B) his discharge from hospitalization incident to such duty continuing after such release for a period of not more than six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act for individuals inducted under the provisions of such Act, except that (1) any person so restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be discharged from such position without cause within six months after such restoration, and (2) no reemployment rights granted by this subsection shall entitle any person to retention, preference, or displacement rights over a veteran with a superior claim under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

"263. (a) Until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may provide by regulations, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, for the release from active duty in the Armed Forces prior to serving the periods for which inducted or enlisted, but in no case before serving a minimum of twelve months, of individuals who were on active duty in the Armed Forces on the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 and who volunteer for transfer to units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve. Each such individual shall be required to participate in the Ready Reserve under the provisions of section 208 (f) of this Act for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals four years. The total number of individuals released from active duty under this subsection shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand annually.

"(b) Until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may accept enlistments in units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve for a period of one year from individuals released from active duty after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. Persons so enlisting shall be required during such enlistments to participate in the Ready Reserve under the provisions of section 208 (f) of this Act."

"Universal Military Training and Service Act amendments

"SEC. 3 (a) Section 4 (a) (4) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Each person who, subsequent to the date of enactment of this paragraph and on or before the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in the National Security Training Corps, and in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard). Each person who, subsequent to the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, is inducted, enlisted,

or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, except a person enlisting pursuant to the provisions of section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, or a person deferred under the next to the last sentence of section 6 (d) (1) of this Act, as amended, prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces and in a reserve component, for a total period of six years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard)."

"(b) Section 6 (c) (2) of such Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 456 (c) (2)), is amended by—

"(1) adding at the end of clause (A) thereof the following new sentence: 'No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the National Guard, and who during such service has performed active duty for training with an armed force for not less than three consecutive months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.';

"(2) striking out in clause (B) thereof the words 'or clause (A)' and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the words 'or clause (A), clause (C), or clause (D)'; and

"(3) adding at the end thereof the following new clauses:

"(C) Whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments authorized by this clause may be accepted only (i) within quotas prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, and (ii) from persons who have not been ordered to report for induction under this Act and who have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months. Any person so enlisted shall be deferred from training and service under this Act so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of such Ready Reserve. No person deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of subsection (h) of this section after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth.

"(D) Within the quotas prescribed pursuant to section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, each person deferred pursuant to the provisions of clause (C) hereof may volunteer to perform a period of active duty for training pursuant to clause (1) of subsection (c) thereof subject to the provisions of subsection (d) of such section. No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve, and who during such service has performed such period of active duty for training, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this clause.

"(E) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted or appointed in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component of the Armed Forces pur-

suant to authority conferred by this subsection or under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who fails to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Ready Reserve may be selected for training and service and inducted into the armed force of which such reserve component is a part, prior to the selection and induction of other persons liable therefor."

"(c) Section 6 (d) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C., App. 456 (d) (1)) is amended by—

"(1) striking out in clause (C) of the first sentence thereof the words 'subsection (d) of section 4 of this title', and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'the first sentence of section 4 (d) (3) of this Act, or until the sixth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under the second sentence of section 4 (d) (3) of this Act'; and

"(2) inserting at the end thereof the following: 'Upon the successful completion by any person of the required course of instruction under any program listed in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be tendered a commission in the appropriate reserve component of the Armed Forces if he is otherwise qualified for such appointment. If, at the time of such appointment, the armed force in which such person is commissioned does not require his service on active duty in fulfillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for a period of six months. Upon completion of such period of active duty for training, such person shall be returned to inactive duty and shall be assigned to an appropriate reserve unit until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission pursuant to the provisions of this section. So long as such person performs satisfactory service in such unit, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, he shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, his commission may be revoked by the Secretary of the military department concerned.'

"(d) Section 6 (d) (2) of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'Any person heretofore or hereafter enlisted in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast Guard Reserve who thereafter has been or may be commissioned therein upon graduation from an Officers' Candidate School of such Armed Force shall, if not ordered to active duty as a commissioned officer, be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act so long as he performs satisfactory service as a commissioned officer in an appropriate unit of the Ready Reserve, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the department concerned. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under such regulations, his commission may be revoked by such Secretary.'

And the Senate agree to the same.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY F. BYRD,
By R. B. R.
JOHN M. STENNIS,
By R. B. R.
LEVERETT BALTONSTALL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
L. S.

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Under the Senate amendment the obligation to train in the Ready Reserve would be imposed upon each person enlisted, appointed, or inducted into the Armed Forces commencing with those entering the service 30 days after the date of enactment of the proposed legislation. Thus individuals now on active duty or any individual who entered on active duty after June 19, 1951, while retaining his Ready Reserve obligation, would not be obligated to train under the provisions of the proposed legislation.

The House bill applied the obligation to train in the Ready Reserve upon all persons appointed, enlisted, or inducted into the Armed Forces after July 27, 1953. Persons who had served on active duty prior to that date would be relieved of their Ready Reserve obligation.

The conferees agreed to the Senate version, but eliminated the 30-day period following the enactment of the proposed legislation.

Thus, under the conference report, young men who enter the Armed Forces after the date of enactment of the proposed legislation will be required to serve on active duty for the period for which they are obligated, and in the Ready Reserve, for a period of time which, when added to their period of active duty, totals 5 years.

Thus, an inductee who serves 2 years on active duty will be required to participate in training in the Ready Reserve for a period of 3 years. During this 3-year period, he will be required to participate in 48 drill periods and not to exceed 17 days' active duty for training annually. If he cannot participate in this type of training, or equivalent training, he can apply for 30 days of active duty each year, and thus fulfill his training obligation. If he refuses or fails to satisfactorily participate in the above type of training, he can be involuntarily ordered to active duty for 45 days to satisfy his Ready Reserve obligation for the year in which he fails to satisfactorily participate.

Under the Senate amendment the total military obligation remained at 8 years. That is, the period of active duty, plus the period of service in the Ready and Standby Reserve, remained at 8 years.

Under the House bill, the total obligation for all persons serving in the Armed Forces after June 19, 1951, was reduced to 6 years, except for the 6 months trainees and ROTC graduates who hereafter only perform active duty training for 6 months. Under the House bill, these individuals would continue to have an 8-year obligation.

The conferees agreed to provisions in the conference report which reduce the total obligation to 6 years for all individuals appointed, enlisted, or inducted into the Armed Forces after the date of enactment of the proposed legislation. However, individuals now serving on active duty, or who previously served on active duty, who, under the conference report, will have no obligation to train, will continue to have a total 8-year military obligation.

The only exceptions to the 6-year provision, with regard to the total military obligation, will be those individuals who enter into the 6 months' training program and agree to serve 7½ years in the Ready Reserve and who train annually therein. In addition, ROTC and OCS graduates who only perform 6 months of active duty training will likewise have an 8-year total obligation.

In addition, both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained a provision

whereby persons may enlist in the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, prior to reaching the age of 18 years and 6 months.

These persons will be deferred from training and service so long as they continue to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve.

Each person will be deferred until he has attained the 28th anniversary of the date of his birth.

This will authorize enlistments in the Reserve Components of the Military Services in the same manner in which persons may now be enlisted in the National Guard.

If any such enlistee performs a period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months nor more than 6 months and thereafter continues to satisfactorily participate in the Ready Reserve, he will not be liable for induction after he has completed 8 years of combined active duty for training and Ready Reserve training.

Thus, if the President determines that the Ready Reserve strength of the Armed Forces is not maintained at the level he deems necessary, he can authorize individuals to enlist in such Reserve Components prior to attaining the age of 18½ in a manner similar to existing law with respect to the National Guard.

These individuals remain liable for induction up to age 28 if they fail to satisfactorily participate in the Ready Reserve in which they enlisted. However, under the conference report, enlistees in the Armed Forces under this provision can reduce their liability for induction from age 28 to a total 8-year obligation by active duty for training of not less than 3 nor more than 6 months. Such enlistees will, while serving on such active duty training receive the same pay and benefits as are applicable to individuals who enlist under the age of 18½ in the 6 months' training program, provided for in other provisions of the conference report.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for a not to exceed 6 months' training program. Individuals may agree to participate in active duty training and thereafter to serve in the Ready Reserve for 7½ years and to train therein. Enlistment in such a program is voluntary, but thereafter the Reserve training is mandatory.

The Senate amendment did not establish a statutory limit of the quota to be trained in this program annually. The House bill provided an annual quota of not to exceed 250,000. The House bill also provided that the training would be for not more than 6 months. The Senate amendment provided that the training would be for not less than 3 nor more than 6 months. The conferees agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

The House bill contained a July 1, 1959, termination date for the authorization for the 6 months' training program. The Senate amendment contained similar language, but extended the date 1 month to August 1, 1959. The conferees agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

Persons enlisting in the 6 months' program prior to reaching the age of 18½ years while pursuing a course of instruction in high school shall be deferred from the 6 months' training until such person ceases to pursue his high-school course satisfactorily, graduates, or attains the age of 20 years, whichever first occurs.

Thus, under the conference report, not to exceed 250,000 young men may be accepted for training in the Armed Forces provided they agree to perform active-duty training for not less than 3 nor more than 6 months as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense and thereafter, until he has completed a total period of 8 years of combined active and reserve service, such individual will be obligated to perform training in the Ready Reserve consisting of 48 drill periods and not more than 17 days of active-duty

training each year, or in lieu thereof, 30 days of active duty training each year.

If a 6-month trainee, or an individual who enlists in the Reserve prior to attaining age 18½ and agrees to remain liable for induction up to age 28, fails to participate satisfactorily, he may be ordered to active duty for 45 days or he may be selected for training and service and inducted into the Armed Forces prior to the induction of other persons liable therefor.

The Senate amendment required no participation in training for any person entering the armed services prior to 30 days after the effective date of the act. However, in order to induce such persons to participate in training upon their release from active duty, the amendment contained provisions whereby any person who had served on active duty for not less than 18 months could be assigned or enlisted in an organized combat unit of the Ready Reserve of the Army or Marine Corps for a period of 3 years and be entitled to receive a bonus in an amount equal to that basic pay to which such person would be entitled for 2 months' service on active duty in the grade in which he was assigned or enlisted.

Furthermore, persons who on the effective date of the act were serving in an active unit of the Ready Reserve which had been designated an organized combat unit could have been discharged for the purpose of reenlisting in such unit and thus become eligible for the payment of the bonus.

The House bill contained no such provisions and the Senate conferees receded on these provisions of the Senate amendment and in lieu thereof the conferees adopted other provisions to induce persons to voluntarily participate in training.

The first provision would authorize the Secretaries of the military services, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, until July 1, 1957, to promulgate regulations whereby persons who have already been inducted or enlisted and who complete a minimum of 12 months in the Armed Forces, to be released from active duty and transferred to units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, if such individual agrees to participate in training in the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals 4 years. The maximum number of individuals who can be released from active duty under this provision may not exceed 150,000 persons annually.

The second provision adopted by the conferees to induce persons to voluntarily participate in Reserve training, provides that, until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the military services, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, may accept enlistments in the Ready Reserve for a period of 1 year from individuals who are released from active duty after the date of enactment of the conference report. Such persons who enlist will be required to train during that 1-year period, but, thereafter, at his own request, he will be relieved of further obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve.

The total number of enlistments under this provision may not exceed 200,000 annually.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained provisions whereby the National Security Training Commission would advise the President and the Secretary of Defense and report annually to the Congress with respect to the welfare of persons performing initial periods of active duty for training, but would have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons.

The Senate amendment contained an additional provision whereby, within 60 days after the date of enactment of the act, the National Security Training Commission

would submit to the Secretary of Defense a program containing recommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of the "not less than 3 or more than 6 months trainees" while performing active duty for training, including regulations concerning the dispensing of alcoholic beverages on training establishments in conformity with the laws of the several States.

The House bill contained no such provision, and the House conferees receded and agreed to this provision of the Senate amendment.

The House bill provided that when persons had completed their Ready Reserve obligation, they would automatically be transferred to the Standby Reserve. The Senate amendment provided that persons would be transferred to the Standby Reserve at their own request, as is now the case in existing law.

The House conferees recognized that some persons in the Ready Reserve would want to voluntarily remain in the Ready Reserve after having completed their obligated period of service and thus agreed to that portion of the Senate amendment that it would be necessary for a person to request transfer to the Standby Reserve.

The Senate amendment provided for the transfer of persons from the Standby Reserve to the Ready Reserve whenever the reason for their transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer existed. The House bill contained no similar provision. This portion of the Senate amendment is intended to provide authority to reassign individuals who were engaged in critical skills and who no longer engaged in such skills while still under a reserve obligation, to be placed back in the Ready Reserve to complete their obligation. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment. This portion of the amendment, plus the authority to screen individuals into the Standby Reserve, will provide a program which will assist in the solution of the vital question of the proper utilization of persons with critical skills engaged in defense-supporting activities and those so engaged in research.

In determining which persons enter this program, the President will have available to him the advice and assistance of the Selective Service System, and in determining which persons should be transferred from the Standby to the Ready Reserve under the Senate amendment, the Secretary of Defense will have available to him the advice and assistance of the Selective Service System.

There were no changes in substance made between the House bill and the Senate amendment with respect to ministerial students and the authority of the President to order a limited number of Ready Reservists to active duty in time of national emergency.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained a provision fixing the ceiling on the size of the Ready Reserve at 2,900,000 persons. The conferees agreed that this figure, until July 1, 1957, should only represent persons who are participating in training in the Ready Reserve and others who do not train while having a Ready Reserve obligation will not be counted against that total.

Other changes between the House bill and the Senate amendment are technical or clarifying in nature and do not affect the substance of the conference report.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee

on Public Works may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H. R. 7474.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs or any subcommittee thereof may sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF RENEGOTIATION ACT OF 1951

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4904) to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 14, 1955.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. (Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, we had in the House bill a provision which did not apply the profit limitations of the Vinson-Trammel Act or the Merchant Marine Act to contracts or subcontracts which were exempt under section 106 of the Renegotiation Act, relating to mandatory exemptions. The Senate amendment struck out this provision. The conferees restored this provision but limited its application to contracts or subcontracts under section 106 (a) (8), relating to exemption of standard commercial articles.

The Senate also adopted an amendment which provided an exemption for standard commercial services. This would provide the same treatment for standard commercial services as is now applied to standard commercial articles. The House conferees agreed to this provision.

We also agreed to the Senate amendment for a mandatory exemption of competitive bid contracts similar to the exemption contained in the Renegotiation Act of 1943, but we limited such amendment to contracts made after December 31, 1954. The Renegotiation Board approved of this exemption with the limitation as to the effective date.

We agreed to a Senate amendment curing an inconsistency in the law extending the partial mandatory exemp-

tion for new durable productive equipment to prime contracts. Under existing law a manufacturer who sells an item of new durable productive equipment directly to the Government is exempt, whereas he is not exempt if he sells the same item to another manufacturer who incorporates it in equipment sold to the Government. Under the Senate amendment the exemption applies to both cases.

We also agreed to a Senate amendment directing the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to make a study of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 to ascertain the necessity of continuing renegotiation beyond December 31, 1956, and, if so, whether its scope should not be limited to certain specific items.

The House conferees disagreed to the Senate amendment giving the Renegotiation Board and the Tax Court authority to reopen and redetermine, without regard to the statute of limitations, contracts or subcontracts which had already been renegotiated and closed.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, on the matter before us now I just want to say that this is a unanimous report. I think all of the departments concur thoroughly and unanimously with every provision in it, so that this conference report is truly an all-round popular report and agreed upon by all those interested.

RETIREMENT INCOME TAX CREDIT TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 291) to extend the retirement income tax credit to members of the Armed Forces, which has been unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 37 (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is hereby amended by striking out the following: “; except that such term does not include a fund or system established by the United States for members of the Armed Forces of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act shall be applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1953.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, strike out “1953” and insert “1954.”

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, it is the purpose of H. R. 291, which was unanimously reported by the Committee on

Ways and Means, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, thereby removing the discrimination against retired members of the Armed Forces which exists under present law and allow them to qualify for the retirement income-tax credit in the same manner as other persons who are retired under a public retirement system.

This discrimination resulted when the Senate amended the House passed version of the retirement income-tax credit provision last year. The Senate version provided that persons who retire under a public retirement system could qualify for the tax credit if they were under 65 years of age, but excluded persons who retired under a retirement fund established by the United States for members of the Armed Forces of the United States by a narrowed definition of “public retirement system.” H. R. 291 changes the definition of “public retirement system” to include persons who retire under a retirement fund established by the United States for members of the Armed Forces of the United States. The objective of the bill is very desirable.

I, therefore, urge all Members of the House of Representatives to support H. R. 291 and vote with me for its passage.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, this bill corrects a discrimination in the tax laws against retired members of the Armed Forces. It permits such individuals who have not attained age 65 to qualify for the retirement income tax credit allowed under section 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in the same manner as other persons who retired under a public retirement system. The Department of Defense has recommended this legislation to the Congress. The bill was introduced at the beginning of this session by our distinguished ranking minority member, Mr. REED of New York, and was reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means.

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 542) to amend the Internal Revenue Code, which has been unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I just want the House to know that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] is about to present 4 or 5 bills all of which passed the Committee on Ways and Means unanimously. They have been discussed thoroughly and should be passed by this House.

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the terms used in this act shall have the same meaning as when used in the Internal Revenue Code.

SEC. 2. Collection of income tax at source on wages

Section 3402 of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By inserting “(except as provided in subsection (j))” immediately after the words “shall deduct and withhold upon such wages” in subsection (a) thereof; and

(b) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(j) Noncash remuneration to retail commission salesman: In the case of remuneration paid in any medium other than cash for services performed by an individual as a retail salesman for a person, where the service performed by such individual for such person is ordinarily performed for remuneration solely by way of cash commission an employer shall not be required to deduct or withhold any tax under this subchapter with respect to such remuneration, provided that such employer files with the Commissioner such information as may be prescribed under regulations adopted by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary with respect to such remuneration.”

SEC. 3. Effective date

The amendment made by section 2 shall be applicable only with respect to remuneration paid after the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, strike out lines 12, 13, and 14 and insert “Secretary or his delegate such information with respect to such remuneration as the Secretary or his delegate may by regulation prescribe.”

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill H. R. 542.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, this bill, H. R. 542, amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that noncash incentive remuneration paid to retail commission salesmen in the form of prizes shall not be subject to the withholding tax provisions of the Code. It is not the purpose of the bill, however, to affect the taxability of such prizes in the hands of the salesman, who will continue to pay the tax appropriate to the value of the prize.

No revenue problems are created by this bill because of the safeguards provided to assure the sound administration of the provision. For example, the employer seeking the benefits of the bill is required to supply any information that may be required pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Committee on Ways and Means ordered this bill reported by unanimous vote and urges its adoption by the House of Representatives.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 542 provides that when an employee is paid in a medium other than cash for services performed by him as a retail commissioned salesman, the remuneration will

RESERVE FORCES ACT OF 1955

JULY 21, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7000]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: *That this Act may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Act of 1955"*.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952

SEC. 2. (a) Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (50 U. S. C. 925 (b)) is amended by striking out the words "one million five hundred thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two million nine hundred thousand. Until July 1, 1957, this total shall not include any person who has a reserve obligation on the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 whenever such person is not participating satisfactorily in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve, as prescribed by the appropriate Secretary".

(b) Section 208 of such Act is amended by (1) redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) thereof as subsections (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively, and (2) inserting, immediately after subsection (e) thereof, the following new subsection:

"(f) Except as specifically provided by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), (1) each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in any armed force of the United States or any component thereof under any provision of law after the date of enactment of the

Reserve Forces Act of 1955 who becomes a member of the Ready Reserve by reason of any provision of law other than section 208 (c) of this Act, and (2) each person who after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 becomes a member of the Ready Reserve under section 263 of this Act, shall be required, while a member of the Ready Reserve, to (A) participate in not less than forty-eight scheduled drills or training periods, and to perform not more than seventeen days of active duty for training, during each year, or (B) perform annually not more than thirty days of active duty for training. Any such member of the Ready Reserve (except any member enlisted therein under section 6 (c) (2) (C) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act) who in any year fails to perform such training duty satisfactorily, as determined by the appropriate Secretary pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than forty-five days. If such failure occurs during the final year of any period of obligatory membership in the Ready Reserve, such membership shall be extended for such time, not exceeding six months, as may be required for the performance by such member of such additional active duty for training."

(c) Section 208 (g) of such Act, as amended by the preceding subsection of this Act, is amended by—

(1) redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) thereof as paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), respectively; and

(2) inserting, immediately after paragraph (1) thereof, the following new paragraph:

"(2) if he (A) has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months, and has served satisfactorily as a member of a unit of the Ready Reserve pursuant to a transfer made under section 263 (a) of this Act for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals four years, or (B) has satisfactorily completed an enlistment under section 263 (b) of this Act;"

(d) Section 208 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 928) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President, each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

"(1) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

"(2) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

"(3) members of the Reserve Forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

"(4) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

"(5) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve.

"(l) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), any member of the Standby Reserve who has not completed his obligated period of military service in the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the

Ready Reserve whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists."

(e) Section 233 (a) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "No member of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty under this subsection until the Director of Selective Service has determined that such member is available for active duty."

(f) The proviso contained in section 233 (b) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (b) (1)) is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That not more than one million members of the Ready Reserve of all reserve components may be required to perform active duty involuntarily at any time unless the Congress shall have authorized the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection with respect to a larger number".

(g) Section 233 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, any person who, while a member of a reserve component, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall be entitled upon his request to a discharge from the reserve component of which he is a member. No member of any reserve component shall be required to serve on active duty, or to participate in active training and service, active duty for training, or inactive duty training, while preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school."

(h) Chapter 7 of part II of such Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 259 thereof, the following new section:

"SEC. 260. (a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, each military department of the Department of Defense shall cause to be prepared and maintained an accurate record of the number of members of each class of each reserve component who during each fiscal year have satisfactorily participated in (1) active duty for training, and (2) inactive duty training with pay.

"(b) In January of each year the Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the President and to the Congress a report which shall contain an account of the status of training of each reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the progress made in the strengthening of the reserve components, during the preceding fiscal year."

(i) Part II of such Act, as amended by preceding subsections of this section, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 8—SPECIAL ENLISTMENT PROGRAMS

"SEC. 261. (a) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, any person who is qualified for enlistment for active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard, and who has not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, may be enlisted in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, respectively, pursuant to the provisions of this section.

"(b) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of six years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment to perform—

"(1) active duty for a period of two years;

"(2) satisfactory service as a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to service rendered under paragraph (1) of this subsection, will total five years; and

"(3) the remainder of such period of enlistment as a member of the Standby Reserve.

"SEC. 262. (a) Until August 1, 1959, whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in units of such Ready Reserve pursuant to the provisions of this section under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments under this section may be accepted only within quotas (which quotas shall not exceed a total of 250,000 persons annually) prescribed by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense. No enlistment shall be accepted under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component if such enlistment would cause the strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready Reserve.

"(b) Enlistments under this section may be accepted from persons who—

"(1) are physically and mentally qualified for service in the Armed Forces;

"(2) have not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act; and

"(3) have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months.

In addition, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the enlistment under this section, without regard to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3), of persons who fulfill the requirements of paragraph (1) and who have critical skills and are engaged in civilian occupations in any critical defense-supporting industry or in any research activity affecting national defense.

"(c) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment (1) to perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than three months or more than six months, and (2) thereafter to perform satisfactorily all training duty prescribed by section 208 (f) of this Act, except that (A) performance of such initial period of active duty for training by any person enlisted under this section while satisfactorily pursuing a course of instruction in a high school shall be deferred until such person ceases to pursue such course satisfactorily, graduates from such course, or attains the age of twenty years, whichever first occurs, and (B) persons specially enlisted because of their possession of critical skills may be relieved of any obligation to perform the training duty prescribed by section 208 (f). Each such person shall be deferred from training and service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily, as determined under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, and upon the completion of eight years of such satisfactory service pursuant to such enlistment shall be exempt from further liability for induction for training and service under such Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this subsection.

“(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person performing the period of active duty for training required by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section shall—

“(1) during such period, and during any period of hospitalization incident to the performance of such duty, receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month;

“(2) be deemed to be serving in pay grade E-1 (under four months) for the purpose of determining his eligibility to receive allowances for subsistence or for travel and transportation, or to receive any benefit under title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended; and

“(3) be deemed to be a member of a reserve component called or ordered into active service for extended service in excess of thirty days for the purpose of determining eligibility for any benefit made available to members of reserve components by the Act entitled ‘An Act to provide for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active duty training for periods of less than thirty days or while engaged in active duty training’, approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201), except that (A) no such person shall be entitled to any benefit under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and (B) the indemnity accorded to such person under the Servicemen’s Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall terminate thirty days after the release of such person from such period of active duty for training.

Except as specifically provided by this subsection, no person shall become entitled, by reason of his performance of a period of active duty for training required by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section, to any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law for persons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces.

“(e) The National Security Training Commission shall advise the President and the Secretary of Defense, and shall report annually to the Congress, with respect to the welfare of persons performing periods of active duty for training under clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section, but shall have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons during such periods. Within sixty days after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, the National Security Training Commission shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a program containing recommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of the members of the Ready Reserve while performing such active duty for training, including regulations concerning the dispensing of alcoholic beverages on training establishments, in conformity with the laws of the several States.

“(f) Any person who completes satisfactorily the period of active duty for training required of him by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section during any enlistment pursuant to this section shall be entitled, upon application for reemployment within sixty days after (A) his release from such required period of active duty for training after satisfactory completion thereof, or (B) his discharge from hospitalization incident to such duty continuing after such release for a period of not more than six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act for individuals inducted under the provisions of such Act, except that (1) any person so restored to a posi-

tion in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be discharged from such position without cause within six months after such restoration, and (2) no reemployment rights granted by this subsection shall entitle any person to retention, preference, or displacement rights over a veteran with a superior claim under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

"263. (a) Until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may provide by regulations, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, for the release from active duty in the Armed Forces prior to serving the periods for which inducted or enlisted, but in no case before serving a minimum of twelve months, of individuals who were on active duty in the Armed Forces on the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 and who volunteer for transfer to units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve. Each such individual shall be required to participate in the Ready Reserve under the provisions of section 208 (f) of this Act for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals four years. The total number of individuals released from active duty under this subsection shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand annually.

"(b) Until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may accept enlistments in units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve for a period of one year from individuals released from active duty after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. Persons so enlisting shall be required during such enlistments to participate in the Ready Reserve under the provisions of section 208 (f) of this Act."

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 3. (a) Section 4 (d) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Each person who, subsequent to the date of enactment of this paragraph and on or before the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in the National Security Training Corps, and in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard). Each person who, subsequent to the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, except a person enlisting pursuant to the provisions of section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, or a person deferred under the next to the last sentence of section 6 (d) (1) of this Act, as amended, prior

to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces and in a reserve component, for a total period of six years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard)."

(b) Section 6 (c) (2) of such Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 456 (c) (2)), is amended by—

(1) adding at the end of clause (A) thereof the following new sentence: "No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the National Guard, and who during such service has performed active duty for training with an armed force for not less than three consecutive months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.";

(2) striking out in clause (B) thereof the words "or clause (A)" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the words "or clause (A), clause (C), or clause (D)"; and

(3) adding at the end thereof the following new clauses:

"(C) Whenever the President determines that the tensiled strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments authorized by this clause may be accepted only (i) within quotas prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, and (ii) from persons who have not been ordered to report for induction under this Act and who have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months. Any person so enlisted shall be deferred from training and service under this Act so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of such Ready Reserve. No person deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of subsection (h) of this section after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth.

"(D) Within the quotas prescribed pursuant to section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, each person deferred pursuant to the provisions of clause (C) hereof may volunteer to perform a period of active duty for training pursuant to clause (1) of subsection (c) thereof subject to the provisions of subsection (d) of such section. No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve, and who during such service has performed such period of active duty for training, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this clause.

“(E) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted or appointed in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component of the Armed Forces pursuant to authority conferred by this subsection or under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who fails to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Ready Reserve may be selected for training and service and inducted into the armed force of which such reserve component is a part, prior to the selection and induction of other persons liable therefor.”.

(c) Section 6 (d) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C., App. 456 (d) (1)) is amended by—

(1) striking out in clause (C) of the first sentence thereof the words “subsection (d) of section 4 of this title”, and inserting in lieu thereof the words “the first sentence of section 4 (d) (3) of this Act, or until the sixth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under the second sentence of section 4 (d) (3) of this Act”; and

(2) inserting at the end thereof the following: “Upon the successful completion by any person of the required course of instruction under any program listed in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be tendered a commission in the appropriate reserve component of the Armed Forces if he is otherwise qualified for such appointment. If, at the time of such appointment, the armed force in which such person is commissioned does not require his service on active duty in fulfillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for a period of six months. Upon completion of such period of active duty for training, such person shall be returned to inactive duty and shall be assigned to an appropriate reserve unit until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission pursuant to the provisions of this section. So long as such person performs satisfactory service in such unit, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, he shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, his commission may be revoked by the Secretary of the military department concerned.”

(d) Section 6 (d) (2) of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: “Any person heretofore or hereafter enlisted in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast Guard Reserve who thereafter has been or may be commissioned therein upon graduation from an Officers' Candidate School of such Armed Force shall, if not ordered to active duty as a commissioned officer, be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act so long as he performs satisfactory service as a commissioned officer in an appropriate unit of the Ready Reserve, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the department concerned. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in

such unit, and such failure is not excused under such regulations, his commission may be revoked by such Secretary."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HARRY F. BYRD,
By R. B. R.,

JOHN M. STENNIS,
By R. B. R.,

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
STYLES BRIDGES,

By L. S.,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Under the Senate amendment the obligation to train in the Ready Reserve would be imposed upon each person enlisted, appointed, or inducted into the Armed Forces commencing with those entering the service 30 days after the date of enactment of the proposed legislation. Thus individuals now on active duty or any individual who entered on active duty after June 19, 1951, while retaining his Ready Reserve obligation, would not be obligated to train under the provisions of the proposed legislation.

The House bill applied the obligation to train in the Ready Reserve upon all persons appointed, enlisted, or inducted into the Armed Forces after July 27, 1953. Persons who had served on active duty prior to that date would be relieved of their Ready Reserve obligation.

The conferees agreed to the Senate version, but eliminated the 30-day period following the enactment of the proposed legislation.

Thus, under the conference report, young men who enter the Armed Forces after the date of enactment of the proposed legislation will be required to serve on active duty for the period for which they are obligated, and in the Ready Reserve for a period of time which, when added to their period of active duty, totals 5 years.

Thus, an inductee who serves 2 years on active duty will be required to participate in training in the Ready Reserve for a period of 3 years. During this 3-year period, he will be required to participate in 48 drill periods and not to exceed 17 days' active duty for training annually. If he cannot participate in this type of training, or equivalent training, he can apply for 30 days of active duty each year and thus fulfill his training obligation. If he refuses or fails to satisfactorily participate in the above type of training, he can be involuntarily ordered to active duty for 45 days to satisfy his Ready Reserve obligation for the year in which he fails to satisfactorily participate.

Under the Senate amendment the total military obligation remained at 8 years. That is, the period of active duty plus the period of service in the Ready and Standby Reserve remained at 8 years.

Under the House bill the total obligation for all persons serving in the Armed Forces after June 19, 1951, was reduced to 6 years, except for the 6 months' trainees and ROTC graduates who hereafter only perform active duty training for 6 months. Under the House bill these individuals would continue to have an 8-year obligation.

The conferees agreed to provisions in the conference report which reduce the total obligation to 6 years for all individuals appointed, enlisted, or inducted into the Armed Forces after the date of enactment of the proposed legislation. However, individuals now serving

on active duty, or who previously served on active duty, who, under the conference report, will have no obligation to train, will continue to have a total 8-year military obligation.

The only exceptions to the 6-year provision, with regard to the total military obligation, will be those individuals who enter into the 6 months' training program and agree to serve 7½ years in the Ready Reserve and who train annually therein. In addition, ROTC and OCS graduates who only perform 6 months of active duty training will likewise have an 8-year total obligation.

In addition, both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained a provision whereby persons may enlist in the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, prior to reaching the age of 18 years and 6 months.

These persons will be deferred from training and service so long as they continue to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve.

Each person will be deferred until he has attained the 28th anniversary of the date of his birth.

This will authorize enlistments in the Reserve components of the military services in the same manner in which persons may now be enlisted in the National Guard.

If any such enlistee performs a period of active duty for training of not less than 3 months nor more than 6 months and thereafter continues to satisfactorily participate in the Ready Reserve, he will not be liable for induction after he has completed 8 years of combined active duty for training and Ready Reserve training.

Thus, if the President determines that the Ready Reserve strength of the Armed Forces is not maintained at the level he deems necessary, he can authorize individuals to enlist in such Reserve components prior to attaining the age of 18½ in a manner similar to existing law with respect to the National Guard.

These individuals remain liable for induction up to age 28 if they fail to satisfactorily participate in the Ready Reserve in which they enlisted. However, under the conference report, enlistees in the Armed Forces under this provision can reduce their liability for induction from age 28 to a total 8-year obligation by active duty for training of not less than 3 nor more than 6 months. Such enlistees will, while serving on such active-duty training receive the same pay and benefits as are applicable to individuals who enlist under the age of 18½ in the 6 months' training program provided for in other provisions of the conference report.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for a not to exceed 6 months' training program. Individuals may agree to participate in active duty training and thereafter to serve in the Ready Reserve for 7½ years and to train therein. Enlistment in such a program is voluntary, but thereafter the Reserve training is mandatory.

The Senate amendment did not establish a statutory limit of the quota to be trained in this program annually. The House bill provided an annual quota of not to exceed 250,000. The House bill also provided that the training would be for not more than 6 months. The Senate amendment provided that the training would be for not

less than 3 nor more than 6 months. The conferees agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

The House bill contained a July 1, 1959, termination date for the authorization for the 6 months' training program. The Senate amendment contained similar language, but extended the date 1 month to August 1, 1959. The conferees agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment.

Persons enlisting in the 6 months' program prior to reaching the age of 18½ years while pursuing a course of instruction in high school shall be deferred from the 6 months' training until such person ceases to pursue his high-school course satisfactorily, graduates, or attains the age of 20 years, whichever first occurs.

Thus, under the conference report, not to exceed 250,000 young men may be accepted for training in the Armed Forces provided they agree to perform active-duty training for not less than 3 nor more than 6 months as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense and thereafter, until he has completed a total period of 8 years of combined active and Reserve service, such individual will be obligated to perform training in the Ready Reserve consisting of 48 drill periods and not more than 17 days of active-duty training each year; or, in lieu thereof, 30 days of active-duty training each year.

If a 6-month trainee, or an individual who enlists in the Reserve prior to attaining age 18½ and agrees to remain liable for induction up to age 28, fails to participate satisfactorily, he may be ordered to active duty for 45 days or he may be selected for training and service and inducted into the Armed Forces prior to the induction of other persons liable therefore.

The Senate amendment required no participation in training for any person entering the armed services prior to 30 days after the effective date of the act. However, in order to induce such persons to participate in training upon their release from active duty, the amendment contained provisions whereby any person who had served on active duty for not less than 18 months could be assigned or enlisted in an organized combat unit of the Ready Reserve of the Army or Marine Corps for a period of 3 years and be entitled to receive a bonus in an amount equal to that basic pay to which such person would be entitled for 2 months' service on active duty in the grade in which he was assigned or enlisted.

Furthermore, persons who on the effective date of the act were serving in an active unit of the Ready Reserve which had been designated an organized combat unit could have been discharged for the purpose of reenlisting in such unit and thus become eligible for the payment of the bonus.

The House bill contained no such provisions and the Senate conferees receded on these provisions of the Senate amendment and in lieu thereof the conferees adopted other provisions to induce persons to voluntarily participate in training.

The first provision would authorize the Secretaries of the Military Services, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, until July 1, 1957, to promulgate regulations whereby persons who have already been inducted or enlisted and who complete a minimum of 12 months in the Armed Forces, to be released from active duty and transferred to units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, if such individual agrees

to participate in training in the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals 4 years. The maximum number of individuals who can be released from active duty under this provision may not exceed 150,000 persons annually.

The second provision adopted by the conferees to induce persons to voluntarily participate in Reserve training, provides that, until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Military Services, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, may accept enlistments in the Ready Reserve for a period of 1 year from individuals who are released from active duty after the date of enactment of the conference report. Such persons who enlist will be required to train during that 1-year period, but, thereafter, at his own request, he will be relieved of further obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve.

The total number of enlistments under this provision may not exceed 200,000 annually.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained provisions whereby the National Security Training Commission would advise the President and the Secretary of Defense and report annually to the Congress with respect to the welfare of persons performing initial periods of active duty for training, but would have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons.

The Senate amendment contained an additional provision whereby, within 60 days after the date of enactment of the act, the National Security Training Commission would submit to the Secretary of Defense a program containing recommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of the "not less than 3 or more than 6 months' trainees" while performing active duty for training, including regulations concerning the dispensing of alcoholic beverages on training establishments in conformity with the laws of the several States.

The House bill contained no such provision, and the House conferees receded and agreed to this provision of the Senate amendment.

The House bill provided that when persons had completed their Ready Reserve obligation, they would automatically be transferred to the Standby Reserve. The Senate amendment provided that persons would be transferred to the Standby Reserve at their own request, as is now the case in existing law.

The House conferees recognized that some persons in the Ready Reserve would want to voluntarily remain in the Ready Reserve after having completed their obligated period of service and thus agreed to that portion of the Senate amendment that it would be necessary for a person to request transfer to the Standby Reserve.

The Senate amendment provided for the transfer of persons from the Standby Reserve to the Ready Reserve whenever the reason for their transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer existed. The House bill contained no similar provision. This portion of the Senate amendment is intended to provide authority to reassign individuals who were engaged in critical skills and who no longer engaged in such skills while still under a Reserve obligation, to be placed back in the Ready Reserve to complete their obligation. The House managers agreed to this portion of the Senate amendment. This portion of the amendment, plus the authority to screen individuals into the Standby Reserve, will provide a program which will assist in the solution of the vital question of the proper utilization of persons with critical skills

engaged in defense-supporting activities and those so engaged in research.

In determining which persons enter this program, the President will have available to him the advice and assistance of the Selective Service System and, in determining which persons should be transferred from the Standby to the Ready Reserve under the Senate amendment, the Secretary of Defense will have available to him the advice and assistance of the Selective Service System.

There were no changes in substance made between the House bill and the Senate amendment with respect to ministerial students and the authority of the President to order a limited number of Ready reservists to active duty in time of national emergency.

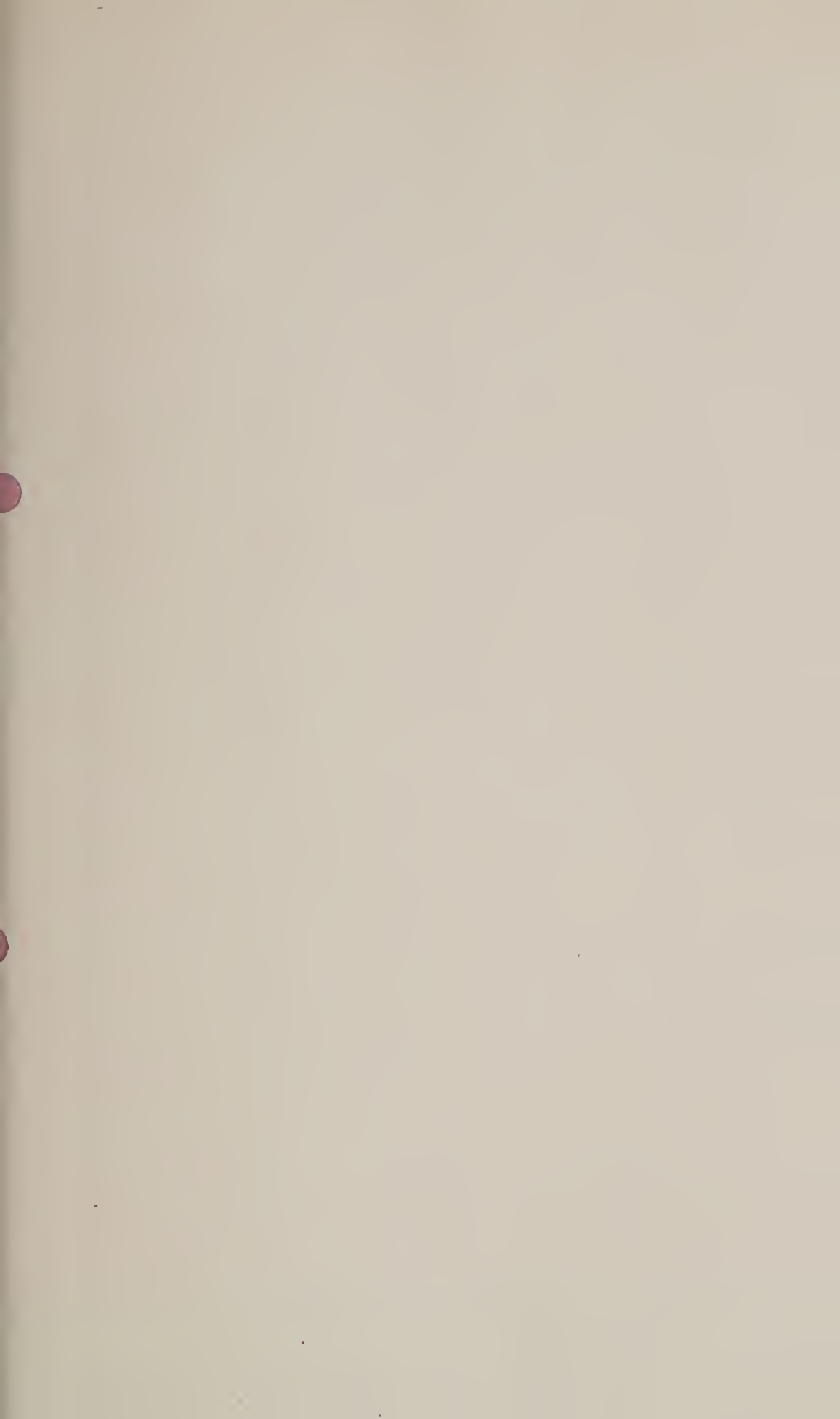
Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained a provision fixing the ceiling on the size of the Ready Reserve at 2,900,000 persons. The conferees agreed that this figure until July 1, 1957, should only represent persons who are participating in training in the Ready Reserve and others who do not train while having a Ready Reserve obligation will not be counted against that total.

Other changes between the House bill and the Senate amendment are technical or clarifying in nature and do not affect the substance of the conference report.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
PAUL J. KILDAY,
DEWEY SHORT,
L. C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.





15. MEXICAN FARM LABOR. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 3822, the Mexican farm labor bill (p. 9850). Senate conferees were appointed on July 22.
16. FOREIGN AID. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7224, the Mutual Security Appropriation bill for 1956 (p. 9807). Senate conferees were appointed on July 22.
17. RESERVE FORCES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7000, to provide for strengthening the Reserve Forces (pp. 9839-49).
18. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported S. 1051, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act regarding fees for registrations and renewals of certificates (p. D774).
19. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Hosmer spoke in opposition to the proposed upper Colorado storage project and cited Southern California's alleged water losses if the project is undertaken (pp. 9850-3).
20. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 2127, to amend and extend the Small Business Act of 1953 (H. Rept. 1350) (p. 9863).
21. FOREIGN TRADE. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6769, to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws, and to increase the amounts authorized to be expended (H. Rept. 1395) (p. 9863).
22. ROADS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 7474, the Federal-State highway construction bill (p. 9863). The resolution provides for 3 hours of general debate, and permits amendments to all parts of the bill except Sec. 4, which deals with the proposed tax increases.
23. RECLAMATION. The Aspinall subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported the following bills to the full committee, July 23: H. R. 1603, to terminate the prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in the construction of reclamation projects; H. R. 5169, to authorize the construction of a Federal reclamation project to furnish a water supply for the lands of the Arch Hurley Conservancy District, N. Mex.; S. 180, to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of the Washita River Basin reclamation project, Okla.; and reported without recommendation H. R. 5749, providing for Federal construction and operation of the Ainsworth unit of the Missouri River Basin project (to be held in full committee pending receipt of final project planning report); and reported with recommendation to table H. R. 310, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Washita River Basin reclamation project, Okla. (p. D775).

BILLS INTRODUCED

24. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7555, by Rep. Holifield, H. R. 7556, by Rep. Hope, H. R. 7577, by Rep. Davis, Tenn., and H. R. 7578, by Rep. Fascell, "to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended;" to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (pp. 9864, 9865).
S. 2628, by Sen. Johnston, S. C. (for himself and Sen. Carlson), to increase rates of compensation of the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9766).

25. RECLAMATION. H. R. 7548, by Rep. Baldwin, to authorize the construction of additional works for the extension of the Contra Costa Canal, a feature of the Central Valley project, California; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 9864).
26. ELECTRIFICATION. H. R. 7554, by Rep. Hayworth, to promote the common defense and the general welfare of the people of the United States by encouraging maximum development of low-cost electric energy from all sources of power, including atomic energy, coal, oil, natural gas, and water; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 9864).
27. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7562, by Rep. McDonough, "to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended;" to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9864).
28. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H. R. 7569, by Rep. Smith, Miss., to amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide education and training rights for persons who enlisted in the Armed Forces of the United States during January 1955, but who were not on active duty on January 31, 1955; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 9865).
29. WATER. H. R. 7570, by Rep. Smith, Miss., authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive survey and study of the ground-water resources of the Mississippi Valley embayment area; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 9865).
30. TOBACCO RESEARCH. H. J. Res 398, by Rep. Abbitt, directing a study and report by the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture proposing an expansion of the tobacco production, utilization, and marketing research program, with primary emphasis on basic research; to Agriculture Committee (p. 9865).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

31. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Speech in the House by Rep. Thomson, "yo., replying to criticism of the upper Colorado River storage project by Leslie A. Miller, stating that "the project will pay for itself within 50 years" (pp. A5403-4).

Speech in the House by Rep. Dawson in favor of the upper Colorado project (p. A5404).

Rep. Dempsey called attention to an illustrated Time magazine article, "The American Desert, 1955;" which shows the effect of irrigation in reclaiming desert land, and inserted a letter of comment to the editor from a reader (p. A5426).

Rep. Dixon inserted a statement from the mining industry of the Northwest stating that water resources to be opened up by the upper Colorado project are needed to support mining development of that region (pp. A5435-6).

Speech in the House by Rep. Dixon citing a Supreme Court study which recommended against the upper Colorado basin States' being drawn into current litigation with Calif. (pp. A5436-7).

Extension of remarks of Rep. Metcalf supporting the upper Colorado project as the result of the elimination of Echo Park Dam from this project (p. A5446).

Sen. Thyne inserted a Denver Post editorial commending the stand of Administrator Nelsen in opposing recommendations of the Hoover Commission regarding REA (pp. A5426-7).

to the gentleman that we certainly should have a ceiling there in the District of Columbia? Of course, they have good commissioners, and they try to do a good job, but they are not always familiar with the conditions and the facts like elected people and Members of Congress are. I wonder if they have the public responsibility that elected people have and that sense of responsibility that it is assumed that elected representatives of the people have. Here we are delegating to people who have never been elected in all probability to any public office, and never will be, and who are not responsible to a constituency and who have no constituency, the duty of fixing the rates to determine whether it should be 3 percent a month or 4 percent a month or 5 percent a month or 10 percent a month. That is going rather far.

Mr. KEARNS. The gentleman understands under the provisions of this bill, it is just 3 percent for the first \$150, 2 percent for the next \$150, and 1 percent for the unpaid balance. The bill also provides that a commission be appointed to study all the ramifications and to report back later.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes, but there is a gap there—a vacuum. We do not know how much these other charges will be. There is no way to compel them to itemize or to list the different charges and what they are for so as to let the borrower know exactly what he is paying. They can put the interest charge, the service charge and so on all right in together in one package and before you know it, the borrower is paying 100 percent and there is no way to get it back under this bill.

Mr. KEARNS. According to the bill, you do not need to take out any insurance whatsoever. The gentleman understands that in only 18 of the 48 States now is insurance mandatory.

Mr. PATMAN. Of course, the point that it is not mandatory does not impress me because I know it is a lenders' market. Whenever a poor, unfortunate, desperate person goes into a small loan office, it is a lenders' market and not the borrowers' market, and the lender can always fix his own terms and under this bill you are giving the lender too much advantage. It is possible here to charge that poor fellow 10 percent a month, if the commissioners were to decide on a certain high rate of interest. I think the committee ought to give this amendment and this bill further study.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the pending amendment.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KEARNS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. McMILLAN) there were—ayes 41, noes 58.

So the amendment was rejected.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BROYHILL. I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BROYHILL moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BROYHILL) there were—ayes 24, noes 66.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. PATMAN) there were—ayes 76, noes 24.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the other two bills on the calendar be carried over to next District day.

REGULATING ELECTION OF DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 191) to regulate the election of delegates representing the District of Columbia to national political conventions, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HARRIS, DAVIS of Georgia, SIMPSON of Illinois, and O'HARA of Minnesota.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska."

RESERVE FORCES ACT OF 1955

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other pur-

poses, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 21, 1955.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the conference report was printed in the RECORD on last Thursday, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with reading the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to outline to the Members of the House, the agreement which the managers on the part of the House have arrived at following the conference with the Senate on H. R. 7000, which provides for the strengthening of the Reserve forces.

The purpose of this legislation is to provide the machinery by which our Reserve forces may be so organized and trained that, in the event of war, they can be mobilized quickly to augment the active forces in combat and to carry out the internal security missions in the United States.

I firmly believe this will be accomplished by the agreement reached between the managers on the part of the House and the Senate on this legislation. It provides the basic authority to increase the size and to strengthen the Reserve forces of the Armed Forces of the United States, and also to insure participation in Reserve training which is so necessary if we are to build up and maintain a strong and virile Reserve force.

There were three major points in conference which I will discuss and I will also tell you of the minor points upon which agreement was reached during the conference.

The first major point in conference was the determination of the effective date, after which persons would be obligated to participate in Reserve training.

Under the Senate amendment, the obligation to train in the Ready Reserve was imposed upon each person enlisted, appointed, or inducted into the Armed Forces, commencing with those persons entering the service 30 days after the date of enactment of the bill.

Thus individuals now on active duty or any individual who entered on active duty after June 19, 1951, though retaining his Ready Reserve obligation, would not be obligated to train in the Reserve.

On the other hand, the House bill obliged each person to train in the Ready Reserve if he was appointed, enlisted, or inducted into the Armed Forces after July 27, 1953. The House version used that date because it was the

terminal date of the Korean hostilities, and under the House language, persons who had served on active duty prior to that date would have been relieved of their Ready Reserve obligation.

The House managers agreed to the Senate version in this respect and the conference report now provides that any person who entered the Armed Services prior to the effective date of the act will have no obligation to train in the Ready Reserve.

I must emphasize here, however, that it should not be understood that such persons are being relieved of their Reserve liability for a call to active duty, but the bill as agreed upon in conference would not require such persons to participate in training in the Ready Reserve.

The managers on the part of the House agreed with the Senate that there was a widespread misunderstanding among enlisted personnel now on active duty as to their liability, or obligation, to actually participate in 48 drills annually, plus 2 weeks of active duty on their return to civilian life upon completion of their active service.

The House conferees agreed that it would be best to have all persons entering upon active duty have an opportunity to clearly understand their responsibility to the very appreciable requirement of further Reserve training before they enter service—instead of after—and consequently, only those persons entering on active duty after the date of enactment of the act will be required to participate in training in the Ready Reserve.

The Senate amendment which made, for all intents and purposes, the effective date of the act 30 days after its enactment, was not agreed to by the House managers and, consequently, the Senate agreed that the effective date would be the date of enactment.

Having accepted this concept—and I repeat the concept that persons entering the armed services prior to the effective date of the act should not be required to participate in training—the serious problem arose of providing trained men for the Ready Reserve over the period of the next 2 years which is the period when persons now serving on active duty will be discharged with no obligation to participate in Reserve training.

This question was met by writing two new provisions into the bill. In order to induce persons to participate in training upon their release from active duty, when they have no obligation to train, a provision was added which would authorize the Secretaries of the military services, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, until July 1, 1957, to promulgate regulations whereby persons who had already been inducted or enlisted and who had completed a minimum of 12 months of active duty in the Armed Forces would be released from active duty and transferred to the Ready Reserve of one of the military services. Such a transfer would be predicated on the individual agreeing to participate in training in the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty totaled 4 years.

In order to not lower the effectiveness of the active forces by too many people being released early, a quota was established whereby only 150,000 persons annually could be released early in order to enter the training program in the Ready Reserve.

Let me give you an example of how this would work:

Suppose a man had been inducted and under existing law would be required to serve 2 years in the active service. Under this provision, he could be released after he served 1 year if he would agree to voluntarily participate in Reserve training in the Ready Reserve for a period of 3 years.

Thus, you have the total of 1 year on active duty plus 3 years in the Ready Reserve, which gives you the total of 4 years required by this new provision.

After the reservist has participated satisfactorily in the Ready Reserve he would, upon his release, be transferred to the Standby Reserve where he is not required to participate in training.

In order to further induce persons to train in the Ready Reserve when such persons do not have an obligation to train, a second provision was adopted by the conferees.

Again, until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Military Services, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, may accept enlistments in the Ready Reserve for a period of 1 year from individuals who are released from active duty after the enactment of the bill.

Now, these persons who voluntarily enlist will be required to train during that 1-year period by taking 48 drills annually and a maximum of 17 days on active duty for training. However, at the end of that 1 year, at his own request, a reservist who has so enlisted will be relieved of all further obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve and will be transferred to the Standby Reserve where he has no obligation to train.

Again, the conferees thought that a quota on such enlistments was necessary, and set the quota at 200,000 persons so enlisting annually.

So you see that, although the conferees agreed not to require persons who entered the Armed Services prior to the date of the enactment of this bill to participate in training, we have set up two programs whereby we believe we have offered sufficient incentives to these young men to voluntarily join the Ready Reserve of a Reserve component and work off their Ready Reserve obligation.

As I have said in the first case, the inducement would be an early release from the active service and in the second case the inducement would be a chance to spend a very short time in training in the Ready Reserve, for which the reservist would be relieved of this Ready Reserve obligation.

We believe these programs will be successful and, although they are limited to a 2-year period, if the quotas are filled, we will have 700,000 reservists actively participating in the Ready Reserve under these two programs. Then, add to that figure the more than 700,000 we have voluntarily participating today and

you will see that we will be well along our way to the goal of 2,900,000, which we want to have in the Ready Reserve by 1959.

There is no question about it. Prior service personnel are the backbone of the Reserve.

Of course, we want to have non-prior-service personnel in the Reserve, and we want a steady flow of people who have received their basic training coming into the Reserve each year, but keep in mind that the young man with only basic training under his belt cannot take the place of well-trained noncommissioned officers.

We must do everything at our command to induce the prior trained serviceman to participate in the Ready Reserve.

Of course, all persons entering the armed services after the effective date of the act may be required to participate in training. But what the conferees were concerned about was this period of time between the effective date of the act and that period when prior-trained service personnel will be discharged with an obligation to participate in training.

That will be a 2-year period, and these 2 programs, which I have just outlined, are designed to fill the gap and provide prior-trained service personnel who will actively participate in the Ready Reserve.

And I do not wish to pass from this point without emphasizing that the two programs which I have just outlined are purely voluntary. It will be strictly up to the individual if he wishes to request an early release from active duty in order to participate in Ready Reserve training, and, likewise, it will be purely voluntary on the part of a person who wishes to enlist in a Ready Reserve unit and participate in training in order to shorten his Ready Reserve obligation.

Now, the Senate version of the bill would have adopted an entirely different concept. Inasmuch as the Senate amendment required no persons entering the armed services prior to enactment of the act to participate in training, the payment of a bonus was authorized in order to induce persons with no obligation to train, to voluntarily do so upon their discharge from active duty.

The Senate amendment provided that whenever a person had served on active duty for not less than 18 months he could, upon his request, be assigned or enlisted in an organized combat unit of the Ready Reserve of the Army or Marine Corps for a period of 3 years, and thereupon he would be entitled to receive a bonus in an amount equal to that basic pay to which he would be entitled for 2 months' service on active duty in the grade in which he was assigned or enlisted.

Furthermore, all persons who on the effective date of the act were serving in an active unit of the Ready Reserve which had been designated an organized combat unit would have been discharged for the purpose of reenlistment in that unit, and thus become eligible for the payment of the bonus.

I believe that everyone will agree that the provisions which the conferees

adopted are far more desirable than the payment of a monetary bonus.

The next major point in conference was the question of "What is to be the total military obligation for persons entering the armed services?"

The Members will recall that the House bill reduced the military obligation for everyone entering the armed services after June 19, 1951, to 6 years. Since that date the total obligation had been 8 years.

On the other hand, the Senate amendment retained the 8-year obligation presently provided for in existing law.

The conferees reached an agreement which, in my opinion, is a most sensible one on this important problem.

The compromise is this:

All persons who entered the armed services prior to the enactment of the bill will continue to have an 8-year obligation. On the other hand, all persons entering the armed services after the enactment of the bill will only incur a 6-year obligation.

Now let me show you why I consider this to be sensible and equitable.

In the first place, a person who entered the armed services prior to the enactment of this bill knew he was incurring an 8-year obligation since that has been the law for several years. However, in all cases these persons did not understand that they would have any obligation to participate in Reserve training after their discharge from active duty.

I have already said that the conferees agreed with the Senate amendment to the effect that these persons, that is, who entered the armed services prior to the date of the enactment of the bill would not be required to train in the Reserves. Consequently, it makes sense to continue the 8-year obligation for these reservists.

But the person who enters the armed services following the enactment of the bill is in a different situation. He will be required to actively participate in training in the Ready Reserve following his discharge from active service. He will be required to perform 48 drills annually and a maximum of 17 days of active duty for training; or in lieu of this, he may select 30 days of active duty for training annually. But if he will do neither of these alternatives, he may be ordered to active duty for training for 45 days each year until his Reserve obligation has been completed.

So you see that we have two different categories of reservists. All have the same Ready Reserve obligation, but one group, that is, those who entered prior to the effective date of the act, will not be required to train, and the other group entering after the effective date of the act will be required to train.

Hence, the former group should, in all fairness, incur the longer total obligation and, by the same token, the person who trains after he has been discharged from the active service should have the shorter overall obligation.

Now, what I have spoken of were the major points of difference in the conference.

Let me state them again:

First. What would be the effective date after which a person would be obligated

to train in the Ready Reserve upon his release from active duty?

Second. What should the Congress do to provide incentives for persons to train in the Ready Reserve when they had no obligation to do so? Should we pay them a bonus, or should we offer inducements to encourage them to train; and

Third. What should be the total overall military obligation for all persons entering upon active duty with the armed services?

I say, with every degree of modesty on behalf of the managers of the House, that I believe these points of difference have been resolved in a sensible and equitable manner.

Now, let me tell you of some of the minor points of difference which were resolved in the conference.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for a training program whereby young men could enlist in the Reserve components and enter upon active duty for training and thereafter serve 7½ years in the Reserve.

Such persons must enlist before they reach the age of 18½, but if they are attending high school their active duty for training will be deferred until they graduate or reach the age of 20 years, whichever first occurs. This maintains the Thomson amendment which was agreed to on the floor of the House when H. R. 7000 was up for consideration.

The House bill provided for 6 months of active duty for training under this program. The Senate bill provides for not less than 3 nor more than 6 months of training.

The House conferees agreed to the Senate amendment in this respect so that some latitude will remain with the Secretary of Defense in prescribing the period of time a person must spend on active duty for training.

Now, I want to remind you that this short active duty training program to be followed by 7½ years of Reserve service is purely voluntary. This retains the concept of the House bill and furthermore, I want to point out that in the Senate amendment there was no statutory limit on the number of persons who could be enlisted in this program annually, but in the House bill an annual quota of not to exceed 250,000 can be enlisted.

The House version was retained, and thus there is a limit on the number of persons who can enter the 6 months' training program.

The Members will recall that, during the debate on this bill, it was often repeated that there were no universal military training provisions in the bill.

The House can be assured that that is still true and, by establishing the quota whereby the 6-month trainees cannot exceed 250,000 persons annually, we have maintained the House position in this respect.

Under both bills, those persons who entered the short-term training program will be required to participate in the Ready Reserve for a period of 7½ years. This young man will be required to participate in 48 annual drills and not to exceed 17 days of active duty for training annually.

If he cannot make the 48 drill requirement, he may elect to take 30 days of annual active duty for training. If he refuses to participate in Reserve training, he may be ordered to active duty for training for 45 days without his consent, or he may have his draft deferment cancelled and his name will be handed to his local draft board, and thereafter he may be inducted into the Armed Forces prior to other people who are liable for induction.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided that persons possessing critical civilian skills and connected with critical defense-supporting industries could complete their military obligation by entering the six months' program, even after reaching the age of 18½ years. These persons would enter upon not less than 3 nor more than 6 months of active duty for training and would thereafter be required to spend 7½ years in the Reserve, just as any other short term trainee. However, these young men, who would in all likelihood be more essential in civilian industry in time of war or national emergency, would be screened into the Standby Reserve to complete his military obligation.

However, when the reason for their transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer existed they could again be placed in the Ready Reserve and be required to actively participate in training.

The House bill did not contain this provision, but the House conferees agreed to the Senate amendment in this respect, because it is intended to provide authority to reassign individuals who were engaged in critical defense supporting industries, but who ceased to do so while still under a Reserve obligation. Naturally, if a Reservist is no longer engaged in critical defense work he should no longer enjoy the protection of a vulnerability for a call to active duty in case of national emergency, and he should also be required to actively fulfill his obligation in the Ready Reserve.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained provisions whereby the National Security Training Commission would advise the President and the Secretary of Defense and report annually to the Congress with respect to the welfare of persons performing initial period of active duty for training, but would have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons.

The Senate amendment contained an additional provision which was agreed to by the House conferees. It provided that, within 60 days after the date of enactment of the act, the National Security Training Commission would submit to the Secretary of Defense a program containing recommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of the short term trainees while they were performing active duty for training, including regulations concerning the dispensing of alcoholic beverages on training establishments in conformity with the laws of the several States.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided for direct enlistment in the Reserve components prior to reaching the age of 18½, after which a person so enlisting may be deferred from the draft so long as he satisfac-

torily participates in Reserve training in the Ready Reserve.

A person enlisting in this program will be deferred until he reaches the age of 28 when his military obligation will be completed. This authorization to enlist a young man in the Reserve components is similar to the authority now contained in existing law for young men who enlist in the National Guard prior to reaching the age of 18½ and enjoy deferment from the draft.

This authority is subject to a Presidential determination that the Ready Reserve strength of the Armed Forces is not being maintained at the level he deems necessary for the national security.

However, if any young man enlisting in this program voluntarily agrees to participate in active duty for training for a period of not less than 3 nor more than 6 months, he may reduce his military obligation to a total of 8 years.

Consequently, a young man entering this program at the age of 18½ years could, by participating in short-term active duty training incur an 8-year obligation, and thus be relieved of further military obligation upon reaching the age of 26½ years.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained a provision fixing the ceiling on the size of the Ready Reserve at 2,900,000 persons. The conferees agreed that this figure, until July 1, 1957, should only represent persons who are participating in training in the Ready Reserve and others who do not train while having a Ready Reserve obligation will not be counted against the total.

There were no changes in substance between the House bill and the Senate amendment with respect to the discharge or relief from participation in training for ministerial students, and the authority of the President to order a limited number of Ready Reserves to active duty in time of national emergency was retained in the bill agreed upon by the conferees.

Likewise, no changes were made in the provisions of both the House bill and the Senate amendment with regard to the recall to active duty of persons in the Standby Reserve, whereby they will only be called to active duty after their availability has been determined by the Director of Selective Service.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained a provision whereby graduates of the ROTC training programs would be guaranteed a commission. If there is no need for all of these graduates to serve on active duty, they will be given 6 months' active duty for training and thereafter will be required to participate for 7½ years in the Ready Reserve. These provisions were identical and are not changed by the conference report.

The provisions guaranteeing reenemployment rights contained in both the House bill and the Senate amendment are not changed by this conference report.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contain a special enlistment program whereby persons could

enlist in the Ready Reserve of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard and thereafter agree to serve 2 years on active duty. Inasmuch as the military obligation for persons entering the Armed Forces, following the enactment of the bill, was reduced to 6 years, such persons who enlist in the Reserve will incur a 6 year total obligation.

These enlistees will be required to serve in the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to their active service totals 5 years. The remaining year will be spent in the Standby Reserve.

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment contained provisions which provide for a system of continuous screening of persons in the Ready Reserve to insure that the members and units of the Ready Reserve will contain a proper balance of military skills and so that people possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in the Ready Reserve in numbers beyond its requirements.

Also, persons who have participated in combat or who, by participation, would incur extreme personal hardships may be transferred to the Standby Reserve.

The other changes between the House bill and the Senate amendment are technical or clarifying in nature and do not affect the substance of the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I do not need to emphasize the necessity for a strong and available Reserve.

I believe that every Member of the House will agree with that conclusion.

In the opinion of the conferees, the bill agreed upon in conference will guarantee that this country will have the type of Ready Reserve that the national security requires.

Mr. Speaker, I believe in a strong national defense as a best means of maintaining peace and security. As George Washington urged, I believe in a reasonably small regular defense establishment and a strong, well-organized, well-equipped, and well-trained Reserve. In every age of the history of this Republic, we have needlessly thrown countless thousands of lives of brave Americans into the maw of the god of war. The hillsides of this country and of other countries are covered with the white crosses of men, gallant and brave, who had not a chance because they were not trained and not prepared for the emergencies. In my judgment, World War I could have been averted with a well-trained and well-prepared civilian reserve. Perhaps other wars might have been averted and many lost battles might have been won had we been ready with our civilian reserve for the critical occasion. The history of this Nation, as brilliant as it presently is, might have been even brighter and its destiny even more sharply resplendent had we followed the counsels of our forefathers who urged a well-trained Reserve.

After much labor and much effort, we present to you a program which will work. It is not a perfect program; but it will strengthen our Reserve Establishment, it will give this Nation the combat Reserve, ready for emergencies in this

atomic age, upon which it may safely rely. With full knowledge of our imperfections, but with calm reliance upon the sincerity of our labors and our devotions, I submit this conference report to you and ask for its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, before I close my remarks, I would like to pay tribute to the members of my subcommittee who worked tirelessly and loyally on this bill. It has been a source of constant inspiration to me at the beginning of this session and continuing all through the session they have shown a devotion to duty far above what their obligation as a Member of Congress requires of them. With suggestions, changes, and improvements, they have gone a long way toward vitalizing this measure and making it a workable bill. So that everyone may know who contributed hundreds of hours of work I am setting forth their names: Mr. PHILBIN, Mr. WINSTEAD, Mr. PRICE, Mr. FISHER, Mr. WICKERSHAM, Mr. HOLTZMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. NORBLAD, Mr. VAN ZANDT, Mr. DEVEREUX, Mr. BRAY, and Mr. OSMERS.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the distinguished gentleman for a question.

Mr. BONNER. How many additional draftees will be required to carry on this program, to get these men into the Reserve?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It depends on the number released under the early release program. But we have provided for two programs, so that a man coming out can shorten his Ready Reserve obligation by being active in the Ready Reserve, and all we lose is that he will get out of the Ready Reserve earlier.

Mr. BONNER. Actually you are drafting men for this Reserve?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Under one of the programs there may be some additional men drafted, but they are being drafted for the active service.

Mr. BONNER. Under the program the gentleman has just been explaining, you will actually draft men?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Under the first paragraph there may be some additional men drafted for active service.

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. BROWNSON. Three days after the House passed its previous version, Admiral Radford was quoted in the newspapers as saying that the plan was unworkable. Does the gentleman have the retraction of the officials who will administer this program now?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I questioned that statement, and I was told by an authority that the statement was not handled in the press as the Admiral intended it should be handled, that he was not fairly quoted.

Mr. BROWNSON. All I know is what I read in the papers. But I wondered if the gentleman knows, on the basis of this conference report, how Admiral Radford, and the other people who will administer the plan, feel about it.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I think they are for it. They do not think it is a perfect program; neither do I. But I think it is a good program, certainly a step forward.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman give us any idea of how many draftees come out as noncommissioned officers?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. A great many do, undoubtedly.

Mr. GROSS. A great many draftees?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I have some relatives who were draftees who came out as noncommissioned officers. I cannot give the gentleman the figures on it, but I can assure him that some of them do. Of course, the largest number of persons being released who come out as noncommissioned officers are enlistees.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. BRAY. I had the pleasure of serving on the subcommittee with the gentleman and I will say I know of no one who worked harder or more sincerely on the bill. I also want to say that both of us are interested in a strong Reserve although we have some slight differences on the matter of how to achieve it. With reference to the conference report now under consideration does the gentleman believe the bill as recommended by the conferees will provide a strong Ready Reserve?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It will give a strong, well-organized, well-trained Ready Reserve, but for the 2 years immediately ahead we have a critical situation.

If the two plans we proposed in conference and which were adopted and which we submit to you today work, we can get a very satisfactory Reserve.

Mr. BRAY. The gentleman has discussed this matter, of course, with the leaders of the Defense Department and the various services?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes; we discussed it with everybody who wanted to discuss it.

Mr. BRAY. That is what I mean.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Never at any time did we refuse to discuss it with anybody.

Mr. BRAY. I know you have in the committee, but I mean as to the bill, does the Defense Department believe they can make a good, effective Reserve with this bill?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I think so.

Mr. BRAY. And you believe that view is shared by the Army and the Defense Department?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is right. Those who will participate in the program sat down with the subcommittee and we discussed the matter; we feel and give it as our opinion that a strong, well-trained Reserve will result.

Mr. BRAY. The reason I am bringing this out is that the gentleman will recall that in 1952 the services told us they could make a strong Reserve on the bill we gave them at that time. Since then

I believe it has been mismanaged, somebody has been derelict in their duty. I believe we all agree with that.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. We will have to agree with that. We have worked on many Reserve bills at different times; we have passed this bill, that bill, and the other bill, but all our efforts at building up a satisfactory Reserve program have been disappointing. But somehow I believe this Reserve bill will do the trick and that we will now under this bill be able to build up a very satisfactory Reserve program.

Mr. BRAY. Then the gentleman believes that if we do not get a good Reserve it will not be the fault of the bill but rather the fault of the Defense Department?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I would think so.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. BOLTON. Would the gentleman care to discuss what change the creation of the Ready Reserve would make in the mission of the National Guard?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The National Guard has its own program which permits it to enlist men for a program of training in the Guard. The Guard had the right, of course, under State law in every State to discipline its personnel.

This bill would permit the guard also if a member of the National Guard so wishes, to train for 3 to 6 months, because it is a variable period with the reserves, it is from 3 to 6 months; with the guard it is not in excess of 3 months. This will permit guardsmen who want to volunteer and take the 6 months training period to do so, and thereby cut short their obligation as reservists.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. My point is whether the creation of the Ready Reserves would remove the National Guard from the mission first of carrying out national defense?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The National Guard is one of our Ready Reserve components and nothing in this measure changes that.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, no matter how watered down, anemic, or innocuous the legislation contained in this conference report, it is still discriminatory, and it opens the door to the goal of its supporters which is to fasten upon this Republic UMT—full and complete conscription of American youth.

And for what purpose? To implement a foreign policy which has trapped this Nation in two world wars, plus a sanguinary, bloody struggle in Korea.

Cast aside in Washington today are the stern admonitions of the founders of this Republic who denounced entangling alliances and for 100 years thereafter that wise policy kept America out of foreign intrigues and major wars.

Today the American people are shackled with alliances in every corner of the world—alliances which history has dem-

onstrated will last only as long as they are profitable to the foreign countries involved.

How much longer, I ask, is it proposed to draw upon the manpower of this country; to drain our natural resources; to bankrupt this Nation in support of alliances that promote the self-serving interests of foreign nations? There is no better time than here this afternoon for the House of Representatives to say that as of this date we propose to lay no additional levy upon the youth of this country in support of alliances with foreign governments which have demonstrated neither the will nor the capacity to fulfill the role of an ally. The self-interest of this country is as paramount today as it was under Washington and Jefferson, and it is time that the leaders of this Government recognize that fact.

On the record, the pending legislation is here by virtue of some strange procedure. It is not strange when it is clearly understood that the ultimate objective is to hang upon the youth of America the yoke of universal conscription. The sponsors would accept, if necessary, but little more than the enacting clause to open the back door to their objective.

The bill first came before the House on May 17. It had to be approved without a moment's loss of time, said the sponsors, in order to provide immediately a huge, Ready Reserve. If one had listened to the sponsors with open ears and a closed mind he would have heard even then Russian assault boats landing along the eastern seaboard. Then there was the plaintive, emotional appeal that the legislation was necessary to strengthen the President's hand at the summit. This despite the fact that it is not of record that any other parliament or legislative body broke out in a sweat to increase military service in their countries in order to strengthen the hands of their representatives at the summit.

As a matter of cold, hard fact there is scarcely a government in the so-called free world that levies upon its manpower for military purposes as does the United States, without enactment of this legislation. Through the years the people of many foreign nations have had their experience with conscript armies and long, compulsory service in the reserves. They know the corrosive and then destructive effects of that system. It is a product which foreigners are delighted to ship to this country for it means we will continue to fight their battles. There was a time when the British, among others, hired mercenaries to do their fighting. In this wonderful new era of the United Nations, and alliancemaking all over the globe by which we are committed to fight at the drop of a hat, it is no longer necessary for the British to use our money to hire mercenaries. In this connection it might well be pointed out that the graves in Arlington Cemetery have increased tremendously and tragically in recent years.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, on May 17 this measure was for all practical purposes laid out in the legislative morgue. Scarcely a spark of life could be detected. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr.

SHORT] had ripped it apart as a product of, and I quote his words spoken in the well of the House: "A persistent, pugnacious, perennial, relentless, costly campaign to cram down the throats of the American people universal military training or peacetime conscription."

Castigating the provision for 6 months training for 250,000 volunteers, the gentleman from Missouri said:

Who is going to choose these 250,000 young men? Oh, what a chance to play favoritism and politics. This bill is full of heartaches and heartbreaks.

Again, and with obvious reference to the defeat in the Democrat-controlled 82d Congress of a similar bill—a defeat in which he played the leading part, the gentleman from Missouri said on May 17:

A thing that I have considered bad under previous administrations, whether Roosevelt or Truman, I consider bad under Eisenhower, Smith, Jones, or anyone else.

In the face of these and other powerful arguments on the part of the gentleman from Missouri, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], facing certain defeat, ended further proceedings on May 17 by moving that the Committee rise.

Then in the next 2 weeks came a series of blood transfusions from the White House and Pentagon and on July 1 this creature of conscription, clad in slightly different raiment, again roamed the House floor.

This time the provision for compulsory assignment of reservists to the National Guard had been eliminated.

In other respects, the legislation was virtually unchanged as attested by my question on that day.

I would like to know what compulsory features have been eliminated as between the two bills.

To which Mr. VINSON responded:

Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, there is eliminated from this bill the compulsory assignment to the National Guard. That is the difference.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. That is the only one.

Thus, the only substantial difference as between May 17 and July 1, was the elimination of reference to the National Guard. Still contained in the bill on July 1 and here today are the discriminatory features of the 6 months' training for 250,000 youths to the exclusion of others equally qualified. Still contained in the measure presently before us are the ramifications of 7½ years of service in the Reserves which, if effectively enforced will directly alter the lives of hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of young Americans and may well set a new and sinister pattern of life in America. Left to the tender mercies of the Pentagon is the administration of this law. The National Security Training Commission, which has always advocated universal conscription of military manpower, will also have certain functions. As far as I know this National Commission has never had the decency, along with most others who support universal conscription of our youth, to advocate at the same time, and for the

same reason, the conscription of all other resources of the Nation.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, on May 17 and again on July 1, it was imperative the building of a huge reserve force be started without a moment's loss of time. The bill as it left the House on July 1 provided the nucleus for this force by throwing into the Ready Reserves all those who had been drafted since July 1953 and those presently serving. The other body wisely and properly eliminated that provision.

But with this provision eliminated there will be no real nucleus for a compulsory reserve for at least another 2 years. Why did the House conferees back down on this provision of the bill as it passed the House on July 1? Because in the light of past administration it would have been a thoroughly immoral if not legal breach of contract with that category of servicemen.

There is no valid reason for this legislation as long as the Selective Service Act is in effect. In one respect it is designed to mitigate another big blunder on the part of the Pentagon, which has sanctioned the commissioning of some 60,000 new officers each year through various training programs. The Military Establishment is loaded with officers. They are falling over each other. Every chief must have some Indians and this bill, opening the door to universal conscription of manpower, is the answer.

The incongruity of the broad situation in which we find ourselves is unbelievable. On one hand we are told that peace and prosperity abound. For the first time in our history we even have a secretary for peace, Harold Stassen. Let us hope that he will be as agile in behalf of peace as he was in obligating millions of dollars of foreign handout money in the closing days and hours of the fiscal year.

On the other hand, despite the smiles of the Russians and talk of peace we are here called on to reach out by new and untried means and fasten long periods of military service upon the youth of today and the tomorrows to come. And amid this wonderful prosperity, the Nation plunges deeper into debt, throwing yet another burden, which we have shirked, upon the shoulders of our young people.

This is a beautiful world of make-believe in which we live and each passing day brings me closer to the conviction that Washington is the capital of it.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say so, but let the record show that I am unqualifiedly opposed to this bill and the conference report. It ought to be recommitted.

The House refused to be counted on this issue by rollcall vote on July 1, and I am not particularly concerned as to whether there is a record vote now. The people of this country were entitled to know where their representatives stood on July 1, and they should understand that if there is a record vote today, it will be on a watered-down version that is neither fish nor fowl.

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. BELCHER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce to the House the passing of one of my boyhood friends and one of the greatest Navy men of this generation, Rear Adm. Apollo Soucek. He was found dead Saturday morning in his apartment in the Woodner Hotel, 3636 16th Street NW.

Admiral Soucek and I grew up together in Grant County, Okla. We both graduated from Medford High School. His father and my father were close friends for over half a century. My first political experience was helping my father campaign for county assessor with Admiral Soucek's father helping us.

His death marked the passing of one of Oklahoma's outstanding citizens, and his success perhaps could be described as a modified Horatio Alger story. His father came to the United States from Bohemia in 1875 and became a blacksmith in Medford, Okla.

Admiral Soucek, born on a farm in Lamont, Okla., as a veteran of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict, earned, among other merits, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Silver Star. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1921, and in the following years became a high-altitude record holder as a result of his aviation achievements.

During the early 1940's, he served on the famed carrier *Hornet* and as air officer of that carrier, gave the go-ahead signal to Jimmy Doolittle on his spectacular bombing run over Tokyo in 1942. Later he served as the first commander of the big carrier *Roosevelt*.

After service in Korea, he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in June 1953, and resigned this post only last month.

During service as naval attaché in London in 1951, his wife, the former Eleanor O'Connor, of Wellsville, N. Y., passed away. Admiral Soucek is survived by three brothers: Zeus, also a Navy man now living in Minneapolis; Romus, of Los Angeles; and Ormis, of Enid, Okla.

The life of this great Oklahoman and American indeed portrays bravery, courage, and loyalty to his country whom he served so well. His death writes finis in the last page of his book of life, its pages filled with everything that was good and just for mankind.

We are consoled by the fact that our loss is another's gain.

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, only yesterday President Eisenhower returned from the summit conference in Geneva to assure the American people that he had found "evidence of a new friendliness in the world." It is not my purpose to summarize or evaluate the results and achievements at Geneva. I merely find it somewhat ironic that on the same day when we get such an encouraging and hopeful assurance from our President, we here in the Congress of the United States are about to complete action on

the military Reserve bill, H. R. 7000, which introduces a certain degree of military compulsion and a mild form of universal military training in this country.

In the years to come, every American family with a growing boy in its midst will be affected by our action today. Under this bill, if enacted, the Congress will introduce a new and radical departure from our traditional way of dealing with military service. For the first time in our history, as far as I can ascertain, the principle of using compulsion in order to maintain our military reserves is being introduced in peacetime. Under this new law, young men who will be drafted for military service in the future will be forced to take active reserve training on completion of their active duty, and the entire military obligation will extend over a period of 8 years.

This new bill establishes a 6 months' trainings program along UMT lines, which is then to be followed by 7½ years in the Ready Reserve. By adding compulsion and omitting quotas this entire military program can be converted into a full-fledged universal military program. In addition, this bill aims to quadruple the size of the paid reserves until we attain a total of 2,900,000 men in the reserves by 1960. The total cost for maintaining this entire program when in full operation is estimated at \$2 to \$3 billion annually.

Mr. Speaker, for generations this country has followed the principle and tradition that its young men are drafted for active military service in such numbers and length of time as was considered necessary to assure the security of our Nation, whether in wartime or peacetime. But never in our history have we drafted men to give up part of their civilian life for military service over a period of years after they had completed their active service. This is a drastic departure from our customary procedure in the past. It is more in the nature of the European military tradition which has never appealed to our people.

Compulsory military service has always been regarded by the American people as an alien concept, because by its very nature and methods it is alien to our principles of freedom. Americans have never adopted the idea of compulsory military service as a pattern of fulfilling the duty to serve in the defense of our country. Whenever an emergency arose, whenever our country was plunged into the abyss of war, the manpower of this Nation rose to the occasion with fervor and patriotism. We did not depend upon paid mercenaries. Had we done so in the past, only God knows what our fate would have been by now.

I say to you, my colleagues, that there is no need to change that policy. Before contemplating any such drastic changes which may lead us down the road of militarism, we must seek ways to build up our strength and our manpower reserves on a voluntary basis rather than through compulsion. Not only do I question whether we must build up our reserves through compulsion, but I also question whether this bill actually creates a Ready Reserve. In truth I think

it lulls the American people into a false sense of security.

It is indeed paradoxical to find that our Army is being cut down by 25 percent below its strength in January of this year, but here we are taking steps to build up our reserves to nearly three million men. How can we explain that to the peoples of the world? How can we, in the light of such developments, convince them that we are earnest in our quest for world peace?

I well understand the need for maintaining and strengthening the security of our country. For this very reason I have supported legislation appropriating the necessary funds for our regular military needs and for our standing forces. I am skeptical, however, about building up huge Reserves over and above our regular military needs for the reasons already indicated. I believe it is a step in the direction of militarism; I believe it is a drastic departure from our traditional military policy; I believe that when a young man has completed his 2 years of military service he should have the opportunity to return to civilian life and complete freedom to pursue his education, career, trade or profession as a useful citizen. Finally, I believe that at this time we can best serve the interests of our Nation and of all nations by refraining from the enactment of legislation which would only serve to increase international tension.

The world is hungry for peace and disarmament. This bill can once again be the cause for a drift back toward a universal arms race, instead of universal peace and disarmament. For this reason I urge that it be rejected.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, the burning desire of all peoples of the world at this moment is for a just and lasting peace. I think that applies not only to the free peoples of the world, but to the slaves in the satellite countries and in Soviet Russia, behind the Iron Curtain.

I make a sharp distinction between the masses of the people in the other half of the world and in their puppet governments, and the men in the Kremlin. The Russian, Baltic, and Slavic peoples have many admirable qualities and we should help them to liberate themselves. They want and love the freedom we have.

We all know that for the past several years this Nation has been spending from \$40 to \$50 billion annually on its national defense. And rich as we are and powerful as we are we cannot forever carry that burden. We want to build and not to destroy. Under existing law we now have a ceiling of 1,500,000 on our Reserve forces. Actually there are between 750,000 to 800,000 who participate in actual training in the Ready Reserves, at a cost of approximately \$700 million a year. We have not been getting our money's worth.

We know that this Reserve program has not worked well since the close of World War II. I shall not take the time, because I do not have it, to discuss the reasons for its failure. I am suggesting

that men in high authority in our Military Establishment will do a better job in the future than they have in the past. Woe be unto them if they do not.

It is now proposed, however, by this legislation, to increase our Reserve forces from a million and a half to 2,900,000 men. I think one of the reasons we failed in the past is that the penalties were too severe; 5 years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine for any man who failed to carry out his duty of Reserve training. There has been no serious and determined attempt, of course, to make the present system work. We, the Congress, have voted them the authority and the money but they have failed to produce. So something has got to be done about it. Heaven knows, we cannot forever go on spending the huge, backbreaking sums of money that we are spending and endure as a free country. We also know that we have got to remain strong on land and sea and in the air as long as we do not have free, open inspection of different military establishments of the different nations of the world. We want to trim the fat; we must not cut into the muscle of our national defense.

So what is our problem? It is to keep America militarily strong, and at the same time attempt to reduce this onerous burden of taxation that will spend us into bankruptcy and could bring about our actual defeat just as much as a defeat on the field of battle. The battlefield is never stronger than the homefront. We cannot have military might without economic strength.

If we can build up a virile, strong Organized Reserve, we can at the same time lower the number of men in the regular Military Establishment and relieve the overburdened American taxpayer of this awful burden we are now carrying. As one goes up, the other goes down.

That is what this bill does. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] quoted me—and I am glad he did—from a speech I made 3 years ago on an entirely different bill from the present conference report. My position is still the same. However, I can change to meet changing conditions. He quoted me also from another speech I made recently on another bill into which the Guard was tied, and where some features existed that do not exist in this conference report. I wonder if Members opposing this conference report have read it—let alone studied it? I served notice when we passed this last bill in the House that if it were loaded down in conference, and filled up with hogwash, or an attempt was made to open the door to universal military training, I would be the first vigorously to oppose the legislation, not only in conference but on the floor of this House. I have kept the faith. It was not easy but I did not yield; members of the conference—Senators RUSSELL, BYRD, STENNIS, SALTONSTALL, BRIDGES; Representatives VINSON, BROOKS, KILDAY, ARENDS, and myself—will tell you so.

I am glad to report to you I have never attended a conference where we had a freer or more thorough or complete discussion of legislation, and never did I

see the Senate conferees in a more conciliatory and reasonable attitude.

I am glad to report to the House that we succeeded in maintaining all of the essential House provisions. We even got the Senate to yield on matters, and they had a few aspects of the measure which the House adopted which I think make it a better bill than either the Senate or the House passed.

One of the things we did was to maintain the ceiling of 250,000. You cannot take more than that into the 6 months' training. The Senate had no ceiling. It could have opened it up to universal military training. However, they receded and accepted that figure.

We also passed in the House a provision to reduce the obligated Reserve training from 8 years to 6 years. The Senate wanted to restore the 8-year obligated training including the 6 months' training, of course, of the men entering this new program. I served notice at once it was useless for us to waste time and breath because I would never sign a conference report and I would even fight it unless we retained the 6-year provision. The Senate graciously agreed. Selah.

Those are two of the things we did, but the Senate even went further than that. We wrote a provision into this conference report where a man now on active duty, say he has enlisted for 2 years, if he has served 12 months he can apply to be transferred to the Ready Reserve, and after 3 years in the Ready Reserve or only 4 years in all he can completely be discharged from a further obligation in the Ready Reserve. That applies up until July 1, 1957, I think. Not more than 150,000 can be released annually.

In addition, there is another inducement we included, a second provision to induce men to participate voluntarily in the Reserve training. What is that? Up until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the different military services, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, may accept enlistments in the Ready Reserve for a period of 1 year between now and July 1, 1957, from individuals who are released from active duty, and after that date they can apply for 1 year's more training, and in 3 years' time they can discharge all their obligated military service. How much better and easier is this provision for the youth of our country.

There is by no stretch of the imagination a side-door, front-door, back-door, top-door, or bottom-door way to call this a universal military training act. There is no compulsion; it is wholly voluntary. I think those of you who have served with me a long time here know that if there is one person who could smell a rat and detect the universal military training even before he saw it, it would be the gentleman from Missouri, DEWEY SHORT. I want to assure my friends who have stood so loyally by me in the past in opposing universal military training, as I oppose it now, and will continue to do in the future that this bill really lessens the burden and makes it easier for men to discharge their military obligation to this Government than the present setup or any other measure

that has been presented to us in the past 25 years, if we are not going to let this cloud of uncertainty hang forever over the heads of the youth of this Nation and the draft law continues for 4 years.

One reason I am for this bill, and hope it passes, is that if it is wisely administered by the Department of Defense—and we have thrown the baby into their lap, and said, "Now, this is yours; you take it and take care of it"—if it is wisely administered there they can build up an adequate Reserve that will enable us to reduce the number of men in the Standing Forces, and we can let the draft expire on July 1, 1959, and not have to extend it further at that time. And we will save the taxpayers billions of dollars.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I would like to commend the gentleman from Missouri and the other members of the committee for the very fine job, I think, they have done on this bill. I would like to clarify one thing, if I may. According to page 4 of the report, the language of the bill recites with regard to the 6 months' enlistment that a man may be accepted for enlistment in units of such Ready Reserve pursuant to provisions of this section under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Does that mean there would have to be organized units of the Ready Reserve available to that man for him to enlist in the program? I ask the question because many of these young men may come from small towns and rural areas that cannot support an organized unit of the Ready Reserve.

Mr. SHORT. I am very happy the gentleman from Wyoming, who contributed to the passage of the former bill, asked that question. In conference we deliberately eliminated the word "organized" because we realize that many of these boys live in rural areas far from training centers or armories, and they would not be able to meet that requirement, so we took that word "organized" out in the conference.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SHORT. Let me say further to the gentleman who offered the amendment to help high-school students, that in the conference report we provide that persons enlisting in the 6 months' program prior to reaching the age of 18½ years or more, pursuing a course of instruction in a high school, shall be deferred until such person ceases to pursue such course satisfactorily, graduates from such course, or attains the age of 20 years, whichever first occurs.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. And that deferment is also mandatory; is it not?

Mr. SHORT. That is quite true. Bear in mind that we maintaining a ceiling of 250,000 who can enter under this program. We maintained the House provision of 6 years instead of 8 years. We provide that a boy going to high school, getting along and successfully passing his course until he graduates, until he reaches the age of 20, not 19,

as the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMSON] provided in the other bill—we provide that that boy is deferred.

Another important thing is that in the House bill, which we passed, we eliminated all Korean veterans prior to July 1953 from further obligated Reserve service. The Senate provision was more liberal and more generous than the House, and they provided that no man who served before Korea or who is now serving in the armed services can be charged with further obligated Reserve service. So that the only men who will have to discharge their obligated Reserve service for 6 years or 8 years will be those who come into this program after the effective date of this act, which is when the President signs it.

Mr. Speaker, certainly this is not a perfect measure, but it is by far the best that has been presented on the Reserve since I have been a Member of this House. The question is a very complex, complicated, and difficult one, and I believe we have a good bill, if the Pentagon can and will make it work.

In closing, I do want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] as chairman of the subcommittee, who has worked so long, patiently, and effectively to bring this bill before us. It is a great tribute, not only to Mr. BROOKS, but to the Members of his subcommittee, Mr. PHILBIN, Mr. WINSTEAD, Mr. WICKERSHAM, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. VAN ZANDT, Mr. DEVEREUX, Mr. BRAY, and the other members. Those who have had active service, not only in time of war as members of the active forces, but as Reserve officers over a long period of years, no men have been more interested or have worked harder to bring about this legislation than the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. VAN ZANDT; the gentleman from Maryland, General DEVEREUX; and the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. BRAY. These men, along with Mr. FISHER, of Texas, and all members of the subcommittee who have worked so diligently and faithfully for the defense of our country, deserve the thanks of all members of our Committee on Armed Services, Members of the Congress, and the American people. This bill is not UMT, but a step toward ending the draft law in 1959, when it expires, and to build up a volunteer Reserve system whereby America can remain a strong Nation of free men. I believe in freedom, because in freedom is our strength.

I hope that you will vote overwhelmingly in favor of the conference report.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY].

(Mr. KILDAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, when legislation reaches the stage that conferees are appointed, we have arrived at that stage where there must be a compromise between the two Houses of Congress. I believe it to be true ordinarily that when the House conferees come back with a conference report, there is a feeling that perhaps the legislation has

lost some of the vital provisions which were contained in the bill, as it was passed by the House. In this instance, the reverse is true. It is my considered opinion that we are bringing back to you now a better bill than was passed by the House, and a better bill than was passed by the other body. I believe it to be better than the bill which was requested by the Department of Defense at the time that the matter was originally considered. It is hoped that this will begin the creation of an active, trained and training Reserve. Under the provisions of the Senate bill, there would have been a gap of 25 months—a hiatus of 25 months before a man would have been channeled into the training in the Reserve.

Under the House bill we would have gone back to the cessation of hostilities in Korea and required that men who had entered the service subsequent to that date, including those already in the service and those few who might have been relieved from service to train in the Reserves.

Under this bill it is provided that persons who volunteer for the Reserve training may receive an early release from active duty or those who have been released may receive an early release from their Ready Reserve obligation by volunteering for this training. I believe that by this method we have avoided the two principal objections that could have been raised to either of the versions passed by the two separate bodies. We eliminate the drag of the 25 months in the one bill and we eliminate the strong opposition from those who feel that this is a changing of the rules after the game has begun.

I believe that we have here a reasonable bill, one that will start us on the road to the preparation of a Reserve in existence, for we all agree that something must be done to reduce the tremendous budget that our military now requires.

It is true that our military policy from the days of George Washington has been based upon a strong, highly efficient regular establishment capable of very rapid expansion in time of war or national emergency. We have in the past maintained at least some semblance of a small and always highly efficient regular service, but we have not lived up to the obligation upon us of providing an adequate Reserve. This is a beginning, and I believe that the fears of the people about any such program will dissolve as it gets underway. I think that once we get underway the young men are going to find certain advantages from this weekly training, or 48 drills a year, from new contacts, business and social contacts, that will be enjoyed. We have always had in the history of the United States men who are interested in being civilian soldiers, and I think this will prove attractive to them.

I believe that all the basic or fundamental objections that could have been made to this program have been provided for in this conference report and I hope it will be adopted promptly and by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia for giving me these 2 minutes. I guess it is 2 minutes that he found left over, for I had an awful time trying to get half a minute.

All of you have heard me express my opposition to the pending legislation and related legislation. I have listened with interest to the gentleman from Louisiana and our distinguished ranking minority member of the committee on the Republican side, a man in whom I had great faith; yes, great faith, but who has finally mildly succumbed. I listened intently to his plea for this legislation today. But let me say to the gentleman from Missouri that not all of us are so naive or so gullible as to believe that this legislation before us is not an opening wedge to universal military training. Your committee from time to time will bring in amendments seeking that end whenever the time is opportune.

I for one will not sit in this or any other legislative body and allow the youth of this Nation to be put under the control of the Pentagon, and that is the fear that I have here with this bill.

Your salesmanship was good on this bill, but I am sure that this bill will be followed by amendments from your committee from time to time until we finally get the result you want, and this Nation will have universal military training. I hope a good substantial number of the Members of this House will not do as they did on Friday July 1, duck the issue, but that they will meet the issue head on now, and not later. I am bitterly opposed to this bill and UMT in any form.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I include the following letter and article:

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON
NATIONAL LEGISLATION,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1955.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The report of the conferees on the Reserve bill, H. R. 7000, will probably come before the House on Monday, July 25.

While the President is returning from Geneva after telling the world of our sincere desire for peace, you will be asked to vote for a bill which, although it removes some of the harsher provisions of the original bills, still—

1. Introduces the radical new principle of using compulsion to maintain the Reserves;

2. Sets up a UMT-type 6-month training program followed by 7½ years in the Ready Reserve which can be converted into full UMT merely by adding compulsion and removing the quotas;

3. Aims to quadruple the size of the paid Reserves up to a ceiling of 2,900,000 men by 1960; and

4. Will probably cost between \$2 and \$3 billion per year when in full operation, plus another billion for armories; this at a time when nothing has been authorized for badly needed school construction.

We urge you to consider the implications of this bill which will increase the military penetration in communities and colleges throughout the country at the very time we are trying to move away from militarism and toward universal disarmament.

We also urge you to read the statements of Senators NEUBERGER and McNAMARA in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 21, at pages

9583 to 9588, in which they tell why they voted wrong in voting for H. R. 7000 and why they will vote against the conference report. Senators NEUBERGER, McNAMARA, LANGER, MANSFIELD, MORSE, and HUMPHREY yesterday introduced S. 2602, to replace the compulsory features of H. R. 7000 with a voluntary system in which the inducement for joining the Ready Reserve is the receipt of the educational benefits of the GI bill of rights.

On this important issue we feel the people of the country are entitled to know where their Representatives stand, and we hope you will ask for a record vote.

Sincerely yours,

E. RAYMOND WILSON.

P. S.—I regret the use of this impersonal form of communication, but the shortness of time before you act on this measure necessitates it.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch of July 24, 1955]

BROMFIELD BELIEVES MILITARY RESERVES MEASURE IS SUPPRESSION OF FREEDOMS

(By Louis Bromfield)

Under the phony name of a Reserve program there is being foisted upon the American people, and upon the young people in particular, a program of universal military training more vicious than any that exists in any West European nation. Only the Fascist and Communist dictatorships have surpassed it in severity and oppression. The measure is suppression of man's natural freedoms in a truly democratic nation.

Its manifest purpose is to compel every male American citizen of 18½ years, not only to serve at least 2 years in the Army, willingly or unwillingly, of necessity or without necessity, but to involve him for periods up to 8 years of drills, restrictions of movement and freedom, and to a large extent the sacrifice of his civil rights under the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Behind this bill lie many sinister influences, emanating largely from the Pentagon and the militarists who have never relaxed their efforts to impose the indignity of universal military service upon a supposedly free people.

Having failed to achieve the purpose openly and through the use frequently of false information, propaganda and a terror campaign, the same forces are now working underground as quietly as possible to put over a plan worthy of only the most militaristic of nations or dictatorships.

DAINGEROUS MEASURE

This, of course, is strong language, but it is justified. The danger itself cannot be exaggerated, principally because once such abuses are established they are very difficult to be rid of, even when their sinister folly and oppression become evident to all the people.

Presently it is called "a Reserve program." Actually it is universal compulsory military service of the most oppressive nature. It would impose not only fines but imprisonment upon any citizen who failed to carry out weekly drills over a period of years.

First of all one is forced to question the necessity for any such bill in these times. Such a program—and even the extension of the draft for a period of 4 years should be justified and abundantly. Neither has been justified in an age when either war might be over within 24 hours or no nation would dare even to risk a war.

The needs of the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marines are all met by recruiting. It is only the Army, where in cannon fodder is most needed, which campaigns steadily and openly using any means whatever for bigger armies and bigger drafts.

The only justifiable reasons could be the extension of an already monstrous and ex-

pensive program of conscripting young Americans to protect the Germans and the Japanese, of establishing bases in many parts of the world and doing police service to protect peoples who frequently do not want to be protected.

ILLUSIONS OF RED NATIONS

The illusion of the power of Asiatic nations and of Soviet Russia itself has been built up quite as much in this country by the militarists as by the men in the Kremlin themselves.

As some of us have been trying to demonstrate for a long time past, neither India nor China is even a fourth-rate power and each time we treat them as great powers, we delude ourselves and contribute to their bargaining strength.

The weaknesses of Soviet Russia herself in almost every field—the disorganization, the strains, the lack of transportation, the abysmally low living standards, the rising sense of rebellion among the satellites, the burden of supporting China which Russia can no longer bear—all of these are becoming apparent to the average man in the street, although for months and years these facts were either unknown in Washington (which is unlikely) or they were deliberately suppressed.

Even the Secretary of State has acknowledged many of these facts in a secret hearing before Congress. European nations have known and accepted these facts for a long time. Perhaps the Hoover Commission was entirely right in its condemnation of the meagerness of the information turned up by our "intelligence department," both in its military and civilian branches.

MILITARISTIC HUBBUB

One cannot but ask, "What is all this militaristic hubbub about? Who, including your own congressmen support a program which in many respects, both in proposal and execution, is little short of sinister and threatens the rights of all of us and the young people most of all?"

The House of Representatives has already passed this shocking and unnecessary bill. You might—especially the young people—ask your own congressman, "Why?" Why indeed was the draft extended for four years when two might have sufficed? Why, if it were not the plan of the Pentagon and the militarist to saddle our people with the permanent blight of conscription?

Fortunately in the Senate under the able leadership of one of our wisest and most honorable national figures, Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL, strong opposition to this iniquitous measure has developed. If the Democrats want an issue and a good one, here it is.

By the time of the elections it will be a much stronger issue than it is now. The support of the President to this bill—considering his character and honesty—is surprising and a little shocking, unless he is doing some bargaining with the Pentagon. Even then, there is no justification.

It would be well for all of us to remember that militarism can be just as great a threat to our freedoms and our welfare and our strength as Communism ever was.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to publicly express my sincere gratitude to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks], whose conscientious and persevering efforts have made possible the conference report that is before the House today.

Certainly he has earned the title "Mr. Reserve", and I can think of no finer compliment to pay him than to have this law referred to in the future as The Brooks Reserve Act.

I also want to express my appreciation to the distinguished majority leader, Mr. McCORMACK, and to the distinguished minority leader, Mr. MARTIN, and the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] for their valuable aid and indispensable cooperation which made the consideration and enactment of this legislation possible.

And certainly I could not let this occasion pass without expressing my deepest appreciation to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], the ranking minority member of the House Armed Services Committee. Without his sincere cooperation and his full and complete understanding of all the complex problems involved in this highly complicated matter of manpower this conference report would not have been possible.

It would be impossible to name all of the individual Members who played a part in this extremely important legislation, but certainly it would be proper for me to name a few without meaning to pass over others.

I want to pay special tribute to members of Mr. Brooks' subcommittee who worked long, hard, and diligently on this highly controversial and yet absolutely indispensable legislation. I shall always consider that they accomplished a minor miracle in bringing together conflicting views which have resulted in what I consider to be an extremely well-written law.

Certainly the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON], the ranking minority member of Subcommittee No. 1, as well as the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WINSTEAD]; the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT]; the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER]; the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX]; the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE]; the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM]; the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY]; the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN]; the gentleman from New York [Mr. HOLTZMAN]; the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. OSMERS]; and the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. NORBLAD], are entitled to the thanks of the American people for the time and study that they have put into this matter.

And the House managers must certainly receive full credit for their amazing grasp of this highly involved subject.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS], joined with Mr. Brooks, Mr. SHORT, and myself in holding together as a unit in the conference and in being able to present to the House this legislation which may well be the most important measure enacted during this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I will not dwell upon the conference report for it has been printed in the RECORD and fully explained to the House. I think it is sufficient to say that hereafter all persons entering the Armed Forces will be required upon their completion of active duty to participate in reserve training. This by itself will assure as a strong ready and virile Reserve.

We kept faith with the House and retained the 6-year total military obliga-

tion for all people entering the services hereafter which is a reduction from the present law. We retained the principle of the amendment adopted in the House with regard to the deferment of high school students who wish to enter the 6-months program but do not want to interrupt their high school studies.

All told, I believe that we have brought back to the House a conference report which every Member can support.

Mr. Speaker, this will be the beginning of a new era in the defense of the Nation, for when we attain a trained Ready Reserve of 2,900,000 men, we will be able to give serious consideration to a reduction in our standing force. Once we have attained a strong Ready Reserve of 2,900,000 men, if international conditions permit, we will be able to make reductions from the long-range planned strength of 2,850,000 men in our Regular forces. That, of course, will be a happy day for America, for it will mean a reduction in defense expenditures and a lessening of the impact of the dislocation of the youth of America. It will mean a stronger defense with a lesser sacrifice in time and money.

After the Brooks Act has been in effect for a sufficient length of time to build up to the Ready Reserve that is contemplated, we will have attained the greatest single achievement in our national-defense program since the end of World War II.

(Mr. VINSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 128]

Anfuso	Gamble	Perkins
Avery	Green, Pa.	Prouty
Boykin	Hardy	Radwan
Buchanan	Hays, Ohio	Reece, Tenn.
Budge	Hillings	Reed, N. Y.
Byrne, Pa.	Hinshaw	Shelley
Chase	Kearney	Sieminski
Chiperfield	Kee	Thompson, La.
Chudoff	Keogh	Thompson, N. J.
Diggs	Kilburn	Tollefson
Dingell	King, Pa.	Vursell
Dorn, N. Y.	Krueger	Watts
Eberharter	Miller, N. Y.	Willis
Feighan	Morrison	Wilson, Calif.
Fino	Mumma	Winstead

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 391 members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

RESERVE FORCES ACT OF 1955

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. BRAY. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report to motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BRAY moves to recommit the conference report on the bill H. R. 7000 to the conference committee.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 315, nays 78, answered "present" 1, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 129]

YEAS—315

Abbott	Coudert	Hays, Ark.
Abernethy	Cramer	Hébert
Addonizio	Cretella	Henderson
Albert	Cunningham	Herlong
Alexander	Curtis, Mass.	Heseltun
Ager	Dague	Hiestand
Allen, Calif.	Davidson	Hill
Allen, Ill.	Davis, Ga.	Hinshaw
Andersen,	Davis, Tenn.	Hoeven
H. Carl	Davis, Wis.	Holmes
Andresen,	Dawson, Ill.	Holt
August H.	Dawson, Utah	Hope
Andrews	Deane	Horan
Arends	Deaney	Hosmer
Ashley	Dempsey	Huddleston
Ashmore	Derounian	Hull
Aspinall	Devereux	Hyde
Auchincloss	Dies	Ikard
Ayres	Dixon	Jackson
Baker	Dodd	James
Baldwin	Dolliver	Jarman
Barrett	Dondero	Jenkins
Bass, N. H.	Donohue	Jensen
Bass, Tenn.	Donovan	Johnson, Calif.
Bates	Dowdy	Johnson, Wis.
Becker	Doyle	Jonas
Belcher	Durham	Jones, Ala.
Bell	Edmondson	Jones, Mo.
Bennett, Fla.	Elliott	Jones, N. C.
Bentley	Ellsworth	Judd
Berry	Engle	Karsten
Blitch	Evins	Kearns
Boggs	Fallon	Keating
Boland	Fascell	Kelly, N. Y.
Bolling	Feighan	Kilday
Bolton	Fenton	Kilgore
Frances P.	Fernandez	Kirwan
Bolton,	Fine	Kluczyński
Oliver P.	Fisher	Landrum
Bonner	Fjare	Lanham
Bosch	Flynt	Lankford
Bowler	Fogarty	Latham
Brooks, La.	Forand	LeCompte
Brooks, Tex.	Ford	Lesinski
Brown, Ga.	Forrester	Lipscomb
Broyhill	Fountain	Lovre
Buckley	Frazier	McCarthy
Burleson	Frelinghuysen	McConnell
Burnside	Friedel	McCormack
Bush	Fulton	McDonough
Byrnes, Wis.	Gamble	McIntire
Canfield	Garmatz	McMillan
Cannon	Gary	Machrowicz
Carlyle	Gathings	Mack, Ill.
Carnahan	Gavin	Mack, Wash.
Carrigg	Gordon	Magnuson
Cederberg	Granahan	Mahon
Celler	Grant	Mailliard
Chase	Gregory	Martin
Chatham	Gubser	Matthews
Chelf	Gwinn	Merrow
Chenoweth	Hagen	Metcalf
Clark	Hale	Miller, Calif.
Cole	Haley	Miller, Md.
Colmer	Halleck	Miller, Nebr.
Cooley	Harden	Mills
Coon	Harris	
Cooper	Harrison, Va.	
Corbett	Harvey	

Minshall	Riehlman
Morano	Riley
Moss	Rivers
Moulder	Roberts
Multer	Robison, Ky.
Murray, Ill.	Rodino
Murray, Tenn.	Rogers, Colo.
Natcher	Rogers, Fla.
Norblad	Rogers, Mass.
Norrell	Rogers, Tex.
O'Brien, Ill.	Rooney
O'Brien, N. Y.	Rutherford
O'Neill	Sadlak
Osmer	St. George
Ostertag	Scherer
Passman	Schwengel
Patman	Scott
Patterson	Scrivner
Pelly	Scudder
Pfost	Seely-Brown
Phillips	Selden
Pilcher	Sheppard
Pillion	Short
Poage	Shurford
Poff	Sikes
Preston	Siler
Price	Simpson, Ill.
Priest	Simpson, Pa.
Prouty	Sisk
Quigley	Smith, Miss.
Rabaut	Smith, Va.
Rains	Spence
Ray	Springer
Reed, Ill.	Steed
Rees, Kans.	Taber
Reuss	Talle
Rhodes, Ariz.	Taylor
Richards	

NAYS—78

Adair	Green, Oreg.	Mollohan
Bailey	Griffiths	Morgan
Barden	Gross	Nelson
Baumhart	Hand	Nicholson
Beamer	Harrison, Nebr.	O'Hara, Ill.
Bennett, Mich.	Hayworth	O'Hara, Minn.
Betts	Hoffman, Ill.	O'Konski
Blatnik	Hoffman, Mich.	Philbin
Bow	Holifield	Polk
Boyle	Holtzman	Powell
Bray	Johansen	Rhodes, Pa.
Brown, Ohio	Kelley, Pa.	Robeson, Va.
Brownson	Klein	Roosevelt
Burdick	Knox	Saylor
Byrd	Knutson	Schenck
Christopher	Laird	Sheehan
Church	Lane	Smith, Kans.
Clevenger	Long	Smith, Wis.
Crumpacker	McCulloch	Staggers
Curtis, Mo.	McDowell	Sullivan
Denton	McGregor	Thompson,
Dollinger	McVey	Mich.
Dorn, S. C.	Madden	Van Pelt
Flood	Marshall	Wier
Gentry	Mason	Withrow
George	Meador	Yates
Gray		

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Jennings

NOT VOTING—40

Anfuso	Hardy	Perkins
Avery	Hays, Ohio	Radwan
Boykin	Hillings	Reece, Tenn.
Buchanan	Kearney	Reed, N. Y.
Budge	Kee	Shelley
Byrne, Pa.	Keogh	Sieminski
Chiperfield	Kilburn	Thompson, La.
Chudoff	King, Pa.	Thompson, N. J.
Diggs	Krueger	Tollefson
Dingell	Macdonald	Watts
Dorn, N. Y.	Miller, N. Y.	Willis
Eberharter	Morrison	Wilson, Calif.
Fino	Mumma	Winstead
Green, Pa.		

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hardy for, with Mr. Jennings against.
Mr. Avery for, with Mr. Radwan against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Miller of New York.

Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Dorn of New York.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Chiperfield.

Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Thomas
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wyo.
Thornberry
Trimble
Tuck
Tumulty
Udall
Utt
Vanik
Van Zandt
Velde
Vinson
Vorvys
Vursell
Wainwright
Walter
Weaver
Westland
Wharton
Whitten
Wickersham
Widnall
Wigglesworth
Williams, Miss.
Williams, N. J.
Williams, N. Y.
Wilson, Ind.
Wolcott
Wolverton
Wright
Young
Younger
Zablocki
Zelenko

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Winstead with Mr. Hillings.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Krueger.
Mrs. Buchanan with Mr. Reed of New York.
Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania with Mr. Budge.
Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Mumma.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. King of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Tollefson.

Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Wilson of California.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. HARDY. If he were present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mr. PATMAN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BAILEY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill H. R. 7000.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

OLD COLONY PROJECT, BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6980) providing for the conveyance of the Old Colony project to the Boston Housing Authority, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 5, after "determine" insert ", and the amount received for each project shall be reported by the Administrator to the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate and the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRAVEL EXPENSE, UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4019) to authorize mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile for United States marshals and their deputies for travel on official business.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That United States marshals and their deputies shall, under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General and whenever such mode of transportation is authorized or approved as more advantageous to the Government, be paid in lieu of actual expenses of transportation not to exceed 10 cents per mile for use of privately owned automobile or airplane when used on official business or when used in necessary travel on official trips. In addition to the mileage allowance prescribed in this Act, there shall be allowed to United States marshals and their deputies reimbursement for the actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That subsection (3) of section 553 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out '7 cents' and inserting '10 cents' in lieu thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2592) to increase the mileage allowance of United States marshals and their deputies from 7 cents per mile to 10 cents per mile.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]?

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has this bill been cleared with the minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. LANE. Yes, it has been.

Mr. HOEVEN. And with the leadership on the Republican side?

Mr. LANE. Yes, it has.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (3) of section 553 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out "7 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "10 cents."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings whereby a similar House bill (H. R. 4019) were vacated and that bill was laid on the table.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table, the bill (H. R. 2851) to make agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation available to persons in need in areas of acute distress, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, POAGE, GRANT, JENNINGS, HOPE, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, and HILL.

AMENDING TITLE V OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3822) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, POAGE, GATHINGS, GRANT, HOPE, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, and HILL.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the legislative program of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S POSITION ON THE UPPER COLORADO BASIN STORAGE PROJECT

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, a football field is slightly more than an acre of ground. Cover it a foot deep with water and you would have about an acre-foot of water. Cover it with a tower of water 11,000 miles high, and you have an idea of the amount of water parched Southern California will lose if the upper Colorado Basin storage project is built as now planned.

Imagine a canal wide enough and deep enough to float the world's biggest ship, the Navy's new aircraft carrier *Forrestal*. Imagine that canal stretching from New York City to Los Angeles. During just 1 year, enough of the Colorado River's water to fill it could be stopped from flowing downstream at the project's gigantic Glen Canyon Dam.

That is water that could not be used by southern California, Arizona, and Nevada because it would be withheld upstream and never reach them.

All this is true because the multi-billion dollar project is designed to put approximately 48 million acre-feet of water in storage behind dams in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico. Another 10 million acre-feet of water would be dissipated into thin air by evaporation during storage.

In all, 58 million acre-feet of water would not flow down the Colorado River from the Upper Basin States of Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, and Colorado to the lower basin States of Arizona, Nevada, and California.

Yet so vital is this matter in the lower basin that even today arid Arizona and California are before the United States

Supreme Court litigating their rights to it.

California agrees that the upper basin is entitled to use some of that 58 million acre-feet, but contends that most of it must be left flowing down to the lower basin under provisions of a solemn contract entered into by these seven States in 1922 known as the Colorado River compact.

California's basic position is that she conforms to the compact and must insist that the States of the upper basin and the Federal Government do likewise in the planning and administration of the storage project. California thus is fighting only to preserve rights to water she already has and not for any new and additional water rights.

Relying on these existing rights, California carefully invested between one-half and three-quarter billion dollars of local money, not Federal money, for water projects calculated to make maximum use of her share of the Colorado River. Thereby, southern California was transformed from a semidesert into an oasis constituting one of the Nation's key economic and agricultural regions, supporting millions who migrated to her from borders from less hospitable climates.

As southern California continues to grow, her need for water becomes greater, not less. Should the bleak day ever come when her Colorado River water supply is cut off, on that day the jobs of the millions she supports will vanish and the value of everything they own that cannot be transported to another part of the country will be lost completely and forever.

That is why Californians in Congress are fighting so hard to prevent spending billions from the United States Treasury to build the upper Colorado project in such a manner as merely to transport the oasis of southern California to Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. In the process, financial ruin would be imposed on almost 6 million southern Californians. These States can plan their projects without this disastrous result and California demands that they do so.

The reason they have failed so far to do it is clear. To find a common ground for agreement amongst themselves, each of the upper basin States had to accept every project, good, bad or indifferent, any of the others asked for. They ended up with a monstrosity that did not fit the interpretations and meaning of the Colorado River compact. Rather than recede, they adopted a technique of twisting, straining and distorting the compact in an attempt to stretch it over the monstrosity.

The reason they have adopted this technique is not so clear. To understand it requires some knowledge of the Colorado River compact and the situation that produced it.

Early in this century southern California already had begun its miraculous expansion in population, agriculture and industry. A water shortage was faced, and Los Angeles began reaching up into the Owens Valley for water to be transported through an aqueduct over 100 miles long. Even then, men of vision

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5297

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 1955

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

APRIL 28, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

JULY 26, 1955

The Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union discharged, and recommitted to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Reserve Plan".

4 SEC. 2. In enacting this legislation, it is the conviction
5 of the Congress that the best interests of the national security
6 demand a well-trained and well-disciplined Reserve, and
7 further that honorable service includes fulfillment of service
8 obligations in the Reserve Forces as well as the Active
9 Forces. It is the intent of the Congress to provide sufficient
10 Reserve Forces which, in conjunction with the Active Forces,

1 will be able to preserve the security, and provide for the
2 defense, of the United States.

3 SEC. 3. The Universal Military Training and Service
4 Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, is further amended as
5 follows:

6 (1) Paragraph (3) of subsection 4 (d) is amended to
7 read as follows:

8 “(3) Each person who, after the enactment of this
9 amendatory Act, is inducted into, or initially enlisted or
10 appointed in, the Armed Forces, including the reserve com-
11 ponents thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps,
12 before his thirty-fifth birthday, shall serve on active training
13 and service or active duty for training in the Armed Forces
14 or in training in the National Security Training Corps, and
15 in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years,
16 unless sooner discharged. Each such person, on release
17 from active training and service or active duty for training
18 in the Armed Forces or from training in the National
19 Security Training Corps, shall, if qualified, be retained in
20 or transferred to a reserve component of the Armed Forces
21 by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy,
22 or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the Secretary of the
23 Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard),
24 and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which
25 he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section

1 6 (c) (2) (A). To the maximum extent practicable, the
2 Army National Guard and the Air National Guard shall
3 continue to consist of members of the militia voluntarily
4 enlisting therein. However, when recruitment efforts by the
5 several States procure less than the necessary numbers and
6 quality of volunteer personnel, and upon request or approval
7 of the Governor or other appropriate authority of a State,
8 Territory, or the District of Columbia, such a person may
9 be transferred to the Army National Guard or Air National
10 Guard of such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia
11 and shall serve therein for the remainder of the period which
12 he is required to serve under this paragraph or under section
13 6 (c) (2) (A) unless sooner discharged or transferred.
14 A person transferred under this paragraph to the Army
15 National Guard or the Air National Guard shall concurrently
16 become a member of the Army National Guard of the
17 United States or the Air National Guard of the United
18 States, as appropriate. Persons having an obligated period
19 of service under this Act shall perform such duties as may
20 be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary
21 of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the
22 Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States
23 Coast Guard) for satisfactory performance of that service
24 obligation. However, any person while subject to such
25 reserve obligation who in good faith becomes a regular or

1 duly ordained minister of religion or a student preparing
2 therefor, as defined in sections 6 (g) and 16 (g) of this
3 Act, shall, at his request, not be required to serve on active
4 training and service or active duty for training or inactive
5 duty training while in such status. In addition to their
6 obligation to perform the duties provided for in this Act,
7 such persons shall be subject to such orders, directives, and
8 regulations relating to their administration (including the
9 rendering of prescribed reports on personal status) as may
10 be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary
11 of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force (or the
12 Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States
13 Coast Guard). This subsection does not prevent any person,
14 while in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, from
15 being ordered or called to active duty in such armed force.
16 The appropriate Secretary of a military department, with
17 the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary
18 of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard when it is
19 not operating as a service in the Navy) may provide, by
20 regulations which shall be as uniform as practicable, for the
21 release of any person from active training and service or
22 active duty for training in the Armed Forces before serving
23 the period of active training and service or active duty for
24 training for which he was enlisted, appointed, or inducted.
25 The amendment made by this amendatory Act does not

1 change or revoke any reserve obligation imposed on any
2 person under this section before the enactment of this
3 amendatory Act.”

4 (2) Section 6 (c) (2) (A) is amended to read as
5 follows:

6 “Until July 1, 1959, any person herein described may,
7 within quotas fixed by the President with the advice of the
8 Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, enlist in
9 the Army National Guard of a State, Territory, or the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia, or the Air National Guard of a State, Ter-
11 ritory, or the District of Columbia, or in the Reserve or in
12 any unit of the Reserve of any armed force. Under such
13 regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the
14 Army, Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air
15 Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the
16 United States Coast Guard), any person who has not been
17 ordered to report for induction under this Act may be en-
18 listed to serve on active duty for training and service in the
19 Armed Forces and in a reserve component for a total of
20 eight years; any person who is under the age of nineteen
21 years and who has not received notice to report for induction
22 under this Act may be enlisted to serve on active duty for
23 training and in a reserve component for a total of eight
24 years. Such persons who enlist to serve on active duty for
25 training and service and in a reserve component for a total

1 of eight years, shall, within two years of such enlistment,
2 notwithstanding any other provisions of law, be ordered to
3 active duty to perform a minimum of twenty-four consecu-
4 tive months of active training and service, unless sooner re-
5 leased, except that the commencement of such active train-
6 ing and service may be deferred under the same conditions
7 and for the same period that induction for training and
8 service may be deferred under subsections (d) or (i) (1)
9 of this section. Such persons who enlist to serve on active
10 duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of
11 eight years shall, upon enlistment, be ordered to active duty
12 for training for a period of six months. The Army National
13 Guard and Air National Guard shall be provided sufficient
14 personnel, under sections 4 (d) (3) and 6 (c) (2) (A)
15 to meet the approved program strengths of the Army
16 National Guard and Air National Guard. Notwithstanding
17 the quotas fixed by the President under this section, a mini-
18 mum of one hundred thousand persons net and not more
19 than two hundred and fifty thousand persons net shall be
20 enlisted annually to serve on active duty for training and in a
21 reserve component for a total of eight years for the purposes of
22 this subsection. The National Security Training Commission
23 shall act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense
24 and the President, as Commander in Chief, with respect to
25 the welfare of persons while serving on active duty for train-

ing for six months under this subsection. The National Security Training Commission shall report with respect to the welfare of such persons annually to the Congress. The advice and reports rendered by the National Security Training Commission pursuant to this section shall be with reference to the welfare of the persons involved and not with respect to the military training required. Upon a specific finding by the President, persons with critical skills engaged in critical defense supporting industries may be allowed to fulfill their military obligation by serving on active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of eight years under the terms of this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person enlisted to serve on active duty for training and in a reserve component for a total of eight years shall—

“(i) be entitled to pay in the amount of \$50 a month for his initial six months of active duty for training and for any period of hospitalization incident thereto;

“(ii) for the purposes of subsistence and travel and transportation allowances and title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, he shall be treated as if he were serving in pay grade E-1 (under four months) ;

“(iii) be entitled to the benefits authorized for re-

1 servists by Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress, ap-
2 proved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201) (for the pur-
3 poses of which the term 'active duty for training' as
4 used herein shall be considered to be 'extended naval
5 or military service'), except that he shall not be entitled
6 to the benefits of section 621 of the National Service
7 Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and the auto-
8 matic indemnity coverage under the Servicemen's
9 Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall be limited
10 to thirty days after separation or release from the initial
11 six months of active duty training; and

12 “(iv) during his period of obligated service, be de-
13 ferred from training and service under this Act, after
14 completing his initial six months of active duty for
15 training, for so long as he serves satisfactorily as a mem-
16 ber of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard,
17 or a reserve component, but he shall be liable for active
18 duty in accordance with law. However, if after com-
19 pleting his initial six months of active duty for training
20 he does not thereafter, during any part of his obligated
21 period of service, serve satisfactorily as a member of the
22 Army National Guard, Air National Guard, or a reserve
23 component, as determined by the Secretary of the Army,
24 the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air
25 Force (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to

1 the United States Coast Guard), his deferment shall be
2 canceled, and he shall be liable to be inducted into the
3 armed force in which he has been trained for a period
4 of training and service of not more than twenty-four
5 months. In addition to enlistments authorized by this
6 subsection, persons selected for enrollment in an officer
7 training program under section 6 (d) of this title may
8 be enlisted in a reserve component of the armed force
9 concerned. For the purposes of this Act the words
10 'active duty for training' mean full-time duty in the
11 active military service of the United States for training
12 purposes; and in respect to members of the Army
13 National Guard and Air National Guard means, for the
14 purposes of this Act only, the performance of such duty
15 in a Federal status."

16 (3) Subsection 6 (d) (1) is amended by adding at
17 the end thereof the following: "Upon graduation persons
18 who successfully complete the Army or Air Force ROTC
19 course and are qualified shall be commissioned in the reserve
20 of the appropriate service. Thereafter, such persons in
21 excess of the Active Forces requirements existing at that
22 time, shall be ordered to active duty for training for a period
23 of six months with the service in which commissioned.
24 Upon the completion of such active duty for training such

1 person shall be returned to inactive duty and assigned to an
2 appropriate reserve component for a period of seven and
3 one-half years additional service. The Secretary of Defense
4 shall develop standards and regulations to require satisfactory
5 participation by such a person. Failure to meet these
6 standards may result in his commission in the reserve being
7 revoked.”

8 (4) Section 9 (g) (3) is amended to read as follows:

9 “Any employee who holds a position described in par-
10 agraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) of this section shall
11 be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the purpose
12 of being inducted into, entering, determining his physical
13 fitness to enter, or performing training duty in the Armed
14 Forces of the United States or while a member of the Army
15 National Guard or Air National Guard. Upon his release
16 from training duty (other than training in the National
17 Security Training Corps) or upon his rejection, such em-
18 ployee shall, if he makes application for reinstatement within
19 thirty days following his release or rejection, be reinstated
20 in his position without reduction in his seniority, status, or
21 pay except as such reduction may be made for all employees
22 similarly situated.”

23 (5) Section 9 (g) is amended by adding the following
24 new paragraph, to be known as paragraph (4), to read as
25 follows:

1 “Any person who performs six months of active duty
2 for training pursuant to, and as defined in, section 6 (c) (2)
3 (A) of the National Reserve Plan shall be entitled, upon
4 application for reemployment within sixty days after (a)
5 release following satisfactory completion of required training
6 or (b) from hospitalization continuing after discharge for
7 a period of not more than six months, to all reemployment
8 rights and benefits provided by section 9 of this title in the
9 case of persons enlisted under the provisions of this title,
10 except that any person so restored to a position in accordance
11 with the provisions of this title shall not be discharged from
12 such position without cause, within six months after such
13 restoration.”

14 SEC. 4. The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (66
15 Stat. 481), is amended as follows:

16 (1) By amending section 101 (f) to read as follows:

17 “(f) ‘Member of a reserve component’ means a person
18 appointed, enlisted, or inducted as a Reserve of an Armed
19 Force of the United States or a person who is transferred
20 to, or otherwise acquires membership in, a reserve component
21 under any provision of law: *Provided*, That no person shall
22 be a member of the Army National Guard of the United
23 States or the Air National Guard of the United States unless
24 he first becomes a member of the Army National Guard or

1 Air National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory, or
2 the District of Columbia, pursuant to law.”

3 (2) By inserting the following at the end of section
4 101:

5 “(k) ‘Active Forces’ means those members and units
6 of the Armed Forces of the United States that are on active
7 duty.

8 “(l) ‘Reserve Forces’ means those members and units
9 of the reserve components that are not on active duty, nor
10 in a retired status.”

11 (3) By amending section 201 (a) to read as follows:

12 “(a) The Reserve Forces of the Armed Forces of the
13 United States are maintained to provide trained units and
14 qualified persons available for active duty in time of war or
15 national emergency, and at such other times as the national
16 security requires, to meet requirements for military forces in
17 excess of existing Active Forces, during and after the period
18 needed to procure and train additional units and qualified
19 persons to achieve the planned mobilization.”

20 (4) By amending section 204 to read as follows:

21 “SEC. 204. The Reserve Forces consist of the Ready
22 Reserve with an authorized aggregate personnel strength
23 which shall not exceed two million nine hundred thousand
24 and the Standby Reserve.”

25 (5) By amending section 205 to read as follows:

1 “SEC. 205. (a) The Ready Reserve consists of such
2 trained members and units of the Reserve Forces as pre-
3 scribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the
4 Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard)
5 subject to the limitations of section 204, which will be avail-
6 able immediately during early phases of any war or general
7 mobilization.

8 “(b) Each member of the Ready Reserve shall per-
9 form such active duty for training and such inactive duty
10 training as may be prescribed by the appropriate Secretary
11 in accordance with law. Such inactive duty training shall
12 normally provide for an annual minimum of forty-eight
13 assemblies for drill or other equivalent periods of training,
14 instruction or duty, or appropriate duties. Notwithstanding
15 any other provision of law a person who served on active
16 duty in the Armed Forces prior to July 27, 1953, will not
17 be required, unless he has agreed or may hereafter agree,
18 to participate in active duty for training or in inactive duty
19 training in the Ready Reserve.”

20 (6) By amending section 206 to read as follows:

21 “SEC. 206. (a) The Standby Reserve consists of those
22 members of the Reserve Forces that are not in the Ready
23 Reserve.

24 “(b) Members of the Standby Reserve may not be

1 ordered, without their consent, to perform active duty for
2 training or inactive duty training, but may be ordered, with
3 their consent, to perform such training without pay, except
4 that such persons who are in the Standby Reserve and who
5 are in a pay status at the time of passage of this amendatory
6 Act may be permitted to remain in such pay status for not
7 more than one hundred and twenty days from the effective
8 date of this amendatory Act.”

9 (7) By amending section 208 to read as follows:

10 “SEC. 208. (a) Each person required to serve in a
11 reserve component pursuant to law shall, upon becoming
12 a member of a reserve component, be in the Ready Reserve,
13 unless he is on active duty or is transferred to the Standby
14 Reserve.

15 “(b) All units and members of the Army National
16 Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of
17 the United States shall be in the Ready Reserve.

18 “(c) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate
19 Secretary, any member of the Reserve Forces who is not
20 otherwise required to serve in the Ready Reserve, shall be
21 transferred to the Standby Reserve, be placed in the Retired
22 Reserve if he is eligible and applies therefor, or be dis-
23 charged, as appropriate, unless he agrees or has agreed in
24 writing to serve in the Ready Reserve for at least one year.

25 “(d) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of

1 Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast
2 Guard when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service
3 in the Navy), any member of the Standby Reserve who has
4 not completed his obligated period of military service in the
5 Ready Reserve, may be transferred to the Ready Reserve,
6 whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve
7 no longer exists.

8 “(e) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate
9 Secretary—

10 “(1) any person who, at the time of his release
11 from active duty in an armed force, has served therein
12 for two years or less, may be required to serve the
13 remainder of his military obligation in the Ready Re-
14 serve subject to paragraph 4 of this section;

15 “(2) any person who, at the time of his release
16 from active duty in an armed force, has served therein
17 for a minimum of three years, may be required to serve
18 four years in the Ready Reserve;

19 “(3) any person who, at the time of his release
20 from active duty in an armed force, has served therein
21 for a minimum of four years, may be required to serve
22 two years in the Ready Reserve;

23 “(4) such persons by satisfactory participation in
24 prescribed incentive programs shall have a period of
25 required service in the Ready Reserve reduced as fol-

1 lows: Three years for a person who has completed two
2 years of active duty or who has completed less than two
3 years but more than six months of active duty and was
4 released from such active duty for the convenience of
5 the Government, two years for a person who has com-
6 pleted three years of active duty, one year for a person
7 who has completed four years of active duty; and

8 “(5) any person who at the time of his release from
9 active duty in an armed force has served therein for a
10 minimum of five years shall serve the remainder of his
11 obligation in the Standby Reserve in accordance with the
12 provisions of this Act.

13 “(f) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of
14 Defense after consultation with agencies of the Federal Gov-
15 ernment having responsibility for manpower policies (or the
16 Secretary of the Treasury for the United States Coast Guard
17 when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the
18 Navy), each armed force of the United States shall provide
19 a system of continuous screening of units and members of
20 the Ready Reserve to insure that—

21 “(1) no significant attrition will occur to those
22 members or units during a mobilization;

23 “(2) there will be a proper balance of military
24 skills;

25 “(3) members of the Reserve forces possessing

critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

“(4) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

“(5) members of the Reserve forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve.”

“(g) Under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary any member of the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Standby Reserve. Subject to such regulations as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, any member of the Standby Reserve may, at any time upon his request, be placed in the Ready Reserve if qualified.

“(h) Members of the reserve components who are in the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve on the date of enactment of this amendatory Act, except those who are on active duty, shall be in the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve, as the case may be, established by this amendatory Act.

“(i) No member of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States

1 serving voluntarily as a member thereof shall be transferred
2 or discharged under this section without the consent of the
3 Governor or other appropriate authority of the State
4 concerned.”

5 (8) Section 209 (a) is amended by inserting the words
6 “retained in or” before the word “transferred”.

7 (9) Section 212 is amended to read as follows:

8 “SEC. 212. (a) Members of the Ready Reserve and
9 members of the reserve components on active duty shall be
10 in an active status, except that members of the inactive Army
11 National Guard shall be in an inactive status: *Provided*,
12 That no member of the Army National Guard who is
13 required to serve in the Ready Reserve may be transferred
14 to or enlisted in the inactive Army National Guard.

15 “(b) Members of the Standby Reserve shall be in an
16 inactive status. However, for the purposes of title III of
17 the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equal-
18 ization Act of 1948, a member of the Standby Reserve who
19 performs active duty for training or inactive duty training
20 under section 206 (b) of this Act, and who is otherwise
21 eligible, is entitled to the award of retirement point credits
22 and credit for membership in a reserve component as pre-
23 scribed in that Act. A member of the Standby Reserve who
24 applies for membership in the Ready Reserve and is denied
25 such membership because of lack of further requirement for

1 such member's grade and qualifications shall become eligible
2 for consideration for promotion in the same manner as mem-
3 bers of the Ready Reserve, provided such member complies
4 with all other necessary requirements pursuant to law or
5 regulation as are prescribed by the appropriate Secretary for
6 members of the Ready Reserve to qualify for consideration
7 for promotion.

8 “(c) Members of the Retired Reserve shall be in a
9 retired status.”

10 (10) Section 214 is amended to read as follows:

11 “SEC. 214. Except in the case of the Army National
12 Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of
13 the United States, the Reserve Forces shall be divided into
14 training categories according to the types and degrees of
15 training including the number and duration of drills or equiv-
16 alent duties to be completed in stated periods of time, as the
17 appropriate Secretary prescribes. The designation of such
18 training categories shall be the same for each Armed Force
19 of the United States.”

20 (11) By amending section 228 to read as follows:

21 “SEC. 228. To become an enlisted member of a reserve
22 component, a person shall be enlisted as a Reserve of an
23 Armed Force of the United States and subscribe to the oath
24 prescribed by section 8 of the Act of May 5, 1950, as
25 amended, or be inducted into, or transferred to, or other-

1 wise become a member of a reserve component under law:
 2 *Provided*, That no person shall become an enlisted member
 3 of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air
 4 National Guard of the United States hereunder, unless he
 5 first becomes a member of the Army National Guard or Air
 6 National Guard of the appropriate State, Territory, or the
 7 District of Columbia.”

8 (12) By inserting the following before the period at the
 9 end of section 232: “, or transferred to, or otherwise acquire
 10 membership in, a reserve component under law: *Provided*,
 11 That no person shall become a member of the Army National
 12 Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the
 13 United States hereunder, unless he first becomes a member
 14 of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of the
 15 appropriate State, Territory, or District of Columbia.”

16 (13) By amending subsections (a), (b), (c), and
 17 (d) of section 233 to read as follows:

18 “SEC. 233. (a) In time of war, or of national emergency
 19 declared by Congress after the enactment of this amendatory
 20 Act, any unit of the Reserve Forces and the members thereof,
 21 or any member not assigned to a unit organized for the pur-
 22 pose of serving as such, may, by competent authority, and
 23 subject to a determination of availability by the Director of
 24 Selective Service in the case of members of the Standby Re-

1 serve, be ordered to active duty for the duration of the war
2 or emergency and for six months thereafter.

3 “(b) Members of the reserve components in a retired
4 status may be ordered to active duty in time of war, or of
5 national emergency declared by the Congress after the en-
6 actment of this amendatory Act, but may be ordered without
7 their consent only if the appropriate Secretary determines
8 that adequate numbers of qualified members of the Reserve
9 Forces are not otherwise readily available.

10 “(c) In time of national emergency proclaimed by the
11 President after the enactment of this amendatory Act, or
12 when otherwise authorized by law, any unit and the mem-
13 bers thereof, or any member not assigned to a unit organized
14 for the purpose of serving as such, of the Ready Reserve may,
15 by competent authority, be ordered to active duty for not
16 more than twenty-four consecutive months: *Provided*, That
17 Congress shall determine the number of members of the
18 reserve components necessary for the national security to
19 be ordered to active duty, pursuant to this subsection prior
20 to the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection.

21 “(d) In order to maintain the required level of profi-
22 ciency in the Reserve Forces, members thereof having an
23 obligation to serve in the Ready Reserve may participate
24 in training programs involving annually a specified number

1 of assemblies for drill, or other equivalent periods of train-
2 ing, instruction, or duty, or appropriate duties prescribed
3 by the appropriate Secretary, as well as a period of active
4 duty or active duty for training of not to exceed seventeen
5 days. However, whenever it is determined by the appro-
6 priate Secretary that the degree of participation pursuant
7 to the foregoing procedure is not sufficient to maintain the
8 required level of proficiency, such members may be offered
9 the alternative of active duty or active duty for training
10 of not to exceed thirty days annually. However, any such
11 members who fail through refusal, when able to perform
12 their obligation pursuant to the above alternatives, may by
13 competent authority be ordered to and required to perform
14 active duty or active duty for training, without their consent,
15 for not to exceed forty-five days annually. However, no
16 member of the Army National Guard of the United States
17 or of the Air National Guard of the United States may be
18 ordered to duty under this subsection without the consent of
19 the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State,
20 Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case may be.

21 “(e) Members of the Reserve Forces who have ful-
22 filled the active duty obligation imposed upon them by law
23 and who thereafter fail to attain or maintain required levels
24 of proficiency because of their failure or refusal to partici-
25 pate in prescribed Reserve programs shall, in addition to

1 any other action which may be taken by the appropriate
2 Secretary, and upon approval by that Secretary, not accrue
3 any further eligibility to benefits under title III of the
4 Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equaliza-
5 tion Act of 1948. However, if such a member thereafter
6 and during his period of obligated service attains and main-
7 tains required levels of proficiency, as determined by the
8 appropriate Secretary, he shall again be entitled to those
9 benefits and to accrue further eligibility to those benefits.

10 “(f) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this sec-
11 tion, a member of a reserve component including a Reserve
12 in retired status may, by competent authority, be ordered
13 to active duty or active duty for training at any time with
14 his consent: *Provided, however,* That no member of the
15 National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard
16 of the United States shall be so ordered without the consent
17 of the Governor or other appropriate authority of the State,
18 Territory, or of the District of Columbia, as the case
19 may be.”

20 (14) By redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g)
21 of section 233 as (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

22 SEC. 5. The National Defense Act, as amended (39
23 Stat. 166), is further amended as follows:

24 (1) By adding the words “persons who are transferred

1 thereto pursuant to law and” after the words “shall con-
2 sist of” in section 58 thereof.

3 (2) Section 61 (39 Stat. 198) is amended by adding
4 the following subsections:

5 “(b) In addition to the Army National Guard and Air
6 National Guard heretofore authorized by this Act, the States
7 may, as provided by the laws of such State, organize and
8 maintain State defense forces in conformance with regulations
9 prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. The regulations
10 of the Secretary of the Army shall, among other things, pro-
11 vide for the maximum composition of the State defense
12 forces within each State and shall limit the organization of
13 such forces, during periods of peace, to a strength as deemed
14 appropriate for organizing and planning and to serve as a
15 basis for the rapid expansion of such State defense forces,
16 if and when any part of the Army National Guard or Air
17 National Guard may be ordered to active duty in the service
18 of the United States, or during periods of a national emer-
19 gency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the Presi-
20 dent. State defense forces established under this section may
21 not be called, ordered, or in any manner drafted, as such,
22 into the Armed Forces of the United States. State defense
23 forces may be used within their respective State borders
24 as deemed necessary by the chief executive thereof. A mem-
25 ber of a State defense force established under this section

1 is not exempt from military service in the Armed Forces
2 of the United States under any Federal law by reason of
3 membership therein, and further, such member is not en-
4 titled to pay, allowances, subsistence, transportation, or med-
5 ical care or treatment from Federal funds. No person may
6 become a member of the organized militia established under
7 this section if he is a member of the Reserve Forces as
8 defined in section 101 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act
9 of 1952.

10 “(c) The President may prescribe for the issuance of
11 such arms, ammunition, clothing, and other items of military
12 equipment for the use of the State Defense Forces as he
13 deems appropriate.

14 “(d) The National Guard Bureau shall be charged with
15 administering the provisions of this section and shall be the
16 channel of communication between the Department of the
17 Army and the several States pursuant to policies prescribed
18 by the Secretary of the Army.

19 “(e) As used in this section, the term ‘State’ means
20 any State, Commonwealth, Territory, the District of Colum-
21 bia, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, or Guam.”

22 (3) By amending section 70 (39 Stat. 201), to read
23 as follows:

24 “(a) Each person enlisting in the Army National Guard

1 or the Air National Guard shall sign an enlistment contract
2 and subscribe to the following oath:

3 “‘I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted
4 this _____ day of _____ 19__, in the
5 _____ National Guard (Air National
6 Guard) of the State of _____ for the period of
7 _____ year(s), under the conditions prescribed by law,
8 unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

9 “‘I, _____, do solemnly swear (or
10 affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United
11 States of America and to the State of _____; that
12 I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their
13 enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the
14 President of the United States and the Governor of
15 _____ and the orders of the officers appointed
16 over me, according to law and regulations.’

17 “(b) Each person who is transferred to the Army
18 National Guard or the Air National Guard pursuant to law
19 shall thereafter subscribe to the following oath:

20 “‘I, _____, do solemnly swear (or
21 affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United
22 States of America and to the State of _____; that
23 I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their
24 enemies whomsoever; that I will obey the orders of the
25 President of the United States and of the Governor of

1 ----- and the orders of the officers appointed
2 over me, according to law and regulations.'

3 “(c) The oath prescribed by subsection (a) or (b)
4 may be taken before any officer of the Army National Guard
5 or the Air National Guard, as appropriate, authorized by the
6 law of his State or Territory or of the District of Columbia,
7 in the case of members of its Army National Guard or Air
8 National Guard, or before any other person authorized by the
9 law of the jurisdiction concerned to administer oaths of enlist-
10 ment in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard.”

11 SEC. 6. The following parts of Acts are repealed:

12 (1) Paragraph (2) of subsection 4 (c) of the Universal
13 Military Training and Service Act, as amended (64 Stat.
14 605). However, any person who was deferred under the
15 last proviso thereof shall continue to be deferred from induc-
16 tion until such time as he is ordered to active duty, ceases
17 to serve satisfactorily in a reserve component, or would other-
18 wise not be subject to the Universal Military Training and
19 Service Act, as amended.

20 (2) Sections 210 and 211 of the Armed Forces Reserve
21 Act of 1952, as amended.

22 (3) Sections 102 (d) and 202 (d) of the Army and
23 Air Force Authorization Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 322, 323).

24 SEC. 7. The Secretary of Defense shall cause records to
25 be maintained in the three military departments, as far as

1 practicable, on the number of persons participating in active
 2 duty for training in the reserve components and in a drill
 3 status with pay. The Secretary of Defense shall report in
 4 January of each year to the President and to the Congress on
 5 the progress as to the strengthening of the Reserve Forces.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5297

A BILL

To provide for the strengthening of the Reserve
Forces, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Brooks of Louisiana

MARCH 29, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

APRIL 28, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Com-
mittee of the Whole House on the State of the
Union, and ordered to be printed

JULY 26, 1955

The Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
Union discharged, and recommitted to the Com-
mittee on Armed Services

The Education and Labor Committee ordered reported H. R. 2840, to provide Federal aid to the States for the demonstration of public library service in rural areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities (p. D784).

16. RECLAMATION; WATER COMPACTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered the following bills reported: H. R. 1603, to terminate the prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in the construction of reclamation projects; H.R. 5169, to authorize the construction of a Federal reclamation project to furnish a water supply for the lands of the Arch Hurley Conservancy District, N. Mex.; and S. 2260, amended, granting consent to Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to a compact on the Red River (p. D785).

SENATE

17. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1956 (pp. 9888, 9906-27). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 9927). Agreed to the committee amendments (see Digest 124) (p. 9906). Agreed to a Thye amendment providing an additional loan authorization of \$15 million for loans to low-income farmers, as amended by a Sparkman amendment providing \$25 million for farm housing loans, contingent upon the enactment during this session of Congress of S. 2126, the housing bill, and providing \$1.3 million for salaries and expenses, Farmers' Home Administration (the Thye amendment if unamended would have provided \$350,000 for Farmers' Home Administration) (pp. 9913-5). Sen. Thye also submitted an amendment to restore the estimate of \$380,000 for ARS research but withdrew it after debate (pp. 9913-14).

18. RESERVE FORCES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7000, to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces (pp. 9885-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.

19. CLAIMS. Received a proposed supplemental appropriation estimate to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the U. S.; to Appropriations Committee (S. Doc. 75) (pp. 9868-9).

20. PUBLIC LANDS; MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 100, to permit the mining development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development (S. Rept. 1150) (p. 9871).

21. BONDING EMPLOYEES. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 4778, to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government (p. 9873). House conferees have not been appointed. The bill authorizes the heads of departments and agencies of the Government to purchase bonds for officers and employees out of appropriated funds.

22. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 4663, authorizing the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, Calif.; and H. R. 3587, to authorize a water compact between Oreg. and Calif. for the waters of the Klamath River (p. D781).

23. IRRIGATION; MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1818, to limit the amount of land on Federal irrigation projects which may be exchanged by veteran settlers on other irrigation projects, and H. R. 6373, to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals (p. D781).
24. LOW-INCOME FARMERS. Sens. Goldwater, Sparkman, and Aiken discussed problems of the low-income farmers (pp. 9892-9902). Sens. Aiken and Sparkman expressed concern over the elimination of funds by the Senate Appropriations Committee which would have helped improve the lot of the 1½ million low-income farmers (pp. 9893-4).
25. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted various resolutions favoring the proposed Hells Canyon and John Day Dams (pp. 9869-71).
Sen. Neuberger stated that "my constituents in the State of Oregon are the victims of a political run-around from Secretary McKay and the Interior Department" regarding the proposed development of the Beaver Marsh project, and inserted correspondence on this subject (pp. 9874-6).
26. CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY. Sen. Knowland inserted an analysis of the power of Congress to require testimony, papers, and documents from the President and the executive branch of the Government (pp. 9876-80).

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. POSTAL SERVICE. S. 2634, by Sen. Carlson, relating to the transportation of mail by highway post-office service; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9872).
S. 2636, by Sen. Carlson, to restore the authority of the Postmaster General to adjust postage rates for air parcel-post service; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9872).
28. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7597, by Rep. Byrne, Pa., to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of employees of the United States Government for gratuity, holiday, or overtime compensation during the period covered by World War II; to Judiciary Committee (p. 10017).
H. R. 7603, by Rep. O'Hara, Ill., H. R. 7610, by Rep. Tumulty, and H. R. 7618, by Rep. Murray, Tenn., "to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended;" to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 10017).
H. R. 7619, by Rep. Murray, Tenn., and H. R. 7620, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to adjust the rates of compensation of the heads of the executive departments and of certain other officials of the Federal Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 10017).
29. RESEARCH; FOOD. H. R. 7605, by Rep. Priest, and H. R. 7606, by Rep. O'Hara, Minn., to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of new food additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 10017).
H. R. 7607, by Rep. Priest, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for the protection of the public health, by prohibiting new food additives which have not been adequately pretested to establish their safe use under the conditions of their intended use; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 10017).

In 1947, the river reached a crest of 40.2 feet, flooding portions of the city for nearly 2 months.

In 1951, the flood crest was 40.16 feet, causing many millions of dollars of property damage.

When the flood stage reaches 35 feet there is not only extensive destruction of buildings, transportation facilities, and public utilities, but also a loss of industrial production, wages, and manufactured goods.

At a flood stage of 42 feet, the city's entire water supply would be cut off.

A 47-foot flood would cause estimated damage of approximately \$186 million. This is considerably greater than the total cost of the flood control project.

In 1953, the Congress recognized these facts and authorized a study of the entire situation.

On April 29, 1954, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors approved the plan submitted by the district engineers.

The plan has also been approved by the Honorable Phil M. Donnelly, Governor of Missouri.

On May 26, 1955, the residents of St. Louis voted overwhelmingly in favor of a bond proposal which included \$7,547,000—the local funds required for the flood protection project.

On June 15, 1955, the Bureau of the Budget approved authorization of the project.

The approved plan includes two reaches, Nos. 3 and 4.

Reach No. 3 would consist of 20,207 feet of earth levees and 20,261 feet of concrete flood walls. The total first cost of this part of the project would be \$79,508,000.

Reach No. 4 would consist of 13,233 feet of levees and 12,604 feet of flood walls. Total cost would be \$51,479,000.

When completed these projects will not only reduce or eliminate flood damages, but also will make possible improved sanitation and health conditions in areas now subject to constant flooding; and will protect railroad facilities and industrial development in areas now unused because of possible flooding.

The plan offered by the Army engineers will provide economic benefits far in excess of the estimated cost.

In view of its importance and the benefits to be derived, in order that a future major flood disaster may be averted, I respectfully urge that this committee approve the authorization of the St. Louis flood protection project.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESERVE FORCES ACT OF 1955— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7000) to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 21, 1955, pp. 9601-9604, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I desire to make a very brief statement on the conference report. The report deals with the strengthening of the active Reserve Forces of the United States, both as to number and also the level of training. The measure is a very important part of the legislative program submitted to Congress by the President of the United States.

I may say at the outset that the conference report was signed by every member of the conference, on both sides.

One of the principal issues involved in the conference was whether Congress should impose upon men who have served in the Armed Forces the obligation for service in the Ready Reserve, with the requirement that they participate in not less than 48 drill periods each year and go to camp for not more than 17 days, or an equivalent program.

With respect to that issue, the conferees agreed to the Senate amendment in part, and made the obligatory provisions for Reserve service apply to those who enter the Armed Forces after the approval of the act.

The bill as passed by the Senate contained a provision for the payment of a monetary bonus to prior servicemen enlisting in the Reserves during the 2-year period before the effects of the compulsory features would become apparent, in order to induce selected prior servicemen to participate in the Ready Reserve program.

That monetary bonus feature was dropped in the conference, and a substitute was added in the nature of a time bonus.

This substitute permits men who have performed 12 months of active duty, and who are therefore fully trained, to apply for a period of duty with the Ready Reserve, with obligatory participation in drill programs and annual active duty training for a period which, when added to the period of active service, shall total 4 years. If they are accepted, they are to be released from active duty with the regular establishment, and upon termination of the prescribed period of satisfactory duty in the Ready Reserve they are eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve.

They thus receive a reduction from the total amount of Ready Reserve service normally required of those inducted or

enlisted in the armed services under present law.

There is a limitation of 150,000 men each year who can be accepted during the next 2 years under this early-release program.

Another inducement is afforded by the conference substitute providing that any man, after the enactment of the act, who concludes his tour of duty with the Regular Establishment, may discharge his Ready Reserve obligation by 1 year of service in the participating Ready Reserve. This provision likewise terminates 2 years after the enactment of the act, and it is limited to 200,000 applicants each year.

There was another difference between the two bills. The Senate amendment retained the total active-duty plus Reserve-duty obligation of 8 years now in present law. Three years of the eight could have been in the Standby Reserve for those participating in active programs, but there was no obligation to participate in such programs, with weekly drills and an annual tour of active duty of not to exceed 17 days.

This issue was settled by letting the 8-year provision continue to apply to all those who entered the service prior to the enactment of the act, but to reduce this 8-year obligation to 6 years for those who come in after the enactment of the act. That seemed to be a fair decision, inasmuch as those who come in after the enactment of the act have a responsibility for 5 years of total active duty or active participation in Ready Reserve training programs.

I believe that covers the principal issue involved in the bill.

I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to speak in opposition to the adoption of the conference report. I realize only too well that the Senate passed the bill last week by a vote of 83 to 1, and that I was the only Senator who voted against it. The distinguished Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] was paired against the bill.

I do not believe that the conference report is any better than the original bill which was passed by the Senate. Naturally, I was very much pleased to note that on yesterday 78 Members of the House also voted against the conference report. I was particularly pleased to learn that the distinguished Representative from North Dakota, Mr. USHER BURDICK, who has been in Congress for 20 years, and is pretty well informed as to what takes place in Washington, also voted against the bill.

This morning the Washington Post, on the front page, under the heading Compulsory Home Guard, analyzes the bill, and confirms many of the things I believe wrong with the bill.

The analysis in the Washington Post reads:

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMPROMISE

Every man drafted after enactment of the measure would spend 2 years on active duty and 3 years in the Ready Reserve.

A ready reservist must attend each year 48 weekly drills and a 17-day field training period, or 30 days of field training. Failure

to do so would subject him to recall into active service under penalty of court martial.

All of us will agree that is pretty drastic.

The conference report further provides, reading from the article published in the Washington Post:

The President may permit up to 250,000 youths to join the Reserves directly if they are not yet 18½ years of age. They would be draft-free if they remained in the Reserves until they are 28 or complete 3 to 6 months of active training and 8 years of Reserve duty.

In other words, Mr. President, it simply means, in my opinion, that a young man graduating from high school or college will be unable to plan his future according to the custom in the United States.

Reading further from the newspaper article:

The President may summon 1 million ready Reservists into action in an emergency without prior congressional approval.

Older men with critical skills would be allowed to enlist in the Reserve, take 6 months of active training, and then be transferred to the Standby Reserve.

The bill also makes provision for men already in the military service who want to volunteer for Reserve duty.

Mr. President, after having voted as I did on the bill the other day, I am particularly pleased to receive a telegram from the President of the Farmers Union of the State of North Dakota, which confirms what was said upon the floor with reference to my position. As I say, Mr. President, I received this telegram after I voted against the measure. The telegram is as follows:

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: The North Dakota Farmers Union is unalterably opposed to all of the compulsory and universal features of the Compulsory Military Training and Compulsory Reserve Bill, H. R. 7000.

The provisions of this bill are bad for the farm families in North Dakota—

I might add, it is just as bad for the farm families in Montana. I believe that is one reason why the distinguished Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] was paired against the bill—

whose livelihood and general welfare necessitate the successful and efficient operation of their farms. Forty-eight drill periods annually, coupled with active duty training for 17 days annually would seriously interfere with farm work and farm responsibilities. You know that in North Dakota farm operators reside on farms which are far beyond the bounds of reasonable commuting distance to points where weekly drill periods would be held.

That also applies to other States of the Northwest, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and in my opinion, to many more of the States which make up the so-called breadbasket of the world.

The telegram continues as follows:

Food and fiber are the most powerful weapons we have in the world today to win the battle for men's minds. Crop failure in Russia and floods in China multiply the importance of our own food reserves in a hungry world. The bill would accomplish the exact reverse of what we need most to wage peace.

Our Nation needs strong Reserve forces. But, if you want a closely knit and well-

trained force composed of men who are civilians for all but a few hours a week, they've got to be men who want to do what they are doing. We do not need, and we do not want, a compulsory Reserve force in the United States.

I repeat, Mr. President, that during the entire history of this country, even though we won two world wars, and the war in Korea, now, when we are talking about peace and trying to tell the Eastern world that we are for peace, we have, for the first time, this situation.

I continue reading from the telegram:

We are convinced that a volunteer Reserve and National Guard with adequate incentive and an attractive program is better than compulsion to fulfill national security objectives.

In this connection, Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to the recommendations made by the Farmers Union of the State of North Dakota:

We recommend:

First, strong voluntary Regular armed forces buttressed when necessary by Selective Service.

Second, more support and attention given to our present Reserve components, through improved training facilities, increased pay for volunteer duty, with more training facilities and compensation for mechanical and vocational skills necessary in modern mechanized warfare.

England has learned from vastly more experience than we have had in civil defense that military personnel are inadequate for civil defense. Civil defense personnel in England are a specially trained service. We do not regard the provision in H. R. 7000 to require up to 2,900,000 young men to undergo Active and Reserve obligations for a period of from 6 to 11 years, to be adequate either for military or civil defense.

We are opposed to the vast cost of the program which H. R. 7000 would establish as a waste of money. We believe our recommendations would give greater security for much less cost.

It is my understanding that it will cost this Nation \$3 billion a year. I read further:

We are opposed now, as we have been in the past, to compulsory peacetime military training and particularly opposed to compulsory universal military training in time of peace. We oppose the provisions of this bill which give power to the President and to the Secretary of Defense to call military reserves into service, and to assign volunteers to military service without action by Congress.

It is my opinion, Mr. President, that when the Constitution was adopted the war-making powers were left to the Congress of the United States; it is the duty of the Congress to consider carefully, such a measure as this. When I analyzed the bill I was unalterably opposed to it.

The telegram continues:

The Air Force, the Navy, and the Marine Corps all depend on voluntary enlistments and do not ask for conscription. Only the Army is demanding the passage of H. R. 7000, and with its compulsory peacetime features. We strongly advocate incentives for voluntary service in the Army similar to the incentives in the other three services.

As H. R. 7000 stands now, no provision is made to eliminate discrimination because of race, creed, or national origin.

That was well expressed by the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN].

Reading further:

We urge an amendment to H. R. 7000 prohibiting discrimination in any Reserve or volunteer organizations created by the bill.

We also urge you to consider an amendment to H. R. 7000 which would require an individual to have completed his high school education or have reached his 19th birthday before enlistment. Such a provision would guarantee a high level of intelligence among members of the Armed Forces. Further, this would guarantee that the greatest number of enlistees will have at least a basic education before interruption of their education. The facts are that a high percentage of young men, whose education is interrupted by military service, will never return to the classroom.

Sincerely yours,

NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS UNION,
GLENN J. TALBOTT, President.

I might add that since the passage of the bill, my friend and colleague, the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER] has introduced a bill which, I think, is very much superior to the conference report. It is a bill which I joined in sponsoring, because I believed it would be more satisfactory to the people of the United States. I compliment the junior Senator from Oregon for having introduced it.

I am not certain that there will be a yeas and nay vote on the conference report. In view of the fact that there may not be one, I wish to state once more that I am unalterably opposed to the enactment of this measure and am opposed to the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate except to say that I commend the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, who has devoted so much care, time, and effort to working out the difference between the Senate and the House on this very important bill.

I agree with the conference report and hope that it may be adopted. While, in some respects, it does not go as far as we should like to have it go, I trust that it will be administratively feasible and will be of great assistance in building up a Ready Reserve.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Massachusetts for his kind commendation. Without his constant, unflagging assistance, it would not have been possible to have secured a bill in the form in which it is now before the Senate. There has been no partisanship in the approach which we have made to the preparation of the bill in the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I express my appreciation to the able chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, to the ranking minority member [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and to all the other members of the committee. This has been one of the most difficult problems to solve. I think an excellent job has been done. I believe that as a result it will be possible

to establish a program which will enable the young man to plan his future, so far as his training and schooling are concerned. Those factors have been great weaknesses in our program thus far.

I think an excellent bill has been prepared, and that the committee is to be commended.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I congratulate the able junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and his committee upon the congressional leadership which they have provided. In this era, when so much dependence is placed upon the recommendations of the executive, it is heartening to see a display of statesmanship such as that which has been shown by the junior Senator from Georgia and his committee. They have provided, in a legislative matter, with respect to a policy which affects all the American people, the touch of representative government, that particular part of representative government which is closest to the people. I congratulate the junior Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am grateful to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee. Whether the committee and Congress have met their responsibilities in this matter, only time will tell. But under the Constitution, the responsibility very definitely is that of Congress to maintain and equip armies; it is not the responsibility of the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I wish to comment briefly on the conference report. Such disagreement as I have is not exclusively with the conference report, which I believe probably represents a reasonable compromise between the two Houses of Congress, but is a general disagreement with H. R. 7000 itself.

I was among the 80 Senators who voted for the bill when it originally passed the Senate by a vote of 80 to 1, the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] being the only one to have voted in the negative. Since that time I have had an opportunity to study the 393 pages of hearings which resulted from the very exhaustive, thorough, and conscientious study which was made by the Senate committee under the chairmanship of the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Probably it is my fault that I did not read the hearings prior to the vote on the bill. However, I think it is a matter of record that the hearings were placed upon our desks at noon of the day when we voted upon the bill, so it would have been a superman task, if not an impossible one, to have studied them analytically during the afternoon when the bill was being debated.

Some of the things which I have read in the hearings have led me to believe that the establishment of a compulsory Reserve system at this time is not advisable. To begin with, I cannot see the

justification for establishing a compulsory Reserve system of this sort—or of any sort, let me add—when the Regular Army is being reduced in size by 25 percent. When the hearings on the bill opened, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services pointed out that the compulsion in our Reserve system was necessary only to meet the demands of the Army. He indicated that compulsion was not necessary in order to meet the demands of the Marine Corps, the Navy, or the Air Force. If compulsion is necessary to meet the Reserve demands of the Army, I cannot understand the wisdom of the Pentagon in reducing the size of the Army by 25 percent.

Furthermore, the press has recently carried a statement by the Secretary of Defense that it is perhaps possible he and his associates will not use all the funds which were placed at the disposal of the Marine Corps by a very close yeas-and-nays vote of the Senate some weeks ago on the amendment sponsored by the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON]. I supported that amendment.

Moreover, I think that, to some extent, certainly, a moral issue is involved. Before I discuss that issue, I should like to amplify one statement which has been made by the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. In his very cogent and able remarks in opposition to the conference report, the Senator from North Dakota pointed out that I had recently risen in the Senate to say that I thought I had made a mistake in voting for the bill and had changed my position. I should like to say also that the record is clear that the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], who is now occupying the Chair, also made some remarks in the Senate along the same line. I wish to have the RECORD show this, as we are considering the conference report.

I think a moral issue is at stake in the consideration of compulsory Reserve legislation. During the lifetime of many of the young men who will be called upon to serve in the compulsory Reserve, we have heard fine speeches about drafting money as well as men in the next war or the next military emergency. Today the United States is spending billions of dollars for defense. So far as the economy or the impact upon our fiscal system is concerned, it makes no difference whether a tank is used for war or defense. In a period in which there is no active war, the impact on profits is the same. At present, virtually all the well known and strict limitations have been removed from armament profits.

I cited on the floor of the Senate recently a few of the things which have happened, and I wish to repeat some of them at this time for the RECORD.

With respect to the profits of the companies which are engaged in producing the weapons which the boys who will enter the compulsory Reserve will handle, in 1945, at the end of World War II, the average value of the 8 leading aircraft stocks had risen about 30 percent over their prewar level. The excess-profits tax expired on December 31, 1953. The average value of those 8 stocks for 1954 was 371.8 percent of prewar value. Last February, when the danger of war

in the Pacific seemed high, the average value reached 617.8 percent of prewar value.

Among the greatest suppliers of the Government in connection with defense expenditures is General Electric, for example, whose stock has risen from a value of \$37-\$50 in 1945 to a high equivalent to \$144 in 1954—after the excess-profits tax expired. I could continue to cite many other instances.

Certainly at this time we do not have a situation when there is equality of sacrifice, a theme about which we have talked in the United States for many years.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator may remember that I offered an amendment providing for the drafting of profits or the drafting of money, and stated that if our boys were to be drafted, then money should be drafted. The amendment was rejected on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The distinguished Senator from North Dakota refers to the amendment which he submitted on the evening the Senate voted on the Reserve bill, does he not?

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I believe the amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. LANGER. No. The Senate voted on the amendment. An attempt was made to rule out the amendment, but the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] stated it was proper to vote on it, and the Senate accepted his view. We tried to get the yeas and nays ordered on the amendment, but could not, and the amendment was defeated by voice vote. I remember my distinguished friend from Oregon was one who voted for it.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Yes. I believe I took the opportunity to say that if I had had a chance to record my vote it would have been in favor of the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota. I thank the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. President, equality of sacrifice between the boys in the service, on the one hand, and the manufacturers of armaments, aircraft, and other weapons, on the other hand, does not exist in the United States Senate today. Every time one looks at the financial pages of the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, or other important papers, he will find that the profits of companies selling to the Armed Forces petroleum, aircraft, tanks, electronic equipment, or anything else are soaring to new heights. Yet at the very time that is occurring we are whittling down and curtailing the benefits which were formerly provided for the boys in service.

I think it is quite significant that in January of this year the administration let expire the schooling privileges provided in the GI bill of rights, which was the heart of the law and the feature that meant most to the boys in the Armed Forces. If there was one particular feature in the GI bill of rights which was held up by veterans' organizations and the men in service, it was

the one which provided that our Government would give financial assistance to boys who had been in the service to enable them to go to college or complete their education after leaving the service. Yet the administration—and the Congress has its share of the responsibility—let die the schooling privileges of the GI bill of rights at a time when for the first time we were providing for compulsory Reserves.

While it is not so important as the schooling privileges were, I notice the free mailing privilege for our servicemen in Korea has just been eliminated. In other words, all the former sensitivities which went some little way toward equalizing the sacrifice—such as the ability of men in service to go to college, the ability of a soldier to sign a letter and drop it in the mail without a postage stamp—have been abrogated.

I have a bill on my desk, which I intend to introduce, which will restore the free mailing privilege for soldiers serving outside the continental limits of the United States. I think that would be a little token. That is the least we can do.

I realize, along with the senior Senator from North Dakota, that we will probably not have a rollcall vote on the conference report, but I want to be recorded as voting in the negative on the conference report. I feel that at a time when the Regular Forces of the United States have been arbitrarily reduced by the Pentagon—whether as a strategic measure or as an economy measure, I do not know—it does not seem justifiable to establish a compulsory Reserve. Nor do I believe we should establish a compulsory Reserve system at a time when not only has the excess profits tax law been allowed to expire, but when in the tax bill of 1954 vast concessions and great benefits have been conferred on the large corporations of the country which are producing vast numbers of weapons that the boys in the Armed Forces will be called upon to use.

Equality of sacrifice is the cornerstone of a great democracy. I do not believe that equality of sacrifice exists today, when we are about to vote on the conference report for a compulsory Reserve.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is H. R. 7278.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7278) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SCOTT], may be permitted to have printed in the RECORD

a statement which he has prepared on the supplemental appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SCOTT

The National Wildlife Refuges together constitute an institution of great interest to many millions of Americans. The intrinsic value of these reserved wildlife lands must be very great. They help sustain the recreation of hunting for which more than 14 million Americans bought licenses last year. Our foremost wildlife experts agree that without this system of refuges, the wild ducks and geese of America would soon dwindle to remnant flocks of rare species.

These areas also have helped save the elk, the antelope, the bison, the big-horned sheep and other species from extinction. The little band of whooping crane—only 23 were left alive in the world last springs, counting two crippled birds in a New Orleans zoo—would long ago have passed into the limbo of extinct wildlife had it not been for the Arkansas Wildlife Refuge in Texas, which gives the great white birds winter sanctuary.

The wildlife refuges have other social values. Many millions use them for fishing, for camping, for nature study and other forms of outdoor recreation.

The Wichita Mountains refuge, spectacular piece of native America as it is and located among the thriving cities of Texas and Oklahoma, is one of the best in this respect. Nearly a million persons used this area for recreation last year. During 1955 the visitation is expected to exceed one million.

I am opposed to transferring 10,700 acres of this valuable wildlife area for what appears now to be more of a whim of the Army than a demonstrated defense need. I make this statement advisedly.

I say the Army has not demonstrated that the proposed land acquisition is necessary because for years it has been using all types of artillery at Fort Sill for which it says it now needs the additional area. It has not demonstrated the need because the Department of the Interior has offered an alternative plan, one which would permit use of refuge lands for gun emplacements, for maneuvers, and for other operations as required by the artillery school.

If a reasonable arrangement can be worked out for Army use of the refuge lands in a manner that will not destroy the value of these lands for conservation and recreation. Then I say the Army does not need to own the lands outright. If the commanding officers at Fort Sill feel they need new places to go hunting and fishing, let them find those places like other citizens, and buy the required hunting and fishing licenses like any other sportsmen.

I say it appears to be a whim of the Army because in presenting their case for transfer of the refuge lands, they have told committees of the Congress that the lands in question are inaccessible, closed to the public, and of little value for wildlife. These statements are in error and are misrepresentations of fact.

Let's tell the Army to try out the proposal made by the Department of Interior. Let's tell them to try it out honestly, in good faith, and see if they can't preserve the wildlife refuge while they continue to train the best artillerymen in the world.

JAPAN: ECONOMIC REALITIES AND PEACE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in recent weeks attempts have been made to

work out a settlement of the situation in the Formosan Straits. As the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] so significantly pointed out last Sunday, the Formosan Straits area still is a point of great danger. The policy of our Government seems to be one of accepting a so-called de facto cease-fire in the Formosan Straits. The United States cannot afford a policy of drift and drag in this area because of its explosive potentialities.

For some time now it has been indicated that a number of Asians, such as Nehru and Krishna Menon, of India, and U Nu, of Burma, have tried to work out ways and means of bringing about a settlement of the situation in the Formosan Straits. Yesterday, according to press reports, India and Burma arranged for meetings in backstage discussions with Red China and the United States—for ambassadorial negotiations—to begin in Geneva on August 1 between U. Alexis Johnson, United States Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and a Chinese official of comparable rank. While this does not indicate de jure recognition of Communist China by this country, it is a step forward in de facto recognition, even though it is expressly stated that no recognition is implied in these meetings and recognition will not be discussed.

In another area in the Far East we find that the United States is reported to have agreed with France and Great Britain to bring pressure on Premier Ngo Dinh Diem of Free Vietnam to meet with the Communist Viet Minh to arrange, in accordance with the Geneva Agreement of a year ago—that is, the Geneva agreement of 1954—for next July's elections in all of Vietnam. This, too, was supposedly arranged in side talks at the Geneva Conference. I sincerely hope that the United States Government recognizes Premier Diem's position in relation to the repeated violations of the Geneva agreements by the Viet Minh in refusing to allow refugees to go south, in refusing to release French and Vietnamese prisoners of war, and in aiding and abetting the Pathet Lao in the Laotian provinces of Sam Neua and Phong Saly, and the fact that South Vietnam was not a signatory to the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

These reports indicate that at the Geneva Conference of 1955 Asian matters were the subject of some consideration, at least in informal meetings. They emphasize the need to keep our sights on the second of the two principal areas of decision in the world, namely, Japan.

The first is Germany. In remarks in the Senate on August 14, last year, I noted that—

The tide of international affairs is flowing on in the aftermath of Geneva to new crests elsewhere on the globe to areas which in the next months may become keys of decision in the struggle to turn back the drive of totalitarian communism. These areas are Germany and Japan.

On several occasions since last August, I have returned to this subject in discussions in the Senate. By so doing, I have sought to clarify my own understanding of developments in Germany and Japan. I have also hoped to keep

Public Law 305 - 84th Congress
Chapter 665 - 1st Session
H. R. 7000

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 598.

To provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Act of 1955". Reserve Forces
Act of 1955.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952

SEC. 2. (a) Section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (50 U. S. C. 925 (b)) is amended by striking out the words "one million five hundred thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two million nine hundred thousand. Until July 1, 1957, this total shall not include any person who has a reserve obligation on the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 whenever such person is not participating satisfactorily in an accredited training program in the Ready Reserve, as prescribed by the appropriate Secretary". 66 Stat. 483.

(b) Section 208 of such Act is amended by (1) redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) thereof as subsections (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively, and (2) inserting, immediately after subsection (e) thereof, the following new subsection: 50 USC 928.

"(f) Except as specifically provided by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), (1) each person inducted, enlisted, or appointed in any armed force of the United States or any component thereof under any provision of law after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 who becomes a member of the Ready Reserve by reason of any provision of law other than section 208 (c) of this Act, and (2) each person who after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 becomes a member of the Ready Reserve under section 263 of this Act, shall be required, while a member of the Ready Reserve, to (A) participate in not less than forty-eight scheduled drills or training periods, and to perform not more than seventeen days of active duty for training, during each year, or (B) perform annually not more than thirty days of active duty for training. Any such member of the Ready Reserve (except any member enlisted therein under section 6 (c) (2) (C) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act) who in any year fails to perform such training duty satisfactorily, as determined by the appropriate Secretary pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than forty-five days. If such failure occurs during the final year of any period of obligatory membership in the Ready Reserve, such membership shall be extended for such time, not exceeding six months, as may be required for the performance by such member of such additional active duty for training." Ready Reserve
members.
Training duty.

(c) Section 208 (g) of such Act, as amended by the preceding subsection of this Act, is amended by—

(1) redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) thereof as paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), respectively; and

(2) inserting, immediately after paragraph (1) thereof, the following new paragraph:

"(2) if he (A) has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than twelve months, and has served satisfactorily as a member of a unit of the Ready Reserve pursuant to a transfer made under section 263 (a) of this Act for Post, p. 602.

a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals four years, or (B) has satisfactorily completed an enlistment under section 263 (b) of this Act;”.

(d) Section 208 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 928) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

Screening of
units and
members.

“(k) Under regulations prescribed by the President, each Armed Force of the United States shall provide a system of continuous screening of units and members of the Ready Reserve to insure that—

“(1) no significant attrition will occur to those members or units during a mobilization;

“(2) there will be a proper balance of military skills;

“(3) members of the Reserve Forces possessing critical civilian skills will not be retained in numbers beyond the requirements for those skills except for persons who have military skills for which there is an overriding requirement;

“(4) with due respect to national security and military requirements, recognition is given to participation in combat; and

“(5) members of the Reserve Forces whose mobilization in an emergency would result in extreme personal or community hardship are not retained in the Ready Reserve.

Transfer from
Standby Re-
serve to Ready
Reserve.

“(1) Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard), any member of the Standby Reserve who has not completed his obligated period of military service in the Ready Reserve may be transferred to the Ready Reserve whenever the reason for his transfer to the Standby Reserve no longer exists.”

Selective
recall.

(e) Section 233 (a) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: “No member of the Standby Reserve may be ordered to active duty under this subsection until the Director of Selective Service has determined that such member is available for active duty.”

(f) The proviso contained in section 233 (b) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961 (b) (1)) is amended to read as follows: “*Provided*, That not more than one million members of the Ready Reserve of all reserve components may be required to perform active duty involuntarily at any time unless the Congress shall have authorized the exercise of the authority contained in this subsection with respect to a larger number”.

(g) Section 233 of such Act (50 U. S. C. 961) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

Ministers of
religion.

“(h) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe any person who, while a member of a reserve component, becomes a regular or duly ordained minister of religion shall be entitled upon his request to a discharge from the reserve component of which he is a member. No member of any reserve component shall be required to serve on active duty, or to participate in active training and service, active duty for training, or inactive duty training, while preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school.”

50 USC 1001-
1010.
Records.

(h) Chapter 7 of part II of such Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 259 thereof, the following new section:

“SEC. 260. (a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe, each military department of the Department of Defense shall cause to be prepared and maintained an accurate record of the number of members of each class of each reserve component who during each fiscal year have satisfactorily participated in (1) active duty for training, and (2) inactive duty training with pay.

Report of
Secretary of
Defense.

“(b) In January of each year the Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the President and to the Congress a report which shall contain

an account of the status of training of each reserve component of the Armed Forces, and the progress made in the strengthening of the reserve components, during the preceding fiscal year."

(i) Part II of such Act, as amended by preceding subsections of this section, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 8—SPECIAL ENLISTMENT PROGRAMS

"SEC. 261. (a) Under such regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, any person who is qualified for enlistment for active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard, and who has not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, may be enlisted in the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve, respectively, pursuant to the provisions of this section. 62 Stat. 604; 65 Stat. 75. 50 USC app. 451.

"(b) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of six years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment to perform— Enlistment period; service.

"(1) active duty for a period of two years;

"(2) satisfactory service as a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to service rendered under paragraph

(1) of this subsection, will total five years; and

"(3) the remainder of such period of enlistment as a member of the Standby Reserve.

"SEC. 262. (a) Until August 1, 1959, whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in units of such Ready Reserve pursuant to the provisions of this section under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments under this section may be accepted only within quotas (which quotas shall not exceed a total of 250,000 persons annually) prescribed by the appropriate Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of Defense. No enlistment shall be accepted under this section in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component if such enlistment would cause the strength of such Ready Reserve to exceed the authorized strength of such Ready Reserve. Acceptance of enlistments.

"(b) Enlistments under this section may be accepted from persons who—

"(1) are physically and mentally qualified for service in the Armed Forces;

"(2) have not been ordered to report for induction into the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act; and

"(3) have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months.

In addition, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the enlistment under this section, without regard to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3), of persons who fulfill the requirements of paragraph (1) and who have critical skills and are engaged in civilian occupations in any critical defense-supporting industry or in any research activity affecting national defense.

"(c) Each enlistment under this section shall be for a period of eight years. Each person so enlisted shall be required during such enlistment (1) to perform an initial period of active duty for training of not less than three months or more than six months, and (2) thereafter to perform satisfactorily all training duty prescribed by section Enlistment period; service.

208 (f) of this Act, except that (A) performance of such initial period of active duty for training by any person enlisted under this section while satisfactorily pursuing a course of instruction in a high school shall be deferred until such person ceases to pursue such course satisfactorily, graduates from such course, or attains the age of twenty years, whichever first occurs, and (B) persons specially enlisted because of their possession of critical skills may be relieved of any obligation to perform the training duty prescribed by section 208 (f). Each such person shall be deferred from training and service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily, as determined under regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary, and upon the completion of eight years of such satisfactory service pursuant to such enlistment shall be exempt from further liability for induction for training and service under such Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this subsection.

62 Stat. 604;
65 Stat. 75.
50 USC app.
451.

Pay, allow-
ances, and
benefits.

"(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person performing the period of active duty for training required by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section shall—

"(1) during such period, and during any period of hospitalization incident to the performance of such duty, receive pay at the rate of \$50 per month;

"(2) be deemed to be serving in pay grade E-1 (under four months) for the purpose of determining his eligibility to receive allowances for subsistence or for travel and transportation, or to receive any benefit under title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended; and

"(3) be deemed to be a member of a reserve component called or ordered into active service for extended service in excess of thirty days for the purpose of determining eligibility for any benefit made available to members of reserve components by the Act entitled 'An Act to provide for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active duty training for periods of less than thirty days or while engaged in active duty training', approved June 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 201), except that (A) no such person shall be entitled to any benefit under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and (B) the indemnity accorded to such person under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended, shall terminate thirty days after the release of such person from such period of active duty for training.

63 Stat. 816.
37 USC 271-
285.

65 Stat. 36.
38 USC 822.
65 Stat. 33.
38 USC 851
note.

Except as specifically provided by this subsection, no person shall become entitled, by reason of his performance of a period of active duty for training required by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section, to any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law for persons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces.

National
Security
Training Com-
mission.
Advice and
report.

"(e) The National Security Training Commission shall advise the President and the Secretary of Defense, and shall report annually to the Congress, with respect to the welfare of persons performing periods of active duty for training under clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section, but shall have no authority with respect to the military training of such persons during such periods. Within sixty days after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, the National Security Training Commission shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a program containing recommendations for the personal safety, health, welfare, and morals of the members of the Ready

Reserve while performing such active duty for training, including regulations concerning the dispensing of alcoholic beverages on training establishments, in conformity with the laws of the several States.

"(f) Any person who completes satisfactorily the period of active duty for training required of him by clause (1) of subsection (c) of this section during any enlistment pursuant to this section shall be entitled, upon application for reemployment within sixty days after (A) his release from such required period of active duty for training after satisfactory completion thereof, or (B) his discharge from hospitalization incident to such duty continuing after such release for a period of not more than six months, to all reemployment rights and benefits provided by section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act for individuals inducted under the provisions of such Act, except that (1) any person so restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be discharged from such position without cause within six months after such restoration, and (2) no reemployment rights granted by this subsection shall entitle any person to retention, preference, or displacement rights over a veteran with a superior claim under the Veterans Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

Reemployment
rights and
benefits.

62 Stat. 614.
50 USC app.
459.

58 Stat. 387.
5 USC 851 note.

"SEC. 263. (a) Until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may provide by regulations, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, for the release from active duty in the Armed Forces prior to serving the periods for which inducted or enlisted, but in no case before serving a minimum of twelve months, of individuals who were on active duty in the Armed Forces on the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 and who volunteer for transfer to units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve. Each such individual shall be required to participate in the Ready Reserve under the provisions of section 208 (f) of this Act for a period which, when added to the period of his active duty, totals four years. The total number of individuals released from active duty under this subsection shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand annually.

Release from
active duty.

Annual total.

"(b) Until July 1, 1957, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard) may accept enlistments in units of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve for a period of one year from individuals released from active duty after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. Persons so enlisting shall be required during such enlistments to participate in the Ready Reserve under the provisions of section 208 (f) of this Act."

Enlistments.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 3. (a) Section 4 (d) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Each person who, subsequent to the date of enactment of this paragraph and on or before the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, or in the National Security Training Corps prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces or in training in the National Security

Eight-year obli-
gation.
50 USC app. 454.

Six-year obligation.

Ante, p. 600.
Post, p. 604.

National Guard service.

Acceptance of enlistments.

Ante, p. 600.

Training Corps, and in a reserve component, for a total period of eight years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard). Each person who, subsequent to the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, is inducted, enlisted, or appointed, under any provision of law, in the Armed Forces, including the reserve components thereof, except a person enlisting pursuant to the provisions of section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, or a person deferred under the next to the last sentence of section 6 (d) (1) of this Act, as amended, prior to attaining the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, shall be required to serve on active training and service in the Armed Forces and in a reserve component, for a total period of six years, unless sooner discharged on the grounds of personal hardship, in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the United States Coast Guard)."

(b) Section 6 (c) (2) of such Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 456 (c) (2)), is amended by—

(1) adding at the end of clause (A) thereof the following new sentence: "No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the National Guard, and who during such service has performed active duty for training with an armed force for not less than three consecutive months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.";

(2) striking out in clause (B) thereof the words "or clause (A)" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the words "or clause (A), clause (C), or clause (D)"; and

(3) adding at the end thereof the following new clauses:

"(C) Whenever the President determines that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained at the level which he determines to be necessary in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the acceptance of enlistments in organized units of such Ready Reserve under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments authorized by this clause may be accepted only (i) within quotas prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, and (ii) from persons who have not been ordered to report for induction under this Act and who have not attained the age of eighteen years and six months. Any person so enlisted shall be deferred from training and service under this Act so long as he continues to serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of such Ready Reserve. No person deferred under the provisions of this clause shall by reason of such deferment be liable for training and service in the Armed Forces by reason of subsection (h) of this section after he has attained the twenty-eighth anniversary of the date of his birth.

"(D) Within the quotas prescribed pursuant to section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, each person deferred pursuant to the provisions of clause (C) hereof may volunteer to perform a period of active duty for training pursuant to clause (1) of subsection (c) thereof subject to the provisions of subsection (d) of such section. No such person who has completed eight years of satisfactory service as a member of an organized unit of the Ready Reserve, and who during such service

has performed such period of active duty for training, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after the date of enactment of this clause.

“(E) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may provide that any person enlisted or appointed in the Ready Reserve of any reserve component of the Armed Forces pursuant to authority conferred by this subsection or under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, who fails to serve satisfactorily as a member of such Ready Reserve may be selected for training and service and inducted into the armed force of which such reserve component is a part, prior to the selection and induction of other persons liable therefor.”.

Unsatisfactory
service in
Ready Reserve.

Ante, p. 600.

(c) Section 6 (d) (1) of such Act (50 U. S. C., App. 456 (d) (1)) is amended by—

(1) striking out in clause (C) of the first sentence thereof the words “subsection (d) of section 4 of this title”, and inserting in lieu thereof the words “the first sentence of section 4 (d) (3) of this Act, or until the sixth anniversary of the receipt of a commission in accordance with his obligation under the second sentence of section 4 (d) (3) of this Act”; and

(2) inserting at the end thereof the following: “Upon the successful completion by any person of the required course of instruction under any program listed in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be tendered a commission in the appropriate reserve component of the Armed Forces if he is otherwise qualified for such appointment. If, at the time of such appointment, the armed force in which such person is commissioned does not require his service on active duty in fulfillment of the obligation undertaken by him in compliance with clause (B) of the first sentence of this paragraph, such person shall be ordered to active duty for training with such armed force in the grade in which he was commissioned for a period of six months. Upon completion of such period of active duty for training, such person shall be returned to inactive duty and shall be assigned to an appropriate reserve unit until the eighth anniversary of the receipt of a commission pursuant to the provisions of this section. So long as such person performs satisfactory service in such unit, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, he shall be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act. If such person fails to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, his commission may be revoked by the Secretary of the military department concerned.”

Commissions.

Revocation.

(d) Section 6 (d) (2) of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: “Any person heretofore or hereafter enlisted in the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, or the Coast Guard Reserve who thereafter has been or may be commissioned therein upon graduation from an Officers’ Candidate School of such Armed Force shall, if not ordered to active duty as a commissioned officer, be deferred from training and service under the provisions of this Act so long as he performs satisfactory service as a commissioned officer in an appropriate unit of the Ready Reserve, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the department concerned. If such person fails

Deferment.

to perform satisfactory service in such unit, and such failure is not excused under such regulations, his commission may be revoked by such Secretary."

• Approved August 9, 1955.

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